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## DIVISION I. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

8726. LASSWELL, HAROLD D. The scientific study of human biography. *Sci. Monthly*. 30 Jan. 1930: 79-80.—Those who write biography ought to be brought in touch with technical knowledge about every factor which is known to influence personality reactions. The research worker should have the benefit of technical criticism from representatives of the principal bodies of relevant material. The function of training and criticism can best be secured by establishing institutes of human biography, composed of a historian, sociologist, political scientist, economist, jurist, humanist, historian of science, historian of philosophy,

psychiatrist and psychopathologist, doctor of internal medicine, geneticist, and psychometrician.—H. D. Lasswell.

8727. RIDLEY, CLARENCE E. Appraising municipal reports. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 44-47.—An attempt to grade 20 reports from as many cities according to several criteria. Previous articles appeared in March, 1928, and January, 1929. Public reporting is undergoing improvements. (Table.)—Harvey Walker.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See Entries 7281, 8565, 8731, 9638)

### STATISTICAL METHOD

#### STATISTICAL METHOD IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

8728. JONASSON, AL. Über den geographischen Wert verschiedener statistischer Darstellungsmethoden. [The geographical value of certain statistical methods of presentation.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 3(4) Jan. 1930: 173-175.

#### STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

8729. RAPPARD, WILLIAM E. Zum internationalen Abkommen über Wirtschaftsstatistik vom 14. Dezember 1928. [The international convention on economic statistics of December 14, 1928.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 30(1) Jul. 1929: 95-111; 104\*-122.\*

#### STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

8730. OGBURN, WILLIAM F. and TALBOT, NELL SNOW. A measurement of the factors in the presidential election of 1928. *Soc. Forces.* 8(2) Dec. 1929: 175-183.—By the procedures of partial correlation and of the method of least squares the relationship between the Smith vote in 1928 and five apparently related factors was studied for 173 counties

located at random in eight states of the North and West. The five factors were defined as follows: the foreign-born influence, the percentage of the adult population that was foreign-born in 1920; the religious influence, the total number of Catholics of all ages in 1926, expressed as a percentage of the total population, estimated by the usual exponential curve, for that year; the influence of the prohibition issue, the percentage wet on recent prohibition referenda adjusted by the ratios of the *Literary Digest* poll of 1922, the influence of party regularity, the percentage that voted for Cox in 1920; the urban influence, the percentage of the population in a county living in places of 2,500 inhabitants and over. The squares of the partial coefficients were given as the basis for ratios of one influence to another. These numbers, representing comparative influences of the different factors on the Smith vote, independent of the others, were as follows: foreign-born influences, 5; rural influences, 32; Democratic influences, 63; Catholic influences, 109; and wet influences, 314. The results were in part validated by the fact that the basic equation produced successful results when used as a means to predict the Smith vote. It was estimated that 59% of the effective influences bearing on the election were considered. The zero order correlation coefficients and the regression equations are given.—H. F. Gosnell.

### STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

#### RESEARCH METHODS

(See also Entry 9630)

8731. RUCKMICK, CHRISTIAN A. The uses and abuses of the questionnaire procedure. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14(1) Feb. 1930: 32-41.—The questionnaire originated with Galton, who gave four requirements for its use, while G. S. Hall stood sponsor for its continuous use in psychology in America. Its

increasing use was officially deplored at the annual meeting of Experimental Psychologists in 1926, and a code of seven rules in answering questionnaires published. The chief weaknesses of the questionnaire method are, (1) that it stresses explicit categorical answers, (2) the uncontrolled and uncontrollable nature of the replies, (3) the uncertain nature of the interpretation that is put upon the results, (4) the often illusory statistical treatment accorded the returns,



and (5) the significance of unreturned questionnaires and replies left blank on the specific questionnaire forms. Its chief advantages are (1) time is the major significance of the questionnaire form and norms and averages can be deduced which no other procedure can as easily establish, (2) the possibility of furnishing cues for further investigation, and (3) the natural and inherent principle of formulation. The questionnaire, therefore, has both a place to fill and a handicap to overcome. Strictly speaking, it is not an experimental method. One may call it a prescientific procedure. As experimental procedures develop the questionnaire type of investigation is gradually cast off for better methods.—*Walter C. Eells.*

## WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 9824)

8732. GALVANI, LUIGI. Il periodo di ricostruzione della statistica italiana. [The period of reconstruction of Italian statistics.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 28-34.—A short history of Italian statistics. Particular attention is paid for the work of the Central Statistical Institute established in 1926 by Benito Mussolini and conducted by Professor Gini.—*Mario Saibante.*

## UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entry 9410)

8733. KUHLMANN, F. Effect of degree of difficulty on operation of intelligence tests. *J. Juvenile Research.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 8-21.

## AVERAGES, DISPERSION AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entries 8736, 8740, 8747)

8734. CURETON, EDWARD E. and DUNLAP, JACK W. Note on the testing of departure from normality. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14(1) Feb. 1930: 91-94.—In place of the Pearson chi-square test, which involves considerable labor, R. A. Fisher has proposed a simpler method, depending upon the third and fourth moments about the mean, from which measures of skewness and kurtosis are secured. A chart is reproduced to facilitate the computation of the necessary statistical constants on a Marchant or Monroe calculating machine.—*Walter C. Eells.*

8735. LINDERS, F. J. Über das Summenverfahren und dessen Anwendung bei anthropometrischen Berechnungen. [On the summation method and its application to anthropometric calculations.] *Anthropol. Anzeiger.* 5(4) 1928: 327-334.—The advantage of the summation method lies in the fact that moments can be calculated by the process of addition only. Linders presents the method in a somewhat modified form which, according to his experience, is adapted to numerical calculation. He limits his discussion to moments of the first and second orders (mean value, dispersion and coefficient of correlation), but points out the advantages in the use of his method for higher moments.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

## CORRELATION

(See also Entries 7809, 8747)

8736. FRISCH, RAGNAR. Correlation and scatter in statistical variables. *Nordisk Stat. Tidsskr.* 8 1929: 36-103.—In this article the problem of linear correlation is considered from the point of view of quadratic forms and linear transformations. The vector and matrix algebra is used extensively. Part I: Statement of some facts from the algebra of matrices (definite matrices, characteristic numbers, cogredience and contra-

gredience, etc). Part II: Statistical variables. A new type of correlation coefficient, the collective correlation, is introduced. Also a coefficient of collective scatter. A rule is given by which a set of observational variables may be transformed into a set of uncorrelated variables. Various types of mean regressions are considered. The invariance problem of regressions is analyzed and two types of invariant regressions constructed. A large part of the article is devoted to an analysis of types of clustering (dimensionality, unfolding capacity, and flattening of an  $n$  dimensional scatter diagram), and cases where the classical correlation parameters become meaningless, are pointed out.—*Inst. Econ. and Hist.*

8737. WALKER, J. F. Short method for finding zero order coefficients of correlations. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 65-66.—The usual method of finding the coefficient of correlation requires the preliminary work of tabulation of a correlation table. The method proposed, which is illustrated by a four-variable numerical example, is shorter than either the correlation table or the crude score technique even when only two sets of variables are used, while the greater the number of sets of variables, the greater is the saving of time.—*Walter C. Eells.*

## PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 7262)

8738. GILS, WILHELMINE. Beiträge zu einer strengen Fehlertheorie. [Contributions to a rigorous theory of error.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* (4) Apr. 1929: 455-456.

8739. HOLZINGER, KARL J. The probable error of a difference formula. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 63-64.

8740. TRYON, ROBERT CHOATE. Errors of sampling and of measurement as affecting difference between means. *J. Compar. Psychol.* 9(3) Jun. 1929: 191-195.

## FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 9331, 9435, 9766)

8741. COWAN, DONALD R. G. The commercial application of forecasting methods. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 139-163.—The maintenance of net earnings at least partly depends on the ability of the management to displace the element of pure chance in every phase of the business. Just as the antidote for uncertainty is exact advance knowledge, so the substitute for haphazard business operations is planned buying and selling. Research for a given company must be in terms of its peculiarities as well as in the more general fields applicable to almost any business. Place distributions need attention as well as time distributions, especially in selling-plans. Long-time forecasts are particularly useful to the public utilities. Another group of concerns need business indicators which their own business will follow with a lag. Another set have to do with the supplies and prices of raw materials available in widely varying quantities from time to time. Any of the devices of theoretical economics and statistics may at some time find application in business management. The simplest and most direct methods are likely to be most popular with the business man and short cuts are sometimes a practical necessity when one must do a great deal of work. The profit motive influences the theory underlying the analysis of time series, but the business man is rational and will acquire confidence in good work. The business man puts no stock in statistical formulae, so that the successful commercial statistician must develop simple means of presenting his results. Usually, having made an anal-



ysis, the statistician must be prepared to meet a demand for a constructive program.—*S. W. Mendum.*

8742. COX, GARFIELD V. An appraisal of American business forecasts. *Univ. Chicago, School of Commerce & Admin. Studies in Business Admin.* 1(2) 1929: pp. 88.—Two tests were applied in measuring the adequacy of the forecasts of each of six of the best-known American business forecasting services for the period, November, 1918, to October, 1928. Test No. 1 assumes that the client needs a monthly series of definite predictions and that a correct forecast of no change in the level of business activity is as valuable as a correct forecast of expansion or contraction. Test No. 2 assumes that what the client needs is a forecast of the advent of each major turning-point in business. This second test was applied for each month for a period prior to each major turn and the only forecasts scored were predictions of change. In both tests the monthly scores for adequacy of forecast ranged from +1 as the maximum reward for success to -1 as the maximum penalty for failure. If all the monthly predictions had been random guesses the most probable average score would be zero, for the forecasts related to prospective deviations of business from an estimated normal trend. In Test No. 1 two-thirds of all scores lay within the range of  $+\frac{1}{3}$  to  $+\frac{2}{3}$  inclusive, positive scores outnumbered negative ones by 5 to 1, and the monthly average score of all services was +.36. Similar results were obtained by eleven graduate students who applied the same test independently. In Test No. 2, designating as one case the monthly average score of each service for each turn in business, the author's scores were positive in 33 cases out of 40, while the averages of eleven students' scores were positive in 32 cases out of 40. Major fluctuations were more adequately predicted than minor ones. The only period for which more services were wrong than right was that of the decline of 1923-24, and this error appears to have been due to overconfidence in the power of abundant bank credit to expand business activity. Only once, for 1926, was a major turn predicted which did not occur. The scores for each service are examined in the light of the forecasting theories and methods the service employed.—*Garfield V. Cox.*

8743. STINE, O. C. A program for the improvement and elaboration of data needed for commodity price forecasting. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 107-118.—A recital of the several needs of the agricultural price analyst, if more precise results are to be obtained, suggests the nature of programs still to be worked out for supplying these needs. Recognition of the needs is a first step toward meeting them. Workers in the field may pay more attention to certain phases already being attacked, but compilations of adequate supply, consumption, and price data—data complete with respect to regional distributions, commodity classes, qualities, and the like—call for expansion of facilities.—*S. W. Mendum.*

8744. WORKING, ELMER J. Evaluation of methods used in commodity price forecasting. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 119-133.—The goodness of any method of attacking a problem depends in part upon the problem itself. The merit of different methods of forecasting cannot be reliably judged by our records of past performances of the forecasts. Any method of price forecasting which does not attempt to establish cause and effect relationships between prices and causally important factors which antedate them, or to show that such relationships are the outstanding ones which may be expected to affect the price in question, is a faulty method. Methods must include more than mere measurement of quantitative relationships of the past; the major part of the job of price forecasting is to show what inferences may be made from the relationships of a past period. No forecasting formula or regression

curves should be considered satisfactory unless the results square with our reasoning based on economic theory. Methods of statistical analysis should be in keeping with the nature of the causal relationships involved in the data studied. The problem of inference has bulked much larger in the actual work of forecasting than it has in the published reports of studies of factors affecting prices.—*S. W. Mendum.*

## RATES AND RATIOS

8745. STOCKS, P. Pitfalls in statistical study of tuberculosis. *Brit. J. Tuberculosis.* 23 Oct. 1929: 169-175.—Among the pitfalls in the use of tuberculosis statistics is the use of patients attending sanatoria and diagnosed non-tuberculous as a control group for contrast with the tuberculous in the study of heredity. The control group must be independent of the special factors which are being investigated. This is usually insured by using as a control the entire population which contains within it all the sub-groups which are being contrasted with it, from the worst to the best. There is also a fallacy in the differentiation of "sanatorium treated" from otherwise treated, because the former group has to be limited to those who have completed a certain minimum period of, say, two months, at a sanatorium and from the time of coming under observation to admission to the sanatorium there is also a latent period averaging about two months, so that if we add these we may take it that the "sanatorium-treated" group must survive on the average about one-third of a year to qualify for the group, while those who die before this period is accomplished automatically pass into the "otherwise-treated" group. For a fair comparison it is necessary to exclude all cases dying within these periods from the non-sanatorium group as well. The age constitution of groups compared may be different, giving an advantage as regards survival to one or other group. This can be eliminated by using the ratios of actual deaths to deaths expected from life-table populations of the same ages. In the exclusion of large groups of suspected cases with diagnosis not confirmed, an error is likely to arise, since the examination must necessarily be more searching and opportunities for observation are more complete in the sanatorium-treated group than the home-treated. For safety it would be wise to calculate the survival rates of definite plus suspect cases in each instance as a check upon the rates for the definite cases alone. A similar kind of error also affects comparisons between sputum-positive groups of pulmonary cases. The more searching the examination for the tubercle bacillus, the more of the milder cases are included in the T.B. positive group. A smaller percentage of the home and dispensary treated cases than of the sanatorium-treated cases have positive sputum, due either to a more complete and repeated search of sputa for T.B. in the sanatorium-treated cases, or due to a greater tendency for the T.B. positive patients to go to a sanatorium, being more convinced of the diagnosis.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entries 8734, 9375)

8746. CURETON, EDWARD E. and DUNLAP, JACK W. A nomograph for estimating a reliability coefficient by the Spearman-Brown formula and for computing its probable error. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 68-69.

8747. MENDENHALL, R. M. and WARREN, RICHARD. Computing statistical coefficients from



punched cards. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 53-62.—The authors have worked out a new method for securing product-moment correlations, means, standard deviations, distributions, and data for the calculation of means of arrays and of higher moments for use in curve-fitting, by means of standard Hol-

lerith tabulating equipment. Mathematical aspects of the method are explained and a simple numerical example given. More extensive details are given in a monograph, "The Mendenhall-Warren-Hollerith Correlation Method" published by the Columbia University Statistical Bureau.—*Walter C. Eells.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 8958, 9078, 9098, 9123)

8748. GOOD, H. G. Historical research in education. *Educ. Research Bull.* 9(3) Feb. 5, 1930: 74-78.—The author points out the steps in working up a bibliography according to the method of historical scholars.—*Bessie L. Pierce.*

8749. GUPPY, HENRY. Safeguarding manuscript sources of national and local history. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 115-120.—Public opinion in England is slowly being aroused to the great necessity of protecting the manuscript sources of her history. Lack of care, careless destruction, the use of old manuscripts by the large paper mills, and the exportation of manuscripts are the chief problems. Already the aid of the Surveyor's Institution and of some of the great paper mills has been secured. Under an act of parliament in 1924 the Master of Rolls was empowered to establish various depots for manorial court rolls, charters, and similar documents; the John Rylands Library is such a depot for Cheshire and Lancashire, and many documents have already been deposited there. The exportation of manuscripts to America might be met by measures such as the Italian government has established: no document of first-rate importance can be exported before the government has exercised its preemption and some documents can never be exported.—*Frank Monaghan.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 9405, 9479)

8750. SAVEL'EV. САВЕЛ'ЬЕВ. О работе Института Ленина. [The scientific work of the Lenin Institute.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии 32(2) 1929: 225-229.—The Institute is publishing Lenin's complete works in 27 volumes; 14 volumes have been issued. Many letters and manuscripts of Lenin will be published. A biography of Lenin on a scientific basis is to be undertaken.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

8751. SENKEVICH. СЕНКЕВИЧ. О работе марксистских белорусских организаций. [The work of the White Russian Marxist organizations.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии 32(2) 1929: 238-242.—White Russia had no scientific institutions under Czarism. The October Revolution brought the country four schools of higher learning and a number of scientific research institutes. The White Russian Academy, created by the Soviets, is developing history, geography, and the study of the economy of White Russia. The Institute of Forestry and Agriculture is of great importance. Of like significance is the Institute of Social Hygiene and the Tuberculosis Institute. These and other scientific societies publish periodicals and papers. Among the Marxist scientific organizations the Scientific Marxist Society of White Russia and the chair for Marxism created at the Academy of Science are of significance. The latter will, among other tasks, undertake the translation into the White Russian language of the works of Marx, Engels, and Plechanov.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

8752. TOKMACHEV, S. ТОКМАЧЕВ, С. К вопросу о системе сел.-хоз. образования в Б.С.С.Р. [Agricultural economics instruction in the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.] Советское Строительство (9) Sep. 1929: 77-86.—The defect in agricultural economics instruction lies in the fact that it considers mainly small, individual farm economy; the social and technical changes as yet not having their places in the schools. Schools of higher learning, by preparing theoreticians, offer a rather negative influence on the development of agricultural economy, by bringing in to it theoretical knowledge dissociated from the local agricultural reality and an indifference to the building up of large communal economy. Agricultural instruction must be reformed by starting with the schools of higher learning, by doing away with the scholastic and academic outlook on life and substituting for its practical creative power in the field of agricultural production. It would be desirable, in preparing specialists in the different branches in agriculture, to include in the curriculum not only chemical and biological aspects of agriculture but also a number of subjects in physics and technology relating to agricultural machinery, thus giving agricultural instruction an industrialized character. The author recommends three types of schools: (1) Scientific theoretical institutes, the purpose of which is to prepare agricultural specialists and agricultural organizers who will be equipped with economic knowledge and capable of organizing and regulating scientific work in the field of agriculture. (2) Scientific practical schools which will prepare instructors in the different fields of agricultural production (this school to concentrate on the technique of agriculture having a wide range of practical methods of instruction). (3) Professional schools which will prepare workers of the foreman type for the different fields of agricultural economy.—*David M. Schneider.*

8753. VIKUL. ВИКУЛ. О работе Украинского института марксизма-ленинизма. [The work of the Ukrainian Institute of Marxism and Leninism.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 32(2) 1929: 232-235.—The author points out the difficulties confronting the Marx and Lenin Institute. Many Ukrainian communists are opposed to the Institute, for they hold that proletarians should take no part in the creation of Ukrainian culture. This movement was known under the name of *Lebedevščina*. Another serious handicap for the Institute is the counter-revolutionary activity of the bourgeoisie of Western Ukraine.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 9123)

8754. HILL, HOWARD C. Twenty years of civics. *Hist. Outlook.* 20(8) Dec. 1929: 375-380.—The study of civics in the public school had won recognized standing as a separate course by 1916. At the same time advocates of fusion began to attack its separation from the other social studies and have had some influence upon the junior high school and 12th grade. The change in content over the period has been from political structure and constitutional forms to community life and



institutions. Progress has been very rapid in the development of pedagogical aids.—*Elmer Ellis.*

8755. JAMES, JAMES ALTON. In the interest of better international understanding. *Assn. Amer. Colleges, Bull.* 15 (3) Nov. 1929: 392-401.—The Federal Council of Churches recently sent questionnaires to 525 institutions of higher learning to discover what is being done to inculcate thinking along international lines. Replies from 425 institutions indicate that many courses on international relations have been added; from one or two courses in small institutions to more than a hundred in some of the large ones. Some western universities and colleges have special courses on Oriental problems. Special lecturers, exchange professorships, visits to Europe by American professors under the auspices of organizations to further international cooperation, and student study and travel abroad are important. Many student organizations which emphasize international understanding have developed.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

8756. JOHNSON, GERALD W. Why it is the law. *Century.* 120 (1) Winter 1930: 71-81.—The purpose of the Institute of Law established at The Johns Hopkins University in 1928 is to make a general survey of the structure of the law as an instrument of social control. It will not train students to become practicing lawyers, but will do research and train students to do research. It will not attempt reforms, but will gather and interpret facts.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

8757. KUNZE, O. Über den Begriff und die Methode der Politikwissenschaft. [The idea and method of the science of politics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 131 (6) Dec. 1929: 814-838.—The basis of all

politics is human behavior, which is concerned with attaining an objective and with the means of attainment. All objectives, whether general or particular, imply valuations. A science of politics cannot set objectives, or evaluate them, but can indicate the possibilities of their attainment, in so far as the objectives have any rational basis. Hence the necessity of emphasis on methods. From the study of methods are derived the characteristics of particular political systems, from which eventually a normative theory of political ideas can be developed without recourse to ethics. For the development of such a normative theory a beginning might be made in the study of social attitudes towards objectives, of which three main forms can be distinguished, the conservative, the liberal, and the socialistic. The article concludes with an analysis of each of these attitudes in their political bearings.—*C. W. Hasek.*

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 9662, 9711, 9718, 9722, 9728-9729, 9827, 9837)

8758. DAVIS, MARY DABNEY and HEINIG, CHRISTINE M. Housing and equipping the Washington Child Research Center. *School Life.* 15 (4) Dec. 1929: 63-65.

8759. DUPRAT, G.-L. L'étude des facteurs sociaux de la guerre et de la paix à la Société de Sociologie de Genève. [Study of the social factors of war and peace at the Sociology Society of Geneva.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37 (7-8) Jul. 1929: 413-418

## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

### THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 7649, 9078)

8760. JOËL, KARL. Geschichtsphilosophische Problematik seit der Jahrhundertwende. [Problems in historic interpretation since 1900.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20 (2) 1930: 199-221.—The 19th century considered history as evolution. Whatever the standpoint from which it was viewed, whether by a Hegel, a Comte, a Spencer, a Marx, or an Eduard von Hoffman, a continuity of development and a unity of mankind were emphasized. In order to produce a symphony of world history, the infinite variety of human story was destroyed or subordinated. The 19th century spent its strength in producing a great historical synthesis. Ranke's caution, that each epoch was not merely a step toward another but had its own peculiar importance, was unheeded. With the turn of the century, however, belief in the unity of history broke down.

The old synthesis must now be replaced by analysis. "Man sieht nun den Geist der Zeiten leben in den einzelnen Zeitgeistern."—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

8761. PURCELL, RICHARD J. The new biography. *Proc. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Maryland.* 27 1929: 33-40.—A comparison of the new "debunking" style of biographical writing with older styles. It is unfavorable to the newer type.—*Roy E. Cochran.*

8762. SIMKHOVITCH, VLADIMIR G. Approaches to history. I. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44 (4) Dec. 1929: 481-497.—All that history can offer us is its constructions put upon experience. Every time we appeal to factual relationships of the past, all we get is the mentality of the historian or an assorted variety of such mentalities. The historico-genetic attitude makes the historian look backward to the antecedents of our institutions, thought, and actions, and consequently his attention is not focused upon the direction in which these institutions, thoughts, and actions are pointing.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*



## DIVISION II. SYSTEMATIC MATERIALS

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## GENERAL WORKS ON GEOGRAPHY

8763. HETTNER, ALFRED. *Unsere Auffassung von der Geographie.* [Our conception of geography.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (7-8) 1929: 486-491.—Geography as science cannot comply with the wishes of school-teachers; they must mold its contents according to the psychological and methodological points of view. Nor is geography a practical science as representative men of economics and politics assert; applied geography stands beside theoretical geography as a complement, not as a substitute. Geography, not being an art, must attempt to find the truth by describing facts and explaining them; it should present its findings in a scientific form not to be confounded with art. "Intuitive conception" or "concentrative view" are meaningless terms without getting to the causal facts; "positivistic" working methods are, despite the blot cast upon the word, still the essence of science. Nature and man belong to geography. They must not artificially be separated from each other. The geographer cannot limit his attention to the continents and refrain from studying phenomena that belong to the whole earth: no geography without general geography. The principles of geography include a series of steps: (1) general geography, or a view over the earth via the continents, (2) the country, (3) the landscape, and (4) the neighborhood or the nearest environment. The so-called 'dynamic' geography aims at describing processes; this is possible only in certain departments of geography, e.g., in climatology. As far as the solid surface of the globe is concerned, the processes can be only incompletely deduced from the present status. Thus "dynamic geography" is an empty word.—*Werner Neuse.*

8764. MASSIP, SALVADOR. *El instituto panamericano de geografía e historia.* [Pan American Institute of Geography and History.] *Pan Amer. Mag.* 42 (5) Feb. 1930: 305-311.—The meeting of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, which was held in Mexico City in September, 1929, was the outgrowth of a movement started in the third Pan

American Scientific Congress in Lima, Peru, in 1924, and supported in the Pan American Conference in Havana in 1928. About 40 delegates attended the sessions in Mexico City. Nearly all of the American republics were represented, and a permanent organization was effected. The official representatives from the United States were Dr. Lawrence Martin of the Library of Congress, Washington, Dr. Wm. Bowie of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Professor George B. Winton of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Dr. Salvador Massip, Professor of Geography in the National University of Cuba, was chosen president for the coming three-year period. The next meeting of the Institute will be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1932. The Institute adopted the following divisions of Geography: (1) Topography, Cartography, Geodesy, and Geomorphology; (2) Human Geography, Ethnography, Historical Geography, Biographical Geography, and Economic Geography. The purpose of the Institute is to promote and coordinate geographical and historical studies throughout both of the Americas, and especially those studies which will be of value in international relations. It is proposed to have a permanent building in Tacubaya, a suburb of the city of Mexico. The Mexican government offers to provide such a building at a cost of about \$100,000. This building would be the permanent home of the Institute where valuable collections of books and maps would eventually be assembled. The first large undertaking of the Institute is to be the publication of a geography and history of the Americas. The Institute is to be financed by contributions made by each of the participating nations in proportion to the population of the respective nations. The quota of the United States, tentatively made, is \$32,000, presumably for one year.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

8765. UNSIGNED. Twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers. *Geog. Rev.* 20 (2) Apr. 1930: 305-309.

## SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

8766. SORRE. *L'organisme humain et le climat.* [The climatic influence on the human body.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*, 71 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1929: 97-117.—How can the human body sustain the low pressures of higher altitudes? Does man become fit through functional adaptation? Above a certain altitude, differing somewhat with the individual, well known organic and even mental disturbances are felt (mountain sickness). Without an oxygen apparatus, the highest reachable point seems to be 25,000 feet. The progressive lowering of the oxygen pressure of the atmosphere and its attendant effect upon the body imposes this limitation. Blood circulation is altered even at 4,500 feet. Cold, weariness, and intense light increase the discomfort. It has been suggested that man is enabled to adapt himself to the higher altitudes either because the hemoglobin changes its method of functioning or because the red corpuscles increase in number. Many biologists do not believe in the latter hypothesis. Adaptation is always followed by a lowering of the physical and mental strength. Bayeux, in 1925, found a lesion in the lungs to be one mechanical cause of the mountain sickness. Observations are to be made.—*B. Brouillette.*

## ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 8728)

8767. SOMOGYI, JÓZSEF. *A főbb kikötők forgalmának alakulása a világháború óta.* [The post-war development of the principal sea-ports.] *A Tenger*, 19 (8) 1929: 249-259.—The theory that the Pacific Ocean would play a more important role in the future of the world's politics and commerce than the Atlantic has become widely accepted. However, in spite of the rapid development of the Pacific countries, 75% of the world's commerce is still transacted in the Atlantic: 96% of the number and 97% of the tonnage of all merchant men are engaged in the commerce of Atlantic countries; and 91% of the world's merchant marine are stationed in Atlantic ports. The development of Pacific commerce is handicapped by the huge size of the ocean, especially in the middle, where it could be of most use to navigation. The S-shaped Atlantic has a very favorable relief and is adjoined by countries with a highly developed civilization. Of the earth's largest rivers eight out of nine flow into the Atlantic. The centre of the world's commerce is still in the neighborhood of



the North Sea at the six great harbors of London, Liverpool, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Rotterdam. The great British ports quickly recovered from the effects of the war. In 1922 both London and Liverpool had regained their pre-war tonnage level. The effect of the disastrous strike of the British coal-miners in 1926 is seen in the decline in British commerce. The post-war development of Antwerp has been much greater than that of Rotterdam, because the French have sought to deflect the commerce of Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine to the Belgian port. Another result of war changes is the decline of Trieste and the greatly increased importance of Genoa. American Atlantic ports have shown a remarkable development since the war. The commerce of New York has increased by 100% from 1913 to 1928. The importance of the Atlantic seaports has not been menaced: in international commerce, however, the British ports have keen competition in the ports of North America and continental Europe. The development of the British "dominions" and a policy of imperial free trade within the Empire may enable the British ports to retain their commercial importance.—*E. D. Beynon.*

## SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

8768. SAPPER, KARL. Die Europäisierung der Erde. [The Europeanization of the earth.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76(1-2) 1930: 1-9.—Political Europeanization could go on apace for the most part in spite of climatic and physical difficulties. Some of the cul-

tural elements such as those termed spiritual, and in fact many material ones such as those based on iron, clay, glass, and the like are not limited. It is, however, to be remembered that many cultural elements cannot be permanently transplanted bodily because of physical and climatic difficulties. Much more difficulty is encountered with plants and animals than with inanimate things. Plants have a very limited range outside of their natural habitat. With animals the range is much less restricted, but new blood must be introduced at intervals if the standard is to be kept up. This is well known with cattle in tropical lowlands or with the woolless sheep in Africa. Man has a very much greater range, but here also the European is not successful in the low tropics, although his attitude toward the habitability of the tropics for the white man has changed somewhat. In the low latitudes Africa has withstood encroachment much more than America because of the limited area of highlands. The European domestic animals are limited also on account of the tsetse fly. The language spread has not kept pace with that of the political and other cultural elements. In relatively few cases have languages been transplanted. Only in the Americas and in Australia have they won out and that because the native population has disappeared almost entirely through war, disease, and the like. Detailed study shows that climate has been a strong factor even if an indirect one in the distribution of European cultures. The lack of data has been the greatest handicap in the making of the cartographic representation accompanying this article.—*W. H. Haas.*

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

#### AUSTRALASIA

##### *Australia*

(See also Entry 9311)

8769. TAYLOR, GRIFFITH. Agricultural regions in Australia. *Proc. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congr. Tokyo.* Oct. 30–Nov. 11, 1926. 2 1928: 1657–1662.—Australia is divided agriculturally into ten type regions. Their approximate order according to their value as producers is as follows: Crop-Pasture, Crop-Forest, Forest-Crop, Pasture-Crop, Forest, Pasture-Bush, Pasture, Bush-Pasture, Desert-Pasture, Desert. (There is a map showing the location of these regions in Australia and a table which gives their positions within the six states and the Northern Territory of the Commonwealth.)—*John Wesley Coulter.*

#### ASIA

(See also Entry 9279)

##### *China, Manchuria, Korea*

(See also Entries 7015, 9151, 9221, 9236, 9291, 9666)

8770. HANDEL-MAZZETTI, H. and LICHTEN-ECKER, N. Ergebnisse der Expedition Dr. Handel-Mazzetti's nach China 1914 bis 1918, unternommen auf Kosten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien. Kartenaufnahmen in Hunan und ihre geographischen Ergebnisse. [Results of Dr. Handel-Mazzetti's expedition to China, 1914 to 1918, undertaken at the expense of the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien. Map surveys in Hunan and geographical results.] *Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien. Math.-naturwissensch. Klasse. Denkschriften.* 101 1928: 195–212.—In his *Naturbildern aus Südwest-China* (Vienna 1927, pp.

277–358) Handel-Mazzetti gives a general review of the foregoing work, which is to be regarded as a continuation of O. Lehmann's *Geographischen Ergebnissen der Reise Dr. Handel-Mazzetti's durch Kweichow* (Ibid. Vol. 100, Vienna 1926, pp. 77–99, with 4 illus., 1 map, 8 text figures, and a list of literature). After some detailed notes on map making and an explanation of the maps, the author, with the aid of all extant literature, brings together the underlying features of the morphology of central Hunan. (2 maps.)—*Günther Köhler.*

##### *India*

8771. GANGULI, BIRENDRANATH. Extensive cultivation in relation to the intensity of population. *J. Bengal Natl. Chamber of Commerce.* 3(4) Jun. 1929: 290–314.—An intensive survey of specific regions in the Gangetic plain for a comparative study of the extension of cultivation in relation to the increase of population. The expansion of cultivation as well as the density of population in almost all the different natural regions of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh had reached its final limit by the closing years of the past century or by the beginning of this century and the greatest development took place between 1881 and 1891 which was a period of very great agricultural prosperity. The set back has been due mainly to the scarcity of arable land. This scarcity has manifested itself strikingly in the very large percentage of cropped area which has made dangerous encroachments upon the reserve necessary for fodder and pasture. In some regions this percentage has not been high because over-saturation of the soil as a result of defective drainage has always been a hindrance to the expansion of cultivation. In other dry regions where the soil is light and sandy and absolutely requires rest and there are extensive barren wastes, the percentage of cropped area has also been comparatively low. Expansion of cultivation has been



greatest and density of population has been highest in those tracts which possess good soil and are favored by facilities of natural and artificial irrigation.—*John E. Orchard.*

*Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria,  
Asia Minor, Caucasus*

(See also Entries 8830, 8887, 8896,  
8905, 8916, 8926, 9076, 9097)

8772. KARAKASHLY, K. КАРАКАШЛЫ, К. ОБ айрумах. [The Airums.] Общество Обследования и Изучения Азербайджана, Баку. 1929: pp. 42.—This article presents the substance of a lecture read at the Society for the Exploration and Study of Azerbaijan after a journey made to the Airums in 1927. The economic life of the Airums, their home crafts (manufacturing of rugs is described in detail), their material culture, and the general order of their life are described. Several pages are devoted to a description of the means of transportation and roads. Special attention is paid to the exterior and interior of dwellings. The dwellings of the Airums are divided into three types: earthen dwellings with flat roof (the most ancient form), square earthen dwellings with a cupola-roof (the building technic is described) and finally, oblong earthen dwellings. The author tries to establish a connection between the development of economic life and the process of differentiation in the buildings. In an attempt to establish the origin of the Airums, the author quotes different local legends and existing theories, and gives a linguistic analysis of the term "Airum." The author himself regards the Airums as an agricultural, cattle breeding people immigrated from the Kasakh district, a people who lost their own culture under a different set of conditions prevailing in the mountain-forest belt.—*N. Zeldovich.*

8773. RÉTHLY, ANTAL. Éghajlati és egészségi viszonyok Törökországra. [Remembrances of the climate and hygienic condition of Turkey.] *A Tenger.* 22(1-2) 1930: 9-21.—At the invitation of the Turkish government the author spent two years—1925 and 1926—as meteorologist in Anatolia. During this time he travelled more than 16,000 kilometres and gained personal experience in all parts of the country. Angora, the capital, was formerly malaria-infested; the Turkish Republic has practically eliminated the danger from malaria in the neighborhood of the capital. In many outlying regions of the country malaria still is prevalent, because the Republican Government has not yet had time to work out its full program. Diseases of the eye are common, owing to the dust nuisance. The evaporation in Anatolia is much greater than the rainfall, about five times as great. Clouds of dust are blinding in the cities. Angora itself suffers from a very limited water supply. The author suggests that it might be wise to move the capital to Kaiserie, at the base of the Erdsijasz Mt.: that would insure a plentiful water supply.—*E. D. Beynon.*

*Northern Asia*

8774. JAVORSKIĬ, V. I. (YAVORSKY, B.) and KUMPAN, S. ЯВОРСКИЙ, В. И. и КУМΠΑИ, С. В. Некоторые строительные материалы Кузнецкого Бассейна и его окраин. [Some structural materials of the Kuznetsk Basin and its surroundings.] Геологический Комитет. Материалы по Общей и Прикладной Геологии. (Comité Géologique. Matériaux pour la Géologie Générale et Appliquée.) (145) 1929: 1-47. (English summary.)—Owing to the fact that until recently there has been but little industrial development in the Kuznetsk Basin, little attention was paid to local building materials. Construction of the Kolchugino railway and the erection of industrial plants

and refineries aroused an interest in the local mineral resources. The geological survey of the region shows that limestones and sandstones of various qualities occur in several places; their reserves being considerable they may be worked for various uses. Clays, especially refractory ones, and reserves of pure quartz sands are less abundant. Among the known acid quartz materials, the largest deposits are those of the quartzites of the Anger-Sudjen district lying about 500 kil. along the railroad. The limestones of the Kuznetsk Basin outcrop in many areas along the railroad or along the Tom River under conditions favorable to their extraction. Among the known coarse-grained sandstones, rich in silica, are the millstones of the Ust-Khmelevo and Podonina villages. Sands are usually impure owing to the presence of brown iron oxides. Clays are extracted almost exclusively for brick-making, the reserves of such clays are considerable.—*Victor Sovinsky.*

8775. MALKIN, G. МАЛКИН, Г. Промышленная исследовательская работа в Сибирском крае. [Investigation of resources in Siberia.] *Северная Азия.* 2(26) 1929: 5-32.—Siberia is known only to the extent of 3-3 1/2% of her area. In connection with industrialization, the Siberian State Executive Committee (*Ispolkom*) adopted in its budget an annual allowance for the industrial investigation work organized in 1926. The author gives an outline of the work done in 1926-28. In the Slavgorod-Lake region the lakes where periodic crystallization of soda had been noticed have been explored and the periodic soda crystallizations observed. The works of the Baikal, Sayan, and Altai regional expeditions have covered a district where badan (a material for the production of a tanning extract) grows. The Tes River district of asbestos layers was explored. In the district of the Altai railroad deposits of caolin—light-gray, highly plastic, easy melting clays—were discovered and explored; different kinds of sand were investigated. In the district of the Tub and Abakan rivers forest resources were investigated. A special expedition explored the flax growing district in the vicinity of Novo-Sibirsk. Exploration of the ferro-manganese reserves in Masulsk, the coal resources in Khakharei in the Tulun district, of copper in the Khakask and Minussinsk districts, of poly-metallic ores in Salair, and of Mamsk glimmer in the Trans-Baikal district has been started. In conclusion the author indicates a number of districts where exploration work is planned.—*G. Vasilevich.*

EUROPE

*Southeastern Europe*

(See also Entries 9152, 9168, 9174, 9194, 9294, 9542)

8776. GYULAY, LAJOS. A Budapesti Kikötő. [The harbor of Budapest.] *A Tenger.* 19(5) 1929: 166-169.—Until eleven years ago the harbor of Fiume served as the seaport of Hungary. Since the loss of Fiume through the Treaty of the Trianon, Hungary has shown its will to live by building the harbor of Budapest on the north shore of Csepel Island. Since 1892 plans had been formulated for the building of this harbor, since the traffic on the Danube made it a necessity. Various events postponed this development until the Prime Minister, Count Bethlen, let the contract to the French firm of Schneider-Creusot. The harbor was opened to traffic on October 20, 1928. The Hungarian government has purchased the interests of the contractors and the harbor is now operated by the state. It is duty free. This harbor, in the very centre of Hungary, emphasizes Hungary's mission as the link between the East and the West. Related by race to the peoples of the East and by culture and religion to those of the West, she has now a great harbor for



ships travelling from the countries of the upper Danube to the East.—*E. D. Beynon.*

### Italy

(See also Entries 8794, 9227)

8777. FRANCIOSA, L. *Le attività industriali del Regno e nelle Regioni agrarie di montagna, collina e pianura.* [Industrial activity of Italy and of the agricultural regions of mountains, hills and plains.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (1) Jan. 1930: 35-51.—The author studies, by means of the data of the industrial and commercial census, the distribution of industrial establishments according to the environmental characteristics of the country. The industrial establishments in Italy number 731,888, of which 23.7% were in the mountain zone, 41.5% in the hill zone, and 41.8% in the plain zone. In comparison with the preceding census of 1911 and on the basis of a detailed examination of the data by groups of industries, the author shows how industry tends to diminish from mountain to the plain even when local conditions in the former would favor the opposite. It will be necessary to examine closely the process of exodus of industrial activity from the mountain region in order to be able to prevent the depopulation of these zones.—*Mario Saibante.*

8778. WILSTACH, PAUL. The stone beehive homes of the Italian heel. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 57 (2) Feb. 1930: 229-260.—The *trulli* are structures, usually dwellings, with cone-shaped, self-supporting roofs composed of limestone slabs. No mortar is used to hold them together. Each slab in the spiral which winds its way up to the peak is a keystone. The walls of these houses are frequently seven feet thick. Doors and windows are few. The region in which these peculiar constructions are found is on the north-east slope of the Murgian Hills inland between Bari and Brindisi. The farmers of this area help to solve the problem of what is to be done with the excess rock on their land, by utilizing it in this fashion. The region in which this style of architecture prevails is quite restricted—and even within this limited area, it is found chiefly in the rural districts. In only one urban agglomeration—Alberobello—are the dwellings largely of this sort. (Profusely illustrated.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

### Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entry 6169)

8779. VOSSELER, PAUL. Vier südliche Kultstätten. [Four south European places of worship.] *Der Schweizer Geog. (Le Géog. Suisse.)* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 5-9.—The author compares four places of worship in southern Europe with reference to their various geographical situations. The deserted pilgrim monastery Nuestra Señora de Lluch is in the Mallorcan Cordillera, a small oasis in the maqui-covered mountainland. The pilgrim church of Monserrat frequently visited by road, automobile highway, and rail, is situated on an isolated cliff of conglomerates, surrounded by the fertile and industrially well developed Catalan coast land. In the busy city Zaragoza, center of the rich, corn-growing Catalan plain, city of bridges and narrow lanes, looms the many-towered church of Señora del Pilar, for weeks at a time the scene for religious folk festivals. This is not so important a place of worship, however, as the Madonna of Lourdes. This market town with its port, situated on the border between the Pyrenees and the Gascogne and, in modern times, without importance as to its situation, has been the chief resort for pilgrims from Catholic western Europe since the middle of last century. Pilgrimages and the splendid surrounding mountains make it a visiting place of religious interest to tourists.—*P. Vosseler.*

### France

(See also Entries 8779, 8887, 9213, 9288)

8780. BERTIN, G. *Le tunnel sous la Manche.* [The tunnel under the English Channel.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille.* 71 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1929: 92-96.—During March 1929 a committee was appointed by the House of Commons to report on the economic importance of the scheme. Should the report be unfavorable, the scheme will be abandoned; if favorable, the House will decide whether commercial advantages are greater than military disadvantages. In France a committee reported favorably in 1919 before the Public Works Department. Northern and eastern France anxiously waits for results.—*B. Brouillelee.*

8781. BROQUAIRE, A. *Notice sur l'état actuel du Port de Dunkerque, Établissement Maritime du Nord et de l'Est, et sur son programme d'extension.* [Account of the present condition of the Port of Dunkirk, maritime establishment of the north and east, and of its extension program.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Dunkerque.* 1928: 25-32.—The chief engineer of the Port of Dunkirk here describes the present port facilities, as well as the projects for the immediate future. Ships drawing 32.8 ft. can be accommodated in the larger inner basins. Two locks offer access from the outer port to the inner section for ships up to 607 ft. in length and 82 ft. in breadth. Nearly 5.6 miles of wharfage is developed which allows for the accommodation of cargoes up to 12,000 and 13,000 measurement tons. There are 120 electric and hydraulic cranes of from 1 1/2 to 10 tons capacity, some of which are adapted to special commodities, including grains and mineral products. There are special refrigeration facilities for meats and warehouses for textiles. From 280,000 to 300,000 tons of petroleum products are received annually. The railway network of the port measures more than 93 miles and a daily movement of 3,000 cars can be handled. Rail connections to Calais and Paris are supplemented by the Bourbourg Canal connecting directly with the northern inland waterway system. In spite of the competition of rival foreign river mouth ports, a tonnage of more than ten millions was handled in 1927 (entry and clearance figures combined), with a total of about 4 1/2 million tons of cargo handled on the quay. This represented an increase of about 40% over the most prosperous pre-war period. The considerable extension program includes the diversion of the waters of the Waeringues to the east of the city, the creation of a new entrance to the port especially adapted to tankers, the installation of additional and more powerful cranes (one of 20 tons capacity) for the handling of mineral products, and additions to the inner basins allowing for the accommodation of ships up to 656 ft. Dry-dock facilities for ships of 492 ft. length and 8,000 to 11,000 tons burden are planned.—*E. P. Jackson.*

8782. DELARUELLE, F. *La population sur les plateaux Lauragais et Toulousains.* [The population on the plateaus of Lauragais and Toulouse.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest. (Toulouse.)* 1 (1) Jan. 15, 1930: 98-120. (2 maps.)—The author distinguished 6 urban centers. One large area of low population density (30 per sq. km.) corresponds to an homogeneous zone called Terrefort (hard land), a region suited only for grazing purposes. Depopulation for the area as a whole is attributed to a desertion of rural districts and a deficiency in births. The greater densities of population are found in those valleys where cities are located and where the soil is easily irrigated. In such areas industrial centers have developed and agricultural yields are better. Depopulation in certain areas still continues but at a decreasing rate. The 1926 census showed a small increase, but this increase was



due to immigration of Spaniards and Italians.—*B. Brouillette*.

8783. LAFOREST, ROBERT. Études sur les pays de la Scarpe et de la Sensée. [Study of the valleys of the Scarpe and Sensée Rivers.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 71 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1929: 82-91.—Knowledge of the country around Arras dates back to Gallic times. Under the Roman Empire a military cloak "sagum" was manufactured in Arras. Seven Roman roads led to the city. There were, however, no settlements in Ternois and Picardy before the 11th and 12th century. The Sensée canal, opened in 1820, is a section of the navigable way from Dunkerque to Paris. The canal from Arras to Douai on the Scarpe River dates from the 17th century. Within recent times this canal area has become thickly populated owing to the growths of various industries along its banks. The railroad from Paris follows the same route as the canal. Local traffic is small and railroads other than the Paris road are of secondary importance. The density map shows an agglomeration in Arras and its suburbs. Metallurgical industries and oil refineries flourish. Labor is abundant. People are numerous even in the marsh lands, where they cultivate their fields, and work in the nearby shops. The war reduced the population of the agricultural country but did not change the general aspect of the villages. Farms were rebuilt upon the ancestral plan although with many improvements over the older system.—*B. Brouillette*.

8784. LASSERRE, PIERRE. Lourdes, étude géographique. [Lourdes: a geographic study.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. (Toulouse.) 1 (1) Jan. 15, 1930: 5-41.—On the site of this city, in a piedmont situation at the confluence of several valley ways, was located a chateau in medieval times. Although the privilege of a market was granted in 1020 any town life remained for long merely a function of the chateau life. The very unique critical factor responsible for its great expansion has been non-geographic, namely, the Roman Catholic health pilgrimages. Since the reported appearance of the Immaculate Conception at the Grotto of the Rocher Massabielle in 1858 and especially since the authentication by the church in 1862, the number of individual pilgrims and of organized groups visiting the shrine for its healing waters has increased steadily. The establishment of missions there in 1872, the French national pilgrimage in 1872, and the great Congress Eucharistique of 1914 have been factors in this increase. A permanent and elaborate organization (administrative, religious, medical, consular, etc.) handles the yearly throngs, especially heavy between April and October. A table showing the number of foreign pilgrims for the years 1896, 1913, 1926 shows the predominance of Belgians and Spaniards as well as the rapidly increasing number of English (another table shows the distribution of French pilgrims by diocese for 1925). A graph of the number of organized groups arriving, 1900 to 1927, shows the peak years to be 1901, 1904, 1908 (525), 1913, 1925. A graph of the total number of individual pilgrims and other travellers arriving at Lourdes shows as the peak years, 1876, 1883, 1894, 1901, 1908, 1913, 1922, 1925. The figures for 1925 bring out the relation between "tourisme" and pilgrimage—800,000 arrivals of whom 176,000 were 'ordinary travellers' and 624,000 were pilgrims (284,000 in organized groups and 340,000 alone or in private groups). With those arriving via neighboring village stations the total reached nearly a million (948,000), probably surpassing all other Catholic or Mohammedan pilgrim centers, or any other French tourist centre (e.g., the Chamonix valley in the French Alps with 450,000 to 500,000 visitors yearly). A graph of the numbers engaged in various professions for 1861, 1898, 1928 shows the practical disappearance of

agriculture, the diminution of quarrying, and the growth of activity directly dependent upon the presence of visitors. There is an important migration of an element of the population during the winter to the Mediterranean resort coast. Neighboring villages, almost without exception, have lost population in contrast to the rapid growth (especially after 1873) of Lourdes (9,082 in 1928, with 203 hotels and 40 garages). (Accompanied by plans of the city 1812, 1832, 1858, 1928; graphs; tables; photos; bibliography).—*E. P. Jackson*.

8785. SALVADOR, J. Simple notes sur l'aménagement et l'exploitation des forêts pyrénéennes françaises. [General notes on the management and exploitation of the French forests of the Pyrenees.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. (Toulouse.) 1 (1) Jan. 15, 1930: 58-74.—In spite of a favorable climate the forests and forest exploitation are not as well developed here as in other French areas (notably the Vosges, the Jura, and the northern French Alps). Of the total area, 32% may be classed as forest land (4,112 sq. km. or 1,587.8 sq. mi.); 24% only is subject to the forest tax (3,112 sq. km. or 1,201.5 sq. mi.). Approximately 1/3 of the forest land is state owned, 2/5 is owned by communes, and the remainder is privately owned. Beech (*hêtre*) and spruce (*sapin pectiné*) are the principal types, with pine in the subalpine zone and various types of oaks on outlying ridges and spurs. Some 2/3 of the area is in large stands (including most of the *sapin*) and 1/3 in brushwood. The inferiority of the stands of *hêtre* is due to long abandonment without proper cultivation. The preoccupation of the region with pastoral interests is reflected in the methods of cutting and in the condition of the brushwood areas. The recommended program for the existing forest land is (1) the application of well recognized forestry principles and methods (discussed at some length by the author), (2) the replacement of much of the hardwood area by resinous conifers (in place of 60-80% of *hêtre* and 20-40% of *sapin*, the inverse would better meet the market demands), and (3) the expansion and improvement of forest roads. In addition there should be reforestation of existing unproductive and unforested land (e.g., in the department of Ariège of 83,000 hectares (206,093 acres) owned by the state only 30,000 h. (84,130A.) are wooded). The development of larch at Goulier-Anzat shows what can be accomplished. Finally there are erosion regulation and flood prevention values in a reforestation program. (Summary tables of forest acreage by departments).—*E. P. Jackson*.

8786. SAYER, JACQUES. Souvenirs de la Terre-Saint et de l'Orient latin dans les noms de lieux du département du Loiret. [Place names in the department of Loiret which derive from the Holy Land and the Latin East.] *La Géographie*. 51 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 269-279.—Few districts of France are without place names derived from medieval contacts with the Holy Land and the Latin Orient. Notable among these in the département of Loiret are such names as *Bethléem*, *Mont-Olivet*, *Les Montissions* (from "Mont-Sion" at Jerusalem), *Vauxion* (from "Le Val" or "Les Vallées de Sion"), *Galeas* (from Galata, the suburb of Constantinople), *Les Templiers* and *L'Hôpital* (named after the Orders of the Templars and the Hospitalers respectively), and *La Chapelle-Saint-Sépulcre* (from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre).—*John K. Wright*.

#### Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entry 7285)

8787. AEPPLI, AUG. Geographische Bibliographie der Schweiz für die Jahre 1927 (Nachträge) und 1928. [Geographical bibliography for Switzerland for the years 1927 (supplement) and 1928.] *Mitteil. d.*



*Geog.-Ethnog. Gesellsch. Zurich*, 1928-29. 29 1929: 123-157.

8788. IMHOF, ED. Die neuen Landeskarten. [The new maps.] *Jahresber. d. Geog. Gesellsch. v. Bern*. 28 1929: 21-30.—The existing maps of Switzerland *Dufouratlas* and *Siegfriedkarte*, a composite, unharmonious conglomerate worked out during a span of ninety years, are out of date. The modern exact application of private land surveys, retriangulation, detailed levelling, as well as the development of photogrammetry, require the production of a new set of maps. In this connection Imhof takes up various problems for discussion. To meet requirements new scales are necessary, which sometimes must be used for the entire country. Imhof suggests the following scales as proportionate: (a) 1:5,000 and 1:10,000 for land surveys, (b) 1:20,000 or 1:25,000, (c) 1:50,000, (d) 1:100,000, of which (c) is to be used at once for military union maps. For equidistance 20 m. is suggested. The indication of mountains is to be done as on the *Siegfriedkarte*. However, issues with detailed isohyps are to be published for scientific and tourist uses. For plastic indication a shadow to the north is suggested. An enlarged differentiation of the topographic map features (habitation, roads, forests) is to be made. —P. Vosseler.

8789. SCHÜLE, W. Zur Masstabsfrage des neuen schweizerischen Kartenwerkes. Mit Anhang: Zur Kurvendarstellung auf topographischen Karten. [On the question of scale in connection with the new Swiss maps. With a supplement: On representation of curves on topographical maps.] *Jahresber. d. Geog. Gesellsch. v. Bern*. 28 1929: 31-54.—W. Schüle offers a contribution to the discussion of the new set of Swiss maps. In contrast to the extensive geometrical similarity to nature, stressed hitherto, the new maps should give more detailed information and a clear impression of the whole. Because of the small area of Switzerland in relation to its density of population and its communication system, a map on a large scale is the chief requisite. Schüle suggests the following range of scales: 1:20,000, 1:300,000, 1:80,000, 1:200,000, and gives as reasons the contents and the purpose of the map. The system of curves should be so related to the formation in the territory that a larger or smaller number of intermediary curves will be inserted between the main curves to an equidistance of 1.25 m. The curves should be not only geometrical, but also should give a clear composite picture of the formations of the territory.—P. Vosseler.

#### *Germany and Austria*

(See also Entries 9156, 9182)

8790. GRAMANTIK, MIHÁLY. A Hamburgi Kikötő. [The harbor of Hamburg.] *A Tenger*. 19 (5) 1929: 154-160.—It is the hinterland of Hamburg which accounts largely for its phenomenal development. On the site of modern Hamburg, at the confluence of the Elbe, Alster, and Bille, a fortress was erected about 800 A.D. This had nothing to do with the protection of commerce, of which there was none at that time. It served solely to protect the people who lived on the river banks from marauders. Commerce, however, had already begun before Barbarossa granted the city tax exemption in 1189. In the sixteenth century the population of the city had increased to 10,000; its government was in the hands of its merchant princes and it traded with England, Flanders, and Scandinavia. Political vicissitudes checked its development for a time, but the Treaty of Gottorp, May 27, 1768, insured the future of the city as a great world port. By this treaty Denmark yielded up to Hamburg the left shore of the Elbe. At the present time there are 23 ocean docks at Hamburg, for which a space of about 500 hectares is

devoted. Besides this 348 hectares are devoted to docks for vessels engaged in inland navigation.—E. D. Beynon.

8791. KORNMAN, ERICH. Der Automobilverkehr Süddeutschlands. Eine Studie zur Verkehrs- und Wirtschaftsgeographie Süddeutschlands. [Automobile traffic in southern Germany. A study of traffic and economic geography in southern Germany.] *Stuttgarter Geog. Studien*. Ser. A. (12-13) 1928: pp. 124.—This study, written from a geographical point of view, is chiefly based upon an official counting of the traffic which was carried out in 1925. In the first part we have a general view of the different motor-vehicles, their development and employment in South Germany. The second part deals with the traffic itself. We are shown how the motor traffic grew quite differently in the various natural regions of the country, in adjustment to the fundamentally different geographical facts. (22 pictures, 24 maps.)—Otto Berninger.

#### *British Isles*

(See also Entry 9245)

#### ENGLAND AND WALES

(See also Entries 7855, 9608)

8792. CORNISH, VAUGHAN. National parks—The claim of the coast. *Geography (Aberystwyth)*. 15, Pt. 5 (87) Mar. 1930: 384-387.—A plea for the coast of Cornwall and West Wales as ideal sites for proposed national parks in Britain.—Derwent Whittlesey.

#### *Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States*

8793. ANDRÉE, KARL. Natur und Bodenschätze der nordischen Länder Europas. [The nature and mineral wealth of northern European countries.] *Auslandstudien*. 3 1928: 9-42.—The characteristic landscapes in Scandinavia and Finland are featured in great detail. A sketch of terrestrial history, structure, and orography is followed by a survey of mineral wealth and its economic importance in regard to the future. As a supplement to these matters, the bio-geographical factors, and man as the bearer of economics, are briefly touched upon.—B. Brandt.

#### AFRICA

##### *Egypt and the Nile Valley*

8794. BARATTA, MARIO. Paleòcapa e il taglio dell'istmo di Suez. [Paleòcapa and the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez.] *La Geografia*. 17(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 3-38.—Since the idea of cutting the Isthmus of Suez was first seriously considered in Italy (in modern times), it is appropriate that one of the outstanding technical experts called upon to assist the construction of the Canal should be an Italian—Pietro Paleòcapa. Paleòcapa was born near Bergamo in 1788 of a family of Greek origin. He distinguished himself as an engineer of hydraulic works in the Po Valley, and was called to Hungary to advise on Danubian and other waterway problems. He was prominent in Manin's uprising in Venice (1848), went to Turin as a delegate of the provisional government and remained there, later becoming Minister of Public Works under Cavour. By 1856 he had become completely blind, although he remained in the ministry until 1859. During his regime there, a remarkable development of the railway and telegraph systems of Piedmont was inaugurated. His name is also associated with the boring of the Mony Cenis tunnel. In the 60's he occupied several responsible positions in the Italian government, and in 1837, after the fall of the Ricasoli ministry he was asked to form a ministry of his own—a request which he refused due to age and blindness. Much of



the experience which proved so valuable in constructing Port Said, Paleôcapa had acquired when he renovated the port of Malamocco in the delta of the Po. Paleôcapa was a member of the International Technical Commission for the Suez Canal (1855). (There is a detailed discussion concerning Paleôcapa and the English offensive against the construction of the Canal). Paleôcapa died on Feb. 13, 1869. (Bibliography.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8795. LE CONTE, RENÉ. Notes sur la géographie économique de l'Égypte. [Notes on the economic geography of Egypt.] *Bull. de la Société Royale de Géog. d'Anvers (Antwerp)*. 49(1) 1929: 1-29.—The economic geography of Egypt is here summarized. The regions delimited are the Libyan Desert with two main groups of oases, the delta and valley of the Nile (together with the economically dependent El Faiyum), the Arabian Desert, and Sinai and the Midian coast. The valley of the Nile is subdivided into Egyptian Nubia, Upper Egypt, Middle Egypt, and Lower Egypt. The agricultural conditions and products, the raising of animals, the exploitation of mineral products (with special attention to petroleum), the varied manufacturing (including cotton), the conditions of travel and navigation, and the commerce are all described. Some attention is given to the geographic and economic changes in the country throughout the course of its history. (Tables of area and population, 1917; tables of agricultural production for 1923, 1925, 1926.)—*E. P. Jackson.*

8796. SOMOGYI, JÓZSEF. A Suez Csatorna. [The Suez Canal.] *A Tenger*. 19(9) 1929: 275-283; (10) 1929: 358-381.—According to Strabo, Sesostrius [Rameses II] in 1490 B.C., began the building of a canal from the Pelusium Branch of the Nile Delta past Bubastis to the Red Sea. This was, properly speaking, not a Suez Canal at all. After many interruptions the canal was completed under Ptolemy II in 285 B.C. The canal became choked with gravel by the time of Cleopatra. The Emperors Trajan and Hadrian had it reopened and it continued in use until the sixth century. In the Middle Ages the Republic of Venice planned a direct canal through the Isthmus. As a result of the impetus given this matter by Napoleon's Egyptian campaign, Negrelli made plans for the canal: after his untimely death Ferdinand de Lesseps adopted the plans, secured concessions from the Egyptian government and actually commenced the work in 1859. The work was impeded by opposition to the use of forced labor. Machines had to be substituted for the tens of thousands of Egyptian fellahs used in the digging. However, in 1869 the work was brought to a successful conclusion. The canal has a length of 161 kilometres. Three towns, Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez owe their development to the Canal. The political implications of the Canal are exceedingly interesting. Until 1874 Great Britain had shown herself hostile to the Canal. At that time it came to realize the increasing volume of its traffic: hence Disraeli, the Prime Minister, secured the purchase by Great Britain of the stock in the Canal owned by the Khedive of Egypt. In spite of the Treaty of Neutrality of 1888 and the Declaration of Egypt's Independence in 1922, Great Britain's influence over Egypt has steadily grown ever since Disraeli's master stroke of policy. The Canal means for Great Britain easy development with her dominions and dependencies. It shortens the distance of voyage to India 42-60 percent. The traffic of the Canal has developed greatly since 1870. Today 63 percent of the entire traffic is British.—*E. D. Beynon.*

#### Atlas Region

8797. CAUVET, G. L'Oued Itel. *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 34(120) 1929: 577-609.—French occupation of this oued (valley)

began in 1847. Ever since, it has had prime strategic bearing on nearby routes which link up the oases of the Northern Algerian Desert, because permanent water supplies can be found at slight depths. Natives thus fortified can defy even powerful invading forces, which must carry all their water from a distance. An itinerary follows the oued from its mouth, describing water supplies, landforms, soils, villages, irrigated gardens, nomads' camp sites, and forts. Settlements near but outside the oued are included in this catalogue.—*Derwent Whittlesey.*

8798. DOWSON, V. H. W. Agriculture in North Africa. *Tropical Agric.* 6(10) Oct. 1929: 285-288.—*Stanley D. Dodge.*

8799. G., S. Situation économique du Département de Constantine. [Economic situation of the Department of Constantine.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*. 33(116) 1928: 737-744.—This is a summary of a more extended article in the *Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantine* for 1927. The topics covered are: colonization, products of the soil (crops, alfa, forest resources, dates, animal breeding), mineral products, industry, commerce and transportation (by land; ports and maritime transport), and tourist traffic.—*E. P. Jackson.*

8800. PENNES, P., and SPILLMAN, R. Les pays inaccessibles du Haut Draa. Un essai d'exploration aérienne en collaboration avec le Service des Affaires Indigènes du Maroc. [The inaccessible country of the upper Draa. An attempt at exploration by air in collaboration with the Moroccan bureau of native affairs.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 8(1-2) 1929: pp. 62 plus photo atlas.—A double issue of this periodical is here devoted to a geographical reconnaissance of that section of the Saharan slope of the High Atlas of Morocco around the upper forks of the Wadi Draa (near which is situated the most important oasis settlement in the region, Taourirt). Part I (the 62 pages of text accompanied by 14 marked aeroplane views) gives first a geographical analysis of the region as a whole followed by chapters on the various districts occupied by the various tribes of the Glaoua dependent upon the Moroccan native affairs at Taourirt (the districts of the Mezguita, the Aït Seddrat, the Aït Zerri, the Tinzoulin, the Ternata, and the two Arab tribes of the Ouled Yahia and the Roha). Each district is described as to its political conditions (historical résumé and political organization), its physical conditions (orographic and hydrographic description, including statement of irrigation works), its economic conditions (resources, commerce, and native industry), and trails and ways of communication. Accompanying tables of each district or *Commandement* list the subgroups, the villages or groups of settlements (including special religious and Jewish groups) with the number of "fires" for each element. The native population of the five districts averages 5 persons per "fire," of which there are 11,744. The two additional groups of tribes, more nomadic, comprise 6374 "fires." Part II (*Atlas géographique*) comprises 16 pages of connected aero views of sections of the region which are accompanied by maps made therefrom on scale of 1/50,000. These latter as well as the large folding contour map of the entire region (scale 1:200,000) all show cultural features. The aviators covered more than 6,200,000 hectares (23,939 sq. mi.) of hitherto unmapped country. [Since this report is the work of military and government officials there is a maximum of fact and a minimum of interpretive and hypothetical treatment.]—*E. P. Jackson.*

#### Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 9277)

8801. MANGEOT, P. La culture du blé dans la région de Tombouctou. [The culture of wheat in the



region of Timbuktu.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl. l'Afrique Française.* (2) Feb. 1930: 105-108.—Wheat has been cultivated in the region about Timbuktu for several centuries, but in 1917 the need for increased production arose and two mills were ordered from America. One was installed at Koulikoro, the other at Timbuktu. Experiments were begun to find the type of wheat which is at the same time tender and abundantly productive. The study was curtailed in 1923 by the departure of the author from the region but certain conclusions were already obvious: The cultivation of wheat is profitable because (1) the flour produced at Timbuktu is cheaper than that imported from Europe; (2) it will create a wealth in a region which has lost one of its main exports, the salt of Taodeni; (3) it will give the natives a greater buying power; and (4) it will prepare an outlet for imports from France and Algeria over the prospective Trans-Saharan Railroad as well as furnish an article of export.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

8802. PEYRONNET, R. Sud-Ouest marocain, Rio de Oro, et Sahara occidental. [The Moroccan southwest, Rio de Oro, and the western Sahara.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 33 (116) 1928: 687-707.—The first third of this article is devoted to a summary physical description of the component districts of the region (the Sous; the Anti-Atlas, Wadi Noun, and Lower Draa; the Ifni area; the Rio de Oro; and the western Sahara). The limits of the whole region covered are the 21st and 31st parallels of north latitude, the Atlantic coast, and the meridian of Rabat. In the second section the general characteristics, distribution, and recent movements of the population groups are considered. Ethnically they are for the most part Berber with Arab infusion in the north. The groups recognized are the sedentary tribes of the Sous and the Anti-Atlas, of which the Soussi are typical; the semi-nomads of the Draa and the district south of the Anti-Atlas, best represented by the Tekna confederation; and the important Saharan nomads, the two principal tribes of which are the Ouled Delim and the Reguibat. The third section deals with the political future of these groups. In particular French colonial administration has two problems: one in the form of an unsubdued block of tribes in the Anti-Atlas, and another, more serious, in the presence of brigandage among the relatively independent Reguibat farther south. (Two-page map showing relief, boundaries, distribution of tribes, and other pertinent features, on scale of 1:6,250,000).—*E. P. Jackson.*

8803. TOUBEAU, LIEUT. Reconnaissance du Ténéré et de l'Oued Tafassasset. [Reconnaissance of the Tenere and of the Wadi Tafassasset.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 33 (116) 1928: 591-604.—This is the official report of a reconnaissance (Dec. 1927-Feb. 1928) just southeast of the Ahaggar massif in the central Sahara along the frontier between the Territoires du Sud and the Territoire militaire du Niger. The itinerary was from Djanet, to In Afalala, to In Azaoua via the wadis Tafassasset and In Azaoua, to Ifrouan in Air, and return via In Ezzane. The report includes in particular a description of the topographic and physiographic layout of the middle course of the Tafassasset, a description of ethnographic evidence (tumuli) noted along the route, an inventory of available water and pasturage resources and of the life observed en route, a study of the possibilities for the location of an automobile route, and a consideration of the advantages of developing connections and trade between the Air oases and the Niger colony. (Sketch map showing stages of itinerary; drawings of topographic features and tumuli).—*E. P. Jackson.*

8804. UNSIGNED. La piste automobile trans-saharienne de l'est. [The eastern Transsaharan automobile route.] *Renseignements Coloniaux. Suppl.*

*l'Afrique Française.* (2) Feb. 1930: 85-88.—The automobile road from In-Guezzam to In Gall to Tahoua, prolonged by the road in Nigeria, reduces the distance between Fort-Lamy and Algiers from 4,900 km., by way of the Reggan-Gao-Niamey road, to 4,500 km. Crossing a desert area without rocks or vegetation proved the most difficult feature in the construction of the road. It begins at In-Guezzam which lies in a valley in the southernmost hills of the Hoggar massif, passes southeast to the boundary of French West Africa, then turns abruptly east-northeast to the valley of the Igharghar which it follows to the basin of the Timmerzoi. The road lies essentially in or along the valley of the Timmerzoi to its junction with the Tesselaman north of In Abbangarit. It crosses the valley of the Tesselaman along wooded areas, ascends the rocky hills which separate that river from the Irazzer d'Agadez, and turns into the valley of the Aougouessès which it follows to Teguida-n-Tecoum, an active center the salt mines of which are responsible for the steady influx of population from surrounding areas. The road has few detours and only about ten kilometers of it, near In Abbangarit, are difficult to traverse. Water sources are encountered in several places at short distances from the main road.—*Elizabeth Erb Ward.*

### Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entries 9155, 9278)

8805. BARNES, ALEXANDER T. Through Portuguese West Africa. *J. African Soc.* 28 (111) Apr. 1929: 224-234.

8806. LE PORT, P. La pêche dans le Bas-Dahomey. [Fishing in lower Dahomey.] *La Géographie.* 51 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 299-313.—Many devices have been perfected for the taking of fish in Lower Dahomey. There are two kinds of nets in ordinary use for the taking of fish other than lobsters and crabs. The *assabou* is a net with lead weights, which is dropped over the fish to be taken. The weights cause the net to imprison the fish. Such fishing is done from a pirogue, which is a prime requisite for most lagoon fishing in the region. The *ahoule* is a rectangular net, similar to such nets the world over. It is used for fishing at night, the location of the net, which is set while the fisher moves a short distance away, is indicated by the glint of shells attached to a float. For lobster fishing, a kind of seine is dragged between two pirogues from deep water to the shore, driving the lobsters before it. For much fishing a trap is built at the end of a *ha*, a barrage which is built in a narrow part of the lagoon, and which directs the fish towards the trap. They may be attracted thither by a light. Crab-fishing is done with traps, from April to July, the season of heavy rains. Oysters are taken from a pirogue; they are dislodged by long poles and taken up in calabashes. Fish are packed in ice, manufactured at Cotonou, and thus may be shipped up to 200 kilometers distance; they are dried and salted to preserve them; they are, likewise, smoked. When cooked, fish are fried in palm oil. Lobsters are cooked in various ways; oysters are boiled and then fried.—*S. D. Dodge.*

8807. PATERSON, A. W. La production du cacao à la Côte de l'Or. [The production of cocoa in the Gold Coast.] *Bull. Agricole du Congo Belge.* 20 (1) Mar. 1929: 57-71.

8808. UNSIGNED. Schwarz of the Kalahari: His letters from Sengal. *United Empire.* 20 (11) Nov. 1929: 619-626; 20 (12) Dec. 1929: 673-681.—*Stanley D. Dodge.*

### East Africa

8809. DAVIS, SIR EDMUND. Mineral developments in Rhodesia. *United Empire.* 20 (7) Jul. 1929: 391-396.—*Stanley D. Dodge.*



**8810. LAMPUGNANI, GIUSEPPE.** Ugo Ferrandi. *La Geografia*. 17 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 33-63.—This is a eulogy of the work of Ugo Ferrandi in opening up Somaliland to Italian occupation and possession. Serious attempts at occupying points along the coast of Benadir were first undertaken by Italians in the years immediately following 1889. These same years saw several exploratory expeditions penetrate the hinterland, among them one led by Ferrandi. Having obtained from the Sultan of Zanzibar the right to administer all of the ports and territory along the coast of Benadir (1892), the Italian government in turn conceded it to the Filonardi Company in May 1893, who took over the services of Ferrandi. He was sent to Lugh on the Juba to organize a post for defense against the depredations of the Abyssinians and other hostile elements. Deprived of almost all aid from his employers and thrown upon the meagre resources of a miserable Somali village, he organized an heroic resistance and in the end won a victory over the troops which descended from Abyssinia after their victory at Adowa. Ferrandi passed most of the rest of his life in Africa—Tripoli, Eritrea, and Somaliland. He became governor of northern Somaliland in 1913.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

### NORTH AMERICA

#### *Newfoundland and Laborador*

(See also Entry 6371)

**8811. WATKINS, H. G.** River explorations in Labrador by canoe and dog sledge. *Geog. J.* 75 (2) Feb. 1930: 97-122.—In 1928-29, the author led an exploring and reconnaissance-mapping expedition into Laborador, an account of which is presented to the Royal Geographical Society, an organization sharing in its support. The objects of the expedition were: to explore Unknown River, a southern affluent of the Hamilton River; to explore and map certain areas to the north and south of the Hamilton preparatory to aerial survey; and to locate that portion of the height of land at the head of the Romaine River along which follows a portion of the Labrador-Canada boundary. The first two of these objects were accomplished. From the base camp on Northwest River at the mouth of the Hamilton, compass traverses along certain rivers and lakes were made and the resulting map with notations entitled "River Exploration in Labrador" is presented in three sections. Section I of this sheet (scale 1:500,000) is of the Naskaupi-Canairiktok Rivers from Northwest River Post to Hopedale station on the coast (Lat. N. 55° 27' 4"). Section II (on the same scale) shows the environs of the Kenamu and Traverspine Rivers and a portion of the Mealy Mountains, while Section III (scale: 1:250,000) represents the Grand Falls District. The account of the expedition is followed by notes on place names, sledging, geology, botany, survey, and weather. A discussion concludes the article.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

#### *Alaska*

**8812. SARGENT, R. H.** Photographing Alaska from the air. *Military Engin.* 22 (122) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 130-145.—During the summer of 1929 the Navy Department with the cooperation of a dozen other interested government agencies undertook a second aerial survey expedition to Southeastern Alaska. The technical equipment consisted of four Loening amphibian planes, mapping cameras of the T2 type, and Fairchild K3a cameras for oblique photographs. Carried out on much the same lines as in 1926 (*Military*

*Engineer.* vol. 20, no. 111, May-June 1928, pp. 189-195), the expedition succeeded in mapping an area of 12,750 square miles on the 15 days on which suitable weather occurred. By means of the photographs the Forest Service acquired information about many inaccessible areas, the International Boundary Commission received news as to the wooded stretches of the Boundary and R. H. Sargent was able to make a study of glaciers and glacier flow. [The article is accompanied by 22 striking aerial views.]—*M. Warthin.*

### *United States*

(See also Entries 9211, 9234)

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See Entries 7805, 7820, 7826, 9135)

#### NORTH CENTRAL STATES

**8813. GERBER, W. D.** Some idiosyncrasies of ground water. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 22 (1) Jan. 1930: 110-116.—Bacterial purity of a water is an essential for any water system but it is not the only desirable attribute in communities where prosperity and happiness depend upon industrial development which development may be limited by the available supply of soft water. The State of Illinois may be called a "hard water" state for the average hardness of the ground water is about 350 p.p.m. or more. In a study of the waters from 22 wells in the northern part of the state, it was found that the hardness varied with the geologic horizon. Water drawn from the upper lime rocks had an average hardness of 447 p.p.m.; from the St. Peters sandstone which underlies the lime rock, 323 p.p.m.; from the Dresbach sandstone, 272; and from the Mt. Simon sandstone, 245. The lime rock may explain in part the conditions in hardness, but there appears to be definite ranges of hardnesses in each horizon not accountable by relationships to the lime rock. There is indicated for the area an east to west classification in hardness as well as an up and down one. The Water Survey and the Geological Survey offer to assist industrial firms seeking suitable locations.—*Robert M. Brown.*

#### SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 9191, 9212)

**8814. BROOKE, MARK.** Flood control of Lake Okeechobee. *Military Engin.* 22 (122) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 167-172.—Lake Okeechobee at the northern end of the Everglades in Florida is a circular body of water of 31 miles diameter or about 730 square miles which receives the waters of about 5,000 square miles of territory largely through the Kissimmee River. It is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the St. Lucie outlet canal and by four of the Everglades main drainage canals. The lake level fluctuates from 13 to 19 feet between the wet and dry season, and the control of it would present no great difficulty were it not for the uncertain factor of hurricane winds. The lake lies in the midst of an agricultural area not far above sea level. The water table must range between rather narrow limits; too high water will not permit crop growth, and too low causes the fibrous porous soil to shrink causing subsidence. This is the problem of normal conditions, but a second arises from the severe hurricanes which visit the region. The 1926 hurricane came when the level of the lake was 19 feet, three or four feet above normal for the season, due to heavy rains. A 120-mile wind from the northwest piled up the water and overtopped the levees. Morrehaven and the surrounding country was flooded, 300 persons were drowned, and levees, canals, pumping plants and farms were damaged.



Again, in 1928 a 135-mile per hour hurricane drove the waters thirteen feet above the normal at the southern end of the lake and 1,800 persons lost their lives. The Board appointed by the governor to review the plans and work of the drainage district and recommend modifications finds that a 14 foot minimum and a 17 foot maximum elevation of the surface waters of the lake is sufficient for fire protection, irrigation, and navigation. According to present plans the level of the lake will be controlled within the above limits. To combat the hurricanes 63 miles of levees are provided by the plan along the southerly and 10 miles along the northerly borders of the lake. These levees will rise 31 feet and will be made of the local soft limestone capped by harder rock. The east and west sides will not be so protected since they have a natural upward slope, and, in addition, the west side is almost uninhabited. It is hoped that this plan will stop the retardation of the Everglades agriculture and bring peace of mind to the inhabitants.—*Robert M. Brown.*

**8815. HARPER, ROLAND M.** The natural resources of Georgia. *Bull. Univ. Georgia. School of Commerce, Bur. Business Research, Study #2.* 30 (3) Feb. 1930: pp. 105.

**8816. HOBBS, S. H., Jr.** Physical areas and some natural resources of North Carolina. *Univ. North Carolina Extension Bull.* 9 (5) Nov. 1929: 9-16.—North Carolina is divided into four social-economic provinces which coincide with four geographic areas—*Tidewater, West Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountain.* The *Tidewater* and *West Coastal Plain* are often considered as one because of similar origin, but socially and economically they are distinct. The fall line divides the state into two soil regions of about equal size; to the east the soils are sedimentary and to the west igneous. This difference has played a potent role in the state's history and still does. The *Tidewater* section, low-lying, flat, swampy, and generally wet in the east, extends inland as far as the effects of the tides are visible. Much of it is fertile, for the soils have a wide range of texture and structure and are adapted to a variety of crops. The sandy loam uplands probably constitute the best agricultural soils of the region. This section was originally forested, but the trees have retreated before lumbering, turpentine, fires, and free range pasturing. The *Western Coastal Plain*, lying between the fall line and the *Tidewater* region, is a land of level or gently rolling relief and is the chief farm wealth producing section of the state. The *Piedmont*, between the fall line and the Blue Ridge, blends the soils of the eastern and western sections. Because of the clay, these soils are stiffer and tougher than those to the east and hence are more difficult to cultivate. This region also is rich in water power. The *Carolina Highlands*, between the Blue Ridge and the Smokies, are usually clothed with massive forests to their tops on account of inaccessibility. North Carolina, with 900,000 H.P. of electrical energy ranks third among the American states in developed water power; it also has 66.8 per cent of the country's population within 600 miles of its center, and it is operating 96 per cent of its spindles as contrasted with about 50 per cent in Massachusetts. Tremendous strides have been made in the last three decades.—*Langdon White.*

**8817. UPHOF, J. C. TH.** Het winnen van terpentijn in de Zuidstaten van Noord-America. [The production of turpentine in the southern states of the United States.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20 (2) Feb. 15, 1929: 60-65.—Of the total world production of gum-turpentine, 65 to 70% comes from the United States chiefly from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi: (2,975,000 gallons in 1910, 29,433,055 in 1926-27). Gum turpentine from the long leaf yellow pine and also from the Cuban pine is produced during a great part of the year. The crude gum is distilled, transported

to the south-eastern seaports in tank-cars and drums, and exported.—*Gaston G. Dept.*

#### NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 9186, 9198, 9226)

**8818. FOLLANSBEE, ROBERT.** Upper Colorado River and its utilization. *U. S. Geol. Survey. Water Supply Paper #617.* 1929: pp. 394.

**8819. YOUNG, J. M.** River planning in the Missouri basin. *Military Engin.* 22 (122) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 152-158.—The study by the corps of engineers of the Missouri drainage involving a large number of the 183 streams of the United States recommended for such study by Document 183 of the 69th Congress, has presented a complex of problems, owing to conflicting requirements and uses in its various sections arising in part from differences in physical circumstances. This study has required reconnaissance followed by more intensive surveys including plane table work in selected districts, soil and silt studies and stream gaging, together with office and library work. During the reconnaissance which extended from July to November, 1928, field parties traveled 75,000 miles inspecting physical conditions along the river and its tributaries; noting possible sites for dams, reservoirs, irrigation and power projects; gathering data relating to floods, existing flood protection and damages from past floods; and collecting maps, plans, and reports from all possible sources. In succeeding surveys now finished or in progress, plane table maps have been constructed of reservoir, dam sites, and canal lines in localities proposed for irrigation or power projects; also of areas subject to flood, this in turn requiring meandering, the construction of profiles along proposed levees or new channel lines, together with valley and stream cross sections. Soil investigations were found increasingly vital, especially in areas proposed for irrigation, some 600,000 acres having already been surveyed in reconnaissance or otherwise in 1929. Recommendations as to the economical utilization of the river will be forthcoming from these studies after analysis has been made of the physical conditions and consideration given to the relative merits and needs of such conflicting interests as irrigation, flood control, power development, and river navigation.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

#### Mexico

(See also Entries 7836, 9165)

**8820. HURD, W. E.** Tropical cyclones of the eastern North Pacific Ocean. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 57 (2) Feb. 1929: 43-49.—The writer sets forth the considerable frequency of important storms in the ocean area between latitude 10° north and the Pacific coast of Mexico and northwestern Central America. Of the northwestward-moving storms, scarcely any are of consequence beyond the middle point of the Lower California peninsula, but a few have approached the southwestern corner of the United States and considerably disturbed the normal air circulation, perhaps causing heavy rains. The cyclones of this area, as is mainly the case with tropical cyclones anywhere north of the equator, occur exclusively between May 1 and the end of December, and chiefly in the period from August to October.—*Herbert C. Hunter.*

#### West Indies

**8821. EVANS, F. E.** Picturesque Haiti. *Bull. Pan-American Union.* 64 (1) Jan. 1930: 31-44.—Haiti has made great strides toward economic and financial betterment. The country is as large as Vermont. The population exceeds 2,000,000, 80 per cent of whom live in the country. Port au Prince (120,000) is the large-



est city. French is the language. While Haiti was a French possession," "it was ranked as the richest colony in the world," the peak of prosperity being the period 1758-1791. "One-third of France's foreign trade came from Haiti." A slave revolt in 1791 led to independence in 1804, and to the subsequent rapid deterioration of the Negro republic. The deservedly famous "citadel" built by the self-crowned King Henri I, which is said to have cost the lives of 20,000 laborers, stands on an eminence 14 miles north of Cap Haitien. At the base of this mountain are the ruins of the marvelous palace of Sans Souci, home of the same Negro "king." The agricultural opportunities are excellent but poorly used. The highway system consists of 930 miles of vehicular roads, most of them recently built or rebuilt. There are 182 miles of narrow-gage railway.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*

8822. ZUCULIN, BRUNO. Due provincie Cubane: Oriente e Camagüey. [Two Provinces of Cuba: Oriente and Camagüey.] *Le Vie d'Italia e dell' America Latina.* 36 (3) Mar. 1930: 261-270.

### SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 9310)

8823. ROHRBACH, J. Das Problem Südamerika. [The problem of South America.] *Erde u. Wirtschaft.* 3 (3) Oct. 1929: 103-113.—The author, aided by personal observations, points out possibilities for and also the obstacles to economic advancement in South America. He characterizes as fatal a number of natural and historical factors that prove detrimental to this continent (in comparison to its northern neighbor), viz., the prevailing tropical climate of large parts of South America, the descent of the main population from a less active race, the want of iron and coal, the great distance from Europe. Another train of circumstances that obstructs sound development in the South American states, is discussed, such as the disadvantageous distribution of property which distribution retards the formation of an industrious middle class, the want of an "inner market," the investment of foreign—above all North American—capital in South America and the like. All show that a considerable improvement in the economy and culture of South America is quite possible, but only in case of sound economic and social foundations in the states.—*Otto Berninger.*

#### Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

8824. SMITH, A. C. A collecting trip across Peru. *J. New York Botanical Garden.* 31 (364) Apr. 1930: 81-93.

#### Brazil

(See also Entry 9170)

8825. TASTEVIN, C. La delta du Japurá et le Piuriny. [The deltas of the Japurá and the Piuriny.]

*La Géographie.* 51 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 280-298.—M. Tastevin left Teffe on the 17th of July and after more than a month of canoe travel through the swampy labyrinths of the Japurá and Piuriny deltas, reached the Solimões (Upper Amazon) again on the 1st of September. His trip took him through the Pyrantahyma, Lake Urini, Castanha, Tambaqui, and Copea Bayous, Lake Soco, the Codajaz mirim, Lake Piuriny, and the Badajoz River. He visited scores of settlements, from the small villages along the Badajoz to isolated habitations occupied by single families. He blames the fever which he contracted not on the climate or the waters of the Piuriny, but on the bad food.—*Preston E. James.*

#### Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

(See also Entry 8859)

8826. KÜHN, FRANZ. Eine neue Wirtschaftskarte von Argentinien. [A new economic map of Argentina.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (1-2) 1930: 31-34.—The map is drawn on a scale of 1:7,500,000 in a clear coloration. It shows the main regions of agriculture, mineral deposits, the railroads, the navigable rivers and some other less important objects. The accompanying legend is very detailed. The brief text contains a review of the economic maps of Argentina hitherto published; the points of view after which the map was drawn are discussed.—*Otto Berninger.*

8827. REID, WM. A. Valparaiso: The South Pacific emporium. *Amer. City Ser. Pan-American Union.* (4-B) 1930: pp. 23.—Chile has 15 ports of importance and 50 lesser ones. The chief port is Valparaiso "the greatest in point of general business on the west coast of South America." The city has been visited by disastrous earthquakes four times. The harbor is very deep but is poorly protected by nature. A stone and concrete sea wall, or Malecon, acts as a buffer to the waves and an aid to commerce. The very narrow belt of lowland between the sea and the coast range is occupied by business houses while the residential section climbs the steep slopes above. The climate is of the Mediterranean type and is usually delightful. Important new port works are under construction or are completed and large ships tie up at the piers. The imposing naval academy crowns one of the nearby hills. The port is the chief Chilean naval base, and the navy ranks with the best in South America. Chile has developed considerable manufacturing, and the province of Valparaiso claims 600 industrial plants, large and small. The city is the Pacific terminus of the famous Trans-Andine Railroad and the port for Santiago, the capital and metropolis of the republic. The beautiful summer resort, Viño del Mar, is six miles away. The population of Valparaiso is about 200,000.—*R. H. Whitbeck.*



# CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

## GENERAL

8828. **PERRIER, RÉMY.** La place de l'homme dans la série animale. [The place of man in the animal series.] *Rev. Philos.* 107 (5-6) May-Jun. 1929: 363-410.—This is a summary statement of the stages of evolution from primary forms to mammals, with an

account of the history of the interpretation of evolution. Much importance is attributed to the development of warm-blooded animals, which become thereby independent of changes in climatic conditions to some extent, and to the development of a large brain in the mammals and the Primates. There is a brief account of the structure of prehistoric man.—*W. D. Wallis.*

## LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 7394, 7403, 7417, 8853, 8856, 8868, 8881, 8931, 9740)

8829. **PADIN, PAUL.** A grammar of the Wappo language. *Univ. California, Publ. in Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 27 1929: pp. vi+194.

8830. **REYNOLDS, J. H.** The new orthography in Turkey. *Geog. J.* 74 (1) Jul. 1929: 72-74.—The new alphabet adopted by the Turks consists of twenty-eight

Latin characters. It is found that *q*, *w*, and *x* are omitted from, and *ç*, *ş*, *ı* (without a dot), *ö*, *ü*, are added to, the English alphabet. An attempt has been made to have each letter represent a single sound, but this aim has not been achieved.—*W. D. Wallis.*

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### NORTH AMERICA

#### MEXICO

8831. **RÖCK, FRITZ.** Chiuhnauteca und Cempoalteca, die altmexikanischen Neuner- und Zwanzigerleute, [Chiuhnauteca and Cempoalteca, the old Mexican nine people and twenty people.] *Mitteil. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60 (1) 1930: 1-5.—In his publication *Kalenderkreise und Kalenderschichten im alten Mexiko und Mittelamerika*, (Festschrift P. W. Schmidt, 1928, pp. 610-628) (Calendar-circles and calendar-sheets in ancient Mexico and Central America.) the author selected the names to designate the bearers of different calendar systems according to the number of days in the week. This proved to be useful for cultural-historical investigations of number reckoning and calendar reckoning, especially since the five and the twenty people on Ceram (Molucca Islands) can be added to the ancient Mexican nine people and twenty people.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

#### NORTH OF MEXICO

8832. **BROWN, CHARLES E.** The Huff Mandan village site. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9 (2) Jan. 1930: 120-122.—A well-preserved and interesting Mandan site is located on a steep bank of the Missouri near Huff. It was surveyed by Will and Spinden in 1919. There are 104 hut rings within this enclosure which resembles a stockade site, a prominent feature being bastions or curved enlargements projecting from the walls. At Aztalan is a larger enclosure with eight projections. The Shermer, Molander, and Greenshield sites also have projecting bastions. Both the Huff and Aztalan enclosures are U-shaped with the opening against the river banks.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

8833. **DAVIDSON, D. S.** The Lock Haven expedition. *Museum J.* 20 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 307-317.—The west branch of the Susquehanna about Lock Haven was examined during the summer of 1929, the object being the discovery of an Indian village, camp and burial sites, and the recovery of type artifacts that would give clues to the various aboriginal occupations. Little of importance was found, but the meager recoveries did show evidence of an earlier Algonkian and a later Iroquoian culture, presumably Andaste, this identification being based principally upon potsherds.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

8834. **MASON, J. ALDEN.** The Texas expedition. *Museum J.* 20 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 318-338.—Such peripheral and intermediate regions as Texas may shed important light on American archaeological problems, especially the relationship between Mexican, Pueblo, Plains, and Southeastern aboriginal cultures. An examination of the Texas region by the University of Pennsylvania Museum expedition of 1929 included field work at Floydada, Lubbock, and Abilene, but in all these places cultural evidences were rare. At Clear Fork of the Brazos River north of Abilene the bank where Cyrus N. Ray had discovered two skeletons, was given further examination. A pit 8 ft. square was sunk near the Ray workings. The soil appeared undisturbed, stratified, and naturally deposited. At 4 ft. down an arrowhead was found, at 6 ft. some scrapers, and at 8 ft., just as the pit was about to be abandoned, a fragment of human bone slightly mineralized. It awaits expert examination. A site at Amarillo on the Canadian River was examined. This river rises near the headwaters of the Pecos and flows eastward, affording a natural route of the Pueblo people eastward into the Plains. That this route was so used was shown by the recovery of rude Pueblo pottery of the types found about Santa Fe. House sites along the Canadian were excavated, and these were of a type not found east or west of the Texas panhandle. One house site revealed that its upper walls and roof of thatch had been repeatedly burned, the debris being later packed down and a new floor built over it. Few implements were found, these being more Plains-like than Pueblo. At Vega a cluster of the houses were examined. Numerous pictographs and glyphs were noticed and copied, the most important being a zoomorphic carving on a rock near Grape Vine Creek.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

8835. **OLSON, RONALD L.** Chumash prehistory. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 28 (1) 1930: 1-21.—A brief résumé of the more important findings of two summers' archaeological work in the vicinity of Santa Barbara and on Santa Cruz Island, California. Stratigraphic studies showed that differences in the style of the same type objects are practically non-existent in the various levels of any one site. In comparing site with site some significant differences are noted. In the Chumash territory it was found that the metate and muller preceded the mortar and pestle as grinding implements; the circular shell fishhook was not known until about the middle of the



period represented by the sites investigated, which is relatively late. In other respects few evidences of change in culture based on stratigraphy are to be seen. Differences in the frequency of the appearance of certain objects show that the island culture was more maritime in nature than that of the mainland. The investigations yielded no definite evidence on possible Oceanic affiliations. (One map, 3 figures, 5 tables.)—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

## MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 8857)

**8836. UNSIGNED.** The art of the Maya. *Carnegie Inst. Washington, News Service Bull., Staff Edition. Serial #36, Mar. 17, 1929: 25-31.*—In 1928, archaeologists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington uncovered, under well-defined stratigraphical conditions examples of Maya art which for the first time illustrate the transitions from the art of the Archaic period to that of the Old Empire, and from the art of the Old Empire to that of the New Empire. A stucco pyramid at Uxactun, concealed in a structure of a later period, is embellished with grotesque masks. Jean Charlot regards these as transitional in type between the crude modelling in clay of the Archaic period to the elaborate stone sculpture of the later periods. The technique used in modelling the masks is that employed in the Archaic figures, but the subject matter is much more nearly characteristic of the Old Empire. A stone bench found in the earlier temple enclosed within the Temple of the Warriors, although erected in an early edifice of the New Empire, employs artistic conventions strongly suggestive of Old Empire art.—*Robert Redfield.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

**8837. APARICIO, FRANCISCO de.** Investigaciones arqueológicas en la región serrana de la provincia de San Luis (Rep. Argentina). [Archaeological investigations in the mountainous region of the province of San Luis (Argentina).] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926. 1 1928: 453-466.*—This is a study of a rather modest cohesive culture which had among its material elements incised pottery, rock-painting, and good stone-work (dishes, arrow-heads, bola-stones, and large axes). Its area formed a part of that generally assigned to the Diaguite civilization and it lay in the southern part thereof. There appears to have been little or no painted pottery.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8838. CASTELLANOS, ALFRED.** Deformación artificial en un cráneo humano fósil de la Argentina. [Artificial deformation in a fossil human skull from Argentina.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale degli Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926. 1 1928: 283-290.*—This is a comparison of a skull from Argentina with a skull showing Aymará deformation as well as with a normal European skull.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8839. CASTELLANOS, ALFRED.** La existencia del hombre fósil en la Argentina. [The existence of fossil man in Argentina.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926. 1 1928: 277-282.*—A study of certain animals of Argentina in which their first migration into that country is carefully studied. The author urges his fellow scientists to examine further the migrations of mankind into that country.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8840. DEBENEDETTI, SALVADOR.** Los yacimientos arqueológicos de las márgenes meridionales de las lagunas Guanacache. [The archaeological finds of the southern shores of the Guanacache lagoons.] (Rep. Argentina). *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926. 1 1928: 505-*

508.—This is a brief description of a culture which had no painted pottery, no metal, and no contact with the Calchaqui-Diaguite culture.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8841. FRENGUELLI, G.** Sull' origine dell' uomo americano. [On the origin of American man.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926. 1 1928: 291-296.*—There is great significance in the conclusions of Rivet that America was populated from the west by a predominantly Malayo-Polynesian element. It is necessary to note, however, that since the prehistoric in America extends to the end of the 15th century of our own era, Rivet's paper should have been called "The Origin of Recent American Man." This is particularly evident from the ethnographic elements, arms, implements etc., utilized by Rivet. All are distributed on the present surface or buried in superficial sediments of present geological formation. Rivet's denial of a South American paleolithic culture is objected to on the basis of the artifacts found in the quaternary beds of Miramar in the province of Buenos Aires. There is nothing in common between the implements from the quaternary and recent ones. The dart throwers are different. In the recent culture, bone had a limited use, while in the paleolithic many objects were made from it. Moreover that used in the quaternary was from species of animals now extinct. Scrapers and arrowheads show that they were cut out of fresh not fossil material. The appearance of pottery, cloth, etc., in the recent culture is due to an introduction rather than a local development from the paleolithic. To ignore or deny existence of paleolithic races in South America, at least in the quaternary of Argentina, would be equivalent to deliberately renouncing elements of the utmost importance in the peopling of the American continent. There is not enough evidence to indicate the origin of the paleolithic industries, but it must not be denied that they exist.—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

**8842. GALBIATI, GIOVANNI.** Notizia sulle antichità Sudamericane del Museo Settala all' Ambrosiana. [Note on the antiquity in South America of the Settala Museum of the Ambrosians.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926. 1 1928: 509-521.*—The general public tends to lose sight of the very numerous and varied contributions to American archaeology made during the past three centuries by Italian scientists and patrons of scientists. In this article Galbiati reproduces several interesting letters written to Cardinal Federico Borromeo by Father Diego de Torres, S. J., from Peru and Chile during the years 1607 and 1608. Notes on the archaeological collections, consisting chiefly of Peruvian specimens formed by the Milanese, Manfredo Settala (1600-1680), whose interest in ancient Peru was very great, are given. Still other American specimens were acquired by the Ambrosiana through the interest of Baron Pietro Custodi in 1825. Finally, other great families of Northern Italy helped to build up the Settala Museum which now forms an important part of the Ambrosiana, but one which is too often neglected by students.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8843. SCHAZMANN, PAUL.** Contribution à l'étude de l'orfèvrerie Sud-Américaine. [Contribution to the study of gold-working in South America.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926. 1 1928: 665-677.*—This paper describes eleven objects found in 1859 in Indian graves near the town of David in the province of Chiriqui. Analysis showed these objects to be composed of gold and copper alloy; the gold constitutes in each instance at least 52%. Some of them are grotesque human figures, others are combined animal-human figures, still others are in realistic forms of animals, and there are a few small bells.—*Robert Redfield.*



## EUROPE

(See also Entries 8992-8993)

8844. CHILDE, V. GORDON. The decorative art of the prehistoric village at Skara Brae, Orkney. *Jpek.* 1929 (Publ. 1930): 53-55.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

## ETHNOLOGY

## GENERAL

(See also Entries 9656, 9700, 9704)

8846. CHRISTIAN, V. Zur Frage "Kultur und Körperbau." [On the question of "culture and body structure."] *Mitteil. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(1) 1930: 33-38.—Referring to Hirschberg's article *Kultur und Körperbau* (See Entry #8849) Christian acknowledges that on presenting the relationships between mental type and creation of culture, he fell a victim to an erroneous psychological interpretation. The dependence is in fact reversed, as he had shown at an earlier time. Pre-position of the genitive, beliefs in the soul, subjective art, and mother right are the expression of the cyclothymic mental type, which applies to the eury some planter type, while post-position of the genitive, belief in force, objective art, and father right are to be understood as expressions of the schizothymic mental type, which is associated with the leptosome steppe forms. In the stages of original culture and not at first, as Hirschberg assumes, in the primary culture, that separation in the mental order took place.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

8847. CLEMEN, CARL. Der sog. Monotheismus der Primitive. [The so-called monotheism of primitive peoples.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 1929: 290-333.—After reviewing the attempts to establish the existence of monotheism among primitive peoples, and after recounting primarily the evidence from various cultures, the Bushmen, Andanese, Tasmanians, Australians, Polynesians, Indonesians, Siberians, and American Indians, the writer concludes that neither the "mono" nor the "theism" has been established as a trait of primitive cultures.—W. D. Wallis.

8848. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J. The Negro in the new world: the statement of a new problem. *Amer. Anthropol.* 32(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 145-155.—The problems of the Negro in the new world center around two main foci; namely, as to his physical form and as to his language and culture. In some cases the more primitive form of culture has survived over a more advanced and neighboring one; in other cases the reverse is true. Of the former, the Bush Negroes of Surinam and British Guiana have kept their African culture almost entirely intact; of the latter, the Negroes of Haiti and Santo Domingo show varying strains of assimilation of white culture.—E. D. Harvey.

8849. HIRSCHBERG, WALTER. Kultur und Körperbau. [Culture and body structure.] *Mitteil. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(1) 1930: 20-32.—Domestication (Eugen Fischer) brought about forms of production requiring specialization of body structure, which led to the formation of two extreme types of body structure. These relations were discussed particularly by Kern, P. W. Schmidt, and Lebzelter. In the primary culture there are three types: the eury some hoe farmer, a planter type, the leptosome cattle breeder, and the hunter as steppe types. In regard to Kretschmer's demonstrated correlation between constitution and mental type, Christian has assigned the schizothymic mentality to the planter races, and the

## AFRICA

8845. NASH, T. A. M. Notes on the discovery of some rock-paintings near Knodda Irangi in Tanganyika territory. *J. Royal Inst. Anthropol. Great Britain & Ireland.* 59 Jan.-Jun. 1929: 199-206.—Notes and illustrations are here given of some dozen hitherto unpublished and undiscovered rock-paintings in Central East Africa.—E. D. Harvey.

cyclothymic mentality to the nomadic races. This idea does not harmonize with previous knowledge since the schizothymic is leptosome and the cyclothymic is pyknic and not vice versa.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

8850. NIEUWENHUIS, A. W. Meinungen der primitiven Völker über das Geschlechtsleben der Menschen. [Ideas of primitive people on the sex life of man.] *Indische Gids.* 51(11) Nov. 1929: 1213-1224.—Amry Vardnibosch.

8851. ROSINSKI, BOLESŁAW. Anthropogenetische Auslese. [Anthropogenetic selection.] *Anthropol. Anz.* 6(1) 1929: 49-64.—Proceeding from the anthropological definition and analysis of small landowners in the western part of the Pultusk district, with the help of Czekanowski's method of individualizing similarity, there are established far reaching laws in the course of the sexual selection process. The anthropological components, which were sorted out on the basis of morphological signs, are to be distinguished in physiological respects, as for example, in life duration, in the average age of living partners, in fertility, and in the tendency towards homogamy.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

## NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 8848)

## NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 8829, 9126)

8852. DAVIDSON, D. SUTHERLAND. The family hunting territories of the Grand Lake Victoria Indians. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 69-95.—Gives first a general description of the Grand Lake Victoria Indians, noting the absence of totemism, and defines their habitat. The family hunting territories are discussed and put in relief by a map showing the boundaries.—T. Michelson.

8853. GODDARD, PLINY EARLE. Similarities and diversities within Athapascan linguistic stocks. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 489-494.—The degree of unity of the Athapascan stock is remarkable, even if few of the languages are close enough to each other to be mutually intelligible. An outline of Athapascan phonetics, sound-shifts, and morphology is given. Emphasis is placed on a thorough understanding of the mutual relations of the Athapascan languages as an indispensable prerequisite before the problem of whether or not Athapascan is genetically related to other stock or stocks can be profitably pursued.—T. Michelson.

8854. HALLOWELL, A. IRVING. Recent changes in the kinship terminology of the St. Francis Abenaki. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 97-145.—Discusses first the general problem of kinship terms. A brief account of the St. Francis Abenaki follows, after which the sources of information are given. The individual terms are then treated. The conclusions are: (1) The kinship terminology of the St. Francis Abenaki has



undergone radical changes during the past two centuries. (2) Some of these changes have occurred recently; even now a state of equilibrium has not been reached. (3) The introduction of new terms (which sometimes extended the usage of old terms, and in some cases restricted it) represent the chief types of readjustments. (4) It is possible to contract the modern and old Abenaki kinship pattern. (5) A precise correlation of kinship nomenclature and social institutions of the Abenaki was abandoned as a means whereby deviations in the former could be explained. (6) The major lexical changes and the readjustments are to be explained as "contact phenomena."—*T. Michelson.*

8855. REICHARD, GLADYS A. A few instances of cultural resistance in southwest North America. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 289-296.—Attention is called to the fact that resistance to cultural ideas is equally as important as their diffusion. Consideration of this resistance need not in every case be neglected because of negative evidence. Examples of the opposition to the diffusion of ideas are drawn from the Pueblos and the Navajos. The Pueblos have resisted polygamy and mother-in-law avoidance; the Navajos oppose monogamy, fish eating, are afraid of ghosts and all things pertaining to the dead; the Navajo and the Pueblos adopted the clan idea, but the Navajos, in contrast to their neighbors, have resisted the possession of property, including religious paraphernalia, by the clan.—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

8856. SWANTON, JOHN R. A newly discovered Southeastern Indian dialect. *J. Washington Acad. Sci.* 19 (6) Mar. 1929: 129.—A vocabulary of the Tawasa language is made available as a result of D. I. Bushnell's discovery of a manuscript preserved among the Ludwell Papers of the Virginia Historical Society at Richmond and written by Robert Beverley as an itinerary reported by Lamhatty, an Indian from the lower Chattahoochee River. It demonstrates that Tawasa is a dialect of the Timuquanan stock, intermediate between it and the Muskogean group, toward inclusion with which the Tawasa material would lead.—*F. G. Speck.*

## MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 5675)

8857. CONZEMIUS, EDUARD. On the aborigines of the Bay Islands (Honduras). *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 57-68.—The author collects historical data on the Indians of the Bay Islands, in the Bay of Honduras, and the meager information as to their pre-Columbian culture and language. The natives were almost destroyed by slaving parties who visited them between 1502, when the islands were discovered, and 1530, when slaving was prohibited. After this, buccaneers killed most of the Indians remaining, except a small number who were deported to Guatemala in 1650. The author's personal observations of archaeological remains in the islands indicate a fairly high culture in pre-Columbian times. The statement of various early authors that the Islanders closely resembled the Indians of the neighboring mainland, suggests classifying them with the Jicaque.—*Robert Redfield.*

8858. NUTTALL, ZELIA. Nouvelles lumières sur les civilisations américaines et le système du calendrier. [New light on American civilization and the calendar system.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 1 1928: 119-148.—In that tropical zone, between 20 degrees N. lat. and 20 degrees S. lat., in which the ancient civilizations lay, a striking phenomenon is the passage of the sun twice a year exactly across the zenith. Evidence accumulates that these times were occasions of ceremonial observ-

ance among the ancient Mexicans. The ceremony of the Aztecs marking the beginning of the month Toxcatl took place when the sun crossed the zenith in the Valley of Mexico. A drawing in the Sahagun manuscript shows that the sun was at this time the recipient of sacrifices. The Mayas apparently began their year at the second crossing of the Zenith. Maya sculptures illustrate "the descent of the sun-god," as this astronomical event was mythologically expressed. In Peru, also, the beginning of the ancient year coincided with the crossing of the Zenith in that latitude. The period of 260 days which formed the basis of the Aztec (and Maya) *tonalamall* is precisely the interval between the two crossings in the latitude of Honduras and Guatemala where the high civilizations are thought to have had their beginning.—*Robert Redfield.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 8848, 8858)

8859. APARICIO, FRANCISCO, de. Apuntes para el estudio de la habitación serrana en la Provincia de Córdoba (Rep. Argentina). [Notes on the study of the mountain house in the Province of Córdoba (Argentina).] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 7-13.—In anticipation of a monograph which he is going to publish on house types now used in this part of Argentina, the author presents a three-fold classification—houses of clay, of adobe, and of stone—and presents the essential features involved in the construction of each type.—*Robert Redfield.*

8860. CAPITAN, LOUIS. Les femmes à plateaux des Saras Djingés du Chari (Afrique équatoriale). Comparaison avec les Aymores du Brésil. [The women of the plateaus of Saras Djingés of Chari (tropical Africa). Compared with the aymores of Brazil.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 53-55.—The custom of the women of the Sara Djinge tribe, who dwell along the banks of the Chari river in equatorial Africa, of distending the upper and lower lips by inserting larger and larger disks in a perforation, is described. It is suggested that the origin of this custom might lie in some totemic attitude with respect to the hippopotamus, which the women so disfigured come to resemble. Attention is called to the fact that certain tribes of Brazil practice a similar deformation, and it is suggested that an African influence in Brazil might be indicated by this resemblance.—*Robert Redfield.*

8861. GUSINDE, MARTIN. Die geheimen Zeremonien der Feuerlandindianer. Bemerkungen zum Vortrag Dr. Edwin Loeb: Die Geheimbünde und Stammeseinweihungen bei den Naturvölkern. [Secret ceremonies of the Tierra del Fuego Indians. Notes on Dr. Edwin Loeb's lecture: Secret societies and race initiations among primitive peoples.] *Mitteil. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60 (1) 1930: 6-12.—Loeb sketched an incorrect picture of secret ceremonies among the Indians of Tierra del Fuego, since he did not refer to the easily accessible publications on Gusinde's researches and results. He draws a too indefinite boundary between the initiations of youth in earlier culture and the typical ceremonies for men in matriarchal culture. Loeb considers only the relations existing among the Yamana, among whom the ceremonies for men are already weakened and not those of the Selk'nam and the Halakwulup.—*H. K. Roth-Lutra.*

8862. HAUTHAL, R. Über eine Kindertrage der Tehuelchen im südlichen Patagonien. [Method of carrying children among the Tehuelches in Southern Patagonia.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 147-154.—This is a new theory regarding the origin of the



methods for carrying children, particularly in Southern Patagonia. In that region mothers transport their children from place to place in much the same way as did North American mothers. The methods used for this purpose, and likewise those employed in Europe and Asia, are thought by this author to be derived from customs prevalent in Borneo and the Celebes. A map supports this contention.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8863. LOVÉN, SVEN.** The Orinoco in old Indian times. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 711-725.—A study of the agricultural folk who dwell in the northern part of Venezuela. Some of those people raise cotton and use it with some skill for textiles. They also use gold, for knowledge of that metal spreads eastward from Colombia along the Meta River and the Orinoco River.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8864. MENDES-CORRÊA, A. A.** Nouvelle hypothèse sur le peuplement primitif de l'Amérique du Sud. [A new hypothesis on the early settlement of South America.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 1 1928: 97-118.—This article presents an entirely new theory as to the peopling of the Western Hemisphere. The author's interpretation of the matter is that the Tasmanians came into South America by way of the land-masses surrounding the South Pole. A map supports this contention.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8865. PANHUYS, L. C. van.** Quelques ornements des nègres des bois de la Guyane néerlandaise. [Some wooden ornaments of Negroes of Dutch Guiana.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 231-243.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8866. SERGI, GIUSEPPE.** Di alcuni caratteri speciali negli indigeni americani. [Some special characteristics of native Americans.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 1 1928: 155-167.—A classification of the various types of native American skulls in accordance with their respective measurements.—*Philip A. Means.*

**8867. STRELNİKOV, I. D.** Les Kaà-îwua du Paraguay. *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 333-366.—The Guaraní tribe of the Kaà-îkwuas inhabit the dense tropical forests of northeastern Paraguay in the river basins of the Mondaik, Acaraih, and Itaimbeih. They dwell in small rectangular huts with sides of poles, and ends and peaked roof constructed of palm leaves. Hammocks are used. Clothing is restricted to the loin cloth. Characteristic ornaments are belts and bracelets of human hair. There are special patterns of face-painting for age and sex groups. Agriculture (maize and manioc are most important) is supplemented by hunting. Salt is not used. The author gives in some detail the sources of wild and cultivated foods and the techniques of agriculture and of hunting. Musical instruments include the bamboo flute, two forms of musical bow, and a drum with two skin heads. The guitar, introduced by the Jesuits, is also used. On the occasion of a burial observed by the writer, the body was first exposed on a raised platform for several days and fumigated with tobacco, while chants were sung to musical accompaniment. A small shelter was erected over the grave and the hut where the man had lived was destroyed.—*Robert Redfield.*

**8868. TROMBETTI, ALFREDO.** Origine asiatica delle lingue e popolazioni americane. [Asiatic origin of the languages and peoples of America.] *Atti d. XXII Congr. Internazionale d. Americanisti, Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 1 1928: 169-246.—The author sets out to prove: (1) that the indigenes of America were not autochthonous; (2) that the immigration began after the end of the quaternary and ended before the Bronze Age in the Old World; (3) that the American indigenes belonged to the Mongoloid race; (4) that they did not enter

America either by way of the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean; (5) that the Bering Strait route was the one followed. In support of these contentions Trombetti marshals a vast array of linguistic parallels drawn from very numerous languages of both the Old World and the New World.—*Philip A. Means.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 8778, 8943, 8971, 9542)

**8869. BRYN, HALFDAN.** Die blonden Brachycephalen in Norwegen. [The blond brachycephals in Norway.] *Anthropol. Anz.* 6(3) 1930: 231-248.—Considering typical conditions in Jaeren, Bryn is revising the ideas of authors on the classification of the blond brachycephals and comes to the conclusion that this population is of a northern racial origin, with a considerable amount of foreign admixture of the Alpine race. The blond brachycephals are not, therefore, representatives of a pure race (East Baltic race according to Hildén; Dal race according to Paudler), but are the result of a race crossing.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

**8870. EICHENAUER, RICHARD.** Über nordische Melodik. [On northern melody.] *Volk. Rasse u.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 30-35.—The limits of northern melody are sketched by systematically pure diatonics and functional tone relations. Exhaustive researches on the rhythm of melody formation and the creative genius which underlies it are lacking.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

**8871. HELLMICH M.** Die "Laimes" in Schlesien—aussterbende Speicherbauten. [The "Laimes" in Silesia—vanishing granaries.] *Volk. u. Rasse.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 35-45.—Rhamm in his comparative studies on granaries in the broader sense of the term came to the conclusion that genuine granaries were of Slavic origin, but the others German. Against this view Hellmich deduced a Germanic origin of the wooden structure. (Description and illustration of ancient granaries.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

**8872. MISKOW, J.** Gypsies in Sweden and Denmark. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8(3) 1929: 134-140.

**8873. WITTICH, ENGELBERT.** Gypsy exorcism. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 8(3) 1929: 101-105.

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 8803, 8860)

**8874. BIYI, ESU** (formerly Claude George). Story of the Kru people. Part II. *J. African Soc.* 29 (114) Jan. 1930: 181-188.—A brief account of Sas Town and its inhabitants since the outbreak of the World War. Some emphasis is laid on the agricultural and economic vicissitudes of the people as a result of that event. Domestic customs are referred to.—*C. P. Pearson.*

**8875. HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE J.** The culture areas of Africa. *Africa* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 59-76.—The author applies to Africa the concept of cultural areas developed by such anthropologists as Clark Wissler and Alfred L. Kroeber in North and South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. On this basis he would divide Africa as follows: (1) Hottentot, (2) Bushman, (3) East African Cattle area, (3a) West African sub-area. (4) Congo, (4a) Guinea Coast sub-area, (5) East Horn, (6) Eastern Sudan, (7) Western Sudan, (8) Desert, (9) Egypt. In like manner the island of Madagascar is divided into three areas: West Coast and Extreme South, Plateau, East Coast. The author analyzes each of these areas and submits his reasons for the divisions. A map of Africa and Madagascar shows the extent and location of each area.—*R. W. Logan.*

**8876. ORDE-BROWNE, G. ST. J.** The African labourer. *Africa.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 13-29.—While the



three stages of society, hunter, pastoralist, and agriculturist, are found among modern Africans, the bulk of them are pastoral-agriculturist. Primitive Bantu society was communal: there were "no paupers, no paid prostitution, no serious alcoholism, and surprisingly little crime, while practically every one had adequate food, housing, clothing, according to the low standard of living. Of what European society can as much be said?" Their society offered, however, no resistance to Asiatic and European nations. "The Northern nations introduced a new conception of slavery. Whereas the earlier view had regarded it as sanctioned by the religious motive of converting the captive, the Protestant attitude was derived from a curious interpretation of the Old Testament, according to which the black man was divinely ordained to be a servant of the white races." Slave raiding was much harsher than domestic slavery. The chief offense of slavery is the resulting idea that the African could be induced to work only by force. It also created a reluctance to work even for wages on the part of those formerly enslaved. The modern employer, therefore, finds his most satisfactory workers among those tribes that knew little of slavery. The greater the degree of comfort with which the native is surrounded in the European mine, factory, or plantation, the less fitted is the native to live in his former surroundings. Mining enterprises produce this deracination more than do agricultural enterprises. More attention should be paid to the native diet.—R. W. Logan.

8877. RUXTON, F. H. An anthropological nomad's land. *Africa*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-11.—This article continues the idea suggested by Bronislaw Malinowski in *Africa*, January, 1929 (See Entry 1-2579). In the Ibo area of Nigeria, for example, taxation was introduced with a minimum of friction and a return above the estimate by making the assessments and collections conform as closely as possible to native custom. In native economics, study of the middleman, native law and custom relating to sale, loans, debts, pledges, and mortgages, native palm-oil industry, and the economics of the native-owned truck are important fields of research. Similar suggestions are made with reference to education, demography, native social customs, vocabulary, land tenure, and labor. To Major Ruxton, late Lieutenant-Governor of Southern Provinces, Nigeria, the quarrel over the development of culture and art along African or European lines is futile, for "the highest expression of art, culture, and religion, is not local but universal."—R. W. Logan.

8878. SEITZ, THEODOR. Die Grundlagen der Ehe bei den Bantu. [The principles of Bantu marriage.] *Africa*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 83-89.—The author takes issue squarely with the conclusions reached by Dr. Torday in an article by the same title in *Africa*, July, 1929 (See Entry 2-2230). According to Dr. Seitz these conclusions were that the true character of marriage among the Bantu was not polygyny but monogamy, and that this marriage is not only for life but is also irrevocable. After four years' study first as judge in native courts and later as governor of the Cameroons, Dr. Seitz concludes that: (1) polygyny originally existed not only for chiefs and other persons of importance but also for peasants and for slaves and that it was not the result of economic or other factors; (2) the native sees no moral or ethical difference between his marriage to the chief wife and to his other wives; (3) although the chief wife has certain privileges, they are not well-defined; (4) mother-right was originally the custom and was later changed to father-right; (5) the conclusion that this original mother-right indicates monogamy is not borne out by the facts because mother-right and father-right depended rather on the desire to keep the stock pure or on the need for order and protection, respectively; (6) divorce

could be demanded by the husband only on the grounds of sterility or adultery on the part of the wife, but such demands were rare when the wife had an influential family behind her; (7) that such a wife could obtain a divorce with comparative ease (*unter Umständen*); (8) the native mind could not distinguish between divorce and annulment. He contends, moreover, that his conclusions are substantiated by Ankermann in his *Eingeborenenrecht in Deutsch-Ost-Afrika*, (Native Law in German East Africa), Stuttgart, 1929.—R. W. Logan.

8879. TANGHE, BASILE. Le droit d'aînesse chez les indigènes du Haut-Ubangi. [Birthright among the natives of the Upper Ubangi, Belgian Congo.] *Africa*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 78-82.—It is unknown for an older man to be compelled to yield to a younger man. On the death of the founder of the tribe he will be succeeded by the oldest brother, then by the next oldest, and so on. If all the brothers are dead, the oldest sister succeeds. After the death of all the members of the old generation, the next generation succeeds. Among the grandsons of the founder, the first-born (who is not necessarily the son of the oldest son) becomes chief and priest. The natives carry out the cult of the oldest even in their animistic cult of animals, vegetables, minerals, and the higher cult of the earth, air, and sky.—R. W. Logan.

8880. VEEL, G. REGINALD. The voice of Africa. *Africa*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 103-112.—It is difficult to get the natives to tell these stories known throughout the Kaffrarian territories as *Intsomi*. Some are intended to make the flesh creep. Others show an interest in natural history and point to a definite moral. However, their greatest value lies in the intimate picture they present of the domestic customs of the people, and the indication they give of the way in which the Kaffir mind works. Eight stories are used to illustrate the various types mentioned.—R. W. Logan.

8881. WARMELO, N. J. von. Early Bantu ethnography. *Africa*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 31-47.—Excluding languages of foreign origin there are three types of languages in Africa: (1) the Sudanic which is chiefly monosyllabic, without inflections, and full of musical tones; (2) the Hamitic, which has inflections and gender but no musical tones; and (3) the class-denoting languages that divide nouns into classes and distinguish them morphologically by means of prefixes, or suffixes, or both. The Bantu language belongs to this type. With the exception of the Pygmies, Bushmen, and such foreign people as Arabs, there are only two anthropologically distinct races in Africa, viz., the Negroes and the Hamites. Negroes speak the Sudanic language, Hamites the Hamitic. In West Africa, Negroes speak a class-denoting language, and the Ful language is spoken by people of unmistakably Hamitic descent. By what people then are the class-denoting languages spoken? The homogeneity of the Bantu languages has no parallel in the anthropology of the people who speak these languages. "In fact, there is no such thing as a Bantu race, nor is there a characteristically Bantu type and civilization." Our ignorance about the people that spoke the ancient Bantu language is as complete as ever. Perhaps our knowledge can be increased by studying the existing Bantu languages, for a people's vocabulary shows exactly what ideas are current among the people that speak it, what manner of life they lead, what animals and plants, foodstuffs, implements, arts, and crafts they are familiar with. While pure archaic Bantu is rare today, we can reconstruct it from existing languages. Even this information fails to reveal where in Africa the Ur-Bantu-speaking people originally lived but does show that the infancy of Ur-Bantu may safely be laid in Africa. Linguistic material shows that the Bantu have long been both pastoralists and agriculturists. The



decimal rather than the vigesimal system was used. Iron seems to have been introduced through barter and to have served only as currency or ornaments. The common occurrence of roots meaning canoe and paddle would indicate that the Ur-Bantu people lived near the East African lakes.—*R. W. Logan.*

## ASIA

(See also Entries 8772, 8906, 9035, 9748)

8882. JETTMAR, H. M. Blutgruppenuntersuchungen in der Nordostmongolei und der Nordmanscherei. [Researches in blood grouping in northeastern Mongolia and northern Manchuria.] *Mitteil. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(1) 1930: 39-47.—Researches in blood grouping in northeastern Mongolia (vicinity of Urga) lead to the conclusion that in earlier centuries a far reaching mixture took place between the Mongolians who ruled north China and the Chinese. Observations of the Chinese in Harbin, who have come from the northeastern provinces of China corroborate our present knowledge. It was shown that in each of the settlements of the Gold at the mouths of the Sungari and Ussuri Rivers apportionment among the various blood groups was substantially different. This apportionment as a whole differs from that of the Chinese emigrants.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

8883. LOEWENTHAL, JOHN. Zum Ainu-Problem. [On the Ainu problem.] *Mitteil. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 60(1) 1930: 13-19.—Agreements of an anthropological and ethnographical nature between the descendants of the rope-pottery makers in ancient Europe and ancient Japan point to a unified race—the ancient Siberian.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

8884. SELIGMAN, C. G. Temperament, conflict, and psychosis in a stone-age population. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 9(3) 1929: 187-202.—The Papuasians, natives of Papua (formerly known as British New Guinea) show a decidedly excitable disposition and are largely extrovertive in type of personality. Their high suggestibility is evidenced in impulsive suicides, although these are more or less a part of the folkways, since there are also many ceremonial suicides. Cases of epilepsy and imbecility are frequent, but no permanent mental derangements were noted except among those Papuasians who had contact with European civilization—thus suggesting the effect of cultural conflicts upon the stability of mental life. Cases of paranoid delusions were found among natives involved in financial dealings with Europeans. Further indications of the effect of conflict are shown in the hysterical dissociation and mass contagion prevalent in areas where there has been widespread diffusion and rivalry between the religious ideas of the various cults.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

# HISTORY

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 8886)

8885. DOMBART THEODOR. Alte und neue Ziqquarrat-Darstellungen zum Babelturm-Problem. [Old and new representations of the Ziggarrat in the Tower-of-Babel problem.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5(5-6) 1929: 220-229.—The "Tower-of-Babel" is not to be reconstructed in the cubical form as Koldewey thought, but in sharply set back terraces and ramp-stories. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8886. EBELING, ERICH. Talim. *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5(5-6) 1929: 218-219.—Meissner has recently purchased a terracotta from Assur. It is a well preserved piece showing a bearded man dressed in a shirt-like garment from which two tassels depend in the back. Three curls stand out from each side of his head. Both hands grasp a staff-like affair which may be the frame of a door, to the right. The two arms are inscribed: (right) "Come in, guardian of safety," (left) "Go forth, guardian of evil." The name of an apotropaic figure of this sort is given in Assur Text KAR VII, No. 298—*talim*, "twin," or "companion." (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8887. FROIDEVAUX, HENRI. L'oeuvre archéologique de la France en Syrie. L'étude des routes antiques. [The archaeological work of France in Syria; the study of the ancient trade-routes.] *Asie Française.* 30(276) Jan. 1930: 6-12.—France has risen to the moral obligation of promoting the study of the past of its mandated territory of Syria (bibliography). Of particular interest are the identification of trade routes (in one notable case a station recently identified is regaining its ancient importance), and the airplane surveys carried out by Fr. Poidebard, which have located parts of the Persian limes of late Roman times.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8888. MACKAY, ERNEST. A Sumerian palace and the "A" cemetery at Kish, Mesopotamia. *Field Museum Natural Hist., Anthropol. Memoirs.* 1(2) 1929: 67-215.—Mackay's monograph with its 42 plates and one map, covers the archaeological discoveries of the second season (1924-25) at the palace of Kish near Babylon. These reveal new material on the manners and customs of the early Sumerian and Semitic population of Kish, at a period provisionally dated 3500 B.C. though some objects point to a later date. Seals found in these graves prove that the place was used as a cemetery already in pre-Sargonic times. Since Sargon crushed the last dynasty of Kish, founded by Kug-Bau, it seems possible that the old palace of the early kings of Kish decayed and was used as a burial-ground in the days of Kug-Bau, Gimil-Sin, and Ur-Ubaba, of the third and fourth kingdoms of Kish (2943-2753 B.C.). This is at any rate the period to which the mass of Sumerian pottery, copper tools, weapons, seals, and ornaments must be assigned. A description of the palace is given and of the few fragments of movable objects found on the site. There is a description also of fragments of pottery remnants of tools and weapons, of household and toilet articles, of personal ornaments and cylinder seals found in the "A" cemetery, all of which point to a sacred and religious idea of the requirements of the deceased in the hereafter among the middle and lower class of Sumerians who made this cemetery the final resting place of their departed.—*Ira M. Price.*

8889. OPITZ, DIETRICH. Der Tod des Humbaba. [The death of Humbaba.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5(5-6) 1929: 207-213.—This article discusses a terracotta relief in the Asia Minor Department of the Berlin Museum, which shows two men in combat with a prostrate anthropomorphic creature. Beyond each of the two men stands another individual depicted on smaller scale. (Illus.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*



8890. TONNEAU, R. P. R. Caravane biblique au pays de Samson. [Journey to Samson's country.] *Rev. Biblique*. 38(3) Jul. 1929: 421-431.—A description of a visit made by the students of the École Biblique to the region of Sorah and Eshta'ol and its environs. The localities being generally known, the writer restricts himself mainly to notices of historical, archaeological, and linguistic interest. (Four photographs.)—D. W. Thomas.

## ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

8891. CALDERINI, A. Una nuova iscrizione latina scoperta nei lavori del Naviglio. [The new Latin inscription uncovered during the work on the Naviglio.] *Atti d. R. Ist. Lombardo di Sci. e Lettere*. 62 1929: 532-534.—In the work of covering the Naviglio in Milan there was found together with Roman architectural fragments a funerary altar in small pieces bearing an interesting Latin inscription of the 3rd century A.D., notable for its names. It revealed the existence in Milan of a family, Charisii, formerly unknown, and also several other names whose infrequent occurrence in Lombardy and in Milan shows that we are dealing with immigrants and foreigners.—A. Sadun.

8892. LEON, H. J. The Jewish catacombs and inscriptions of Rome: An account of their discovery and subsequent history. *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 299-314.—Antonio Bosio discovered the first Jewish catacomb in 1602. The last one was discovered in 1919. Altogether six Jewish catacombs have been found in Rome. These have yielded 494 Jewish inscriptions, some of which are found at present in the *Sala Giudaica* of the Lateran, in the *Museo de Terme*, in the *Museo Nazionale* at Naples, and other museums. The finds are sufficient to permit a partial reconstruction of certain aspects of the ancient Jewish community in Rome.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

8893. MAYER, MAXIMILIAN. Aus den beiden Sicilien. [From the two Sicilys.] *Klio*. 23(2) 1929: 329-333.—Mayer argues for a connection between the neolithic civilization of eastern Calabria and the island of Sicily. He takes exception to the recent statement of Orsi that no fragment of Molfetta ware is to be found south of this district. The discovery of a necropolis at Molino della Badia near Granmichele shows that the island culture was closely related to the Calabrian. A brief summary of the contents of these graves is given,

showing that they are for the most part graves of women.—A. C. Johnson.

8894. WUILLEUMIER, M. P. Les dernières fouilles d'Italie. [The latest excavations in Italy.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. C. R.* Jul.-Aug. 1929: 222-250.—The group of sanctuaries accidentally discovered in the Corso last year has turned out to be second only in importance to the clearing of the imperial fora; they are evidently of considerable age and dignity, although neither dating nor identification is yet possible. Other excavations at or near Rome have brought to light remains at the Villa Mills on the Palatine, which are apparently connected with the palace of the Flavii but probably go back to that of Augustus, perhaps containing one of his private temples, a 2d and 3d century house under a church in the Via Giulio Romano, and a large bath at Ostia. The raising of the boats at Nemi has attracted more attention than it deserved; more important is the work at Herculaneum, where a block of five houses has been cleared; the size of these houses and the quality of their decoration seems to indicate that Herculaneum will show us a better type of house than Pompeii has done, and the preservation of their woodwork and parts of their second story is valuable; one of the houses has the interesting feature of a wood and bronze screen between the *tablinum* and the *atrium*.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

8895. ESPÉRANDIEU, ÉMILE. Nouvelles découvertes en Gaule. [New discoveries in Gaul.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. C. R.* Jul.-Sep. 1929: 207-215.—The destruction of a section of the Roman wall at Nîmes has brought to light an interesting group of funerary inscriptions, mostly from the freedmen of one family, and a relief; probably part of a 2d century cemetery, these objects were apparently built in the wall after one of the sieges which Nîmes endured in the 5th century and afterwards. Other objects recently brought to attention are tombstones, apparently of foreign merchants, from Arles and Narbonne, and a funeral stela and altar preserved by Christian use at Aveyron.—Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.

## AMERICA

(See Entries 5699-5702, 7369-7370, 7372-7377, 8832-8834, 8836-8837, 8839-8840, 8843, 8857)

# THE WORLD TO 383 A. D.

## GENERAL

8896. OLMSTEAD, A. T. Materials for an economic history of the ancient Near East. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 219-240.—Materials exist for an economic history of the ancient Near East. Such a history would begin with the economic geography of the region, the prehistoric development of weapons, implements, plant and animal culture, and the use of copper. The first written records show the Near East, especially Egypt and Babylonia, in full economic life, with a state organization, agriculture as the basis of civilization, cities, economic classes, elaborate bookkeeping, and international trade. Evidence of great economic development in the third pre-Christian millennium is found in Egypt and Babylonia; the *Cappadocian Tablets* illustrate economic life in Asia Minor. In the second pre-Christian millennium, the rise of the local nobles in Egypt can be traced and the importance of temples in Babylon. Hammurabi's code is a mine of information, and other codes throw light on economic systems. Scattered material is found on the rise of

feudalism in Babylonia, Assyria moving toward empire, and Egypt at its height. In the first pre-Christian millennium the economic life of Assyria is revealed in the court archives, and the trade of Phoenicia. In Hebrew history much remains to be done in the correlation with greater powers and in using finds from excavations. Babylonian business records, Egyptian papyri, the Bible, Greek sources, and numismatics illumine Persian economic history. Economic conditions in Greece and Rome may be studied from oriental sources. New material on Parthia is found especially in the economic field.—Henrietta Larson.

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

8897. KROLL, W. Plinius und die Chaldäer. [Pliny and the Chaldeans.] *Hermes (Berlin)*. 65(1) Jan. 1930: 1-13.—Pliny's cosmology presents conceptions otherwise foreign to Greek science, which appear to be derived from the Chaldean, probably through an unknown Greek source, such as Epigenes. The Greek transmission is indicated especially by the Stoic turn



given to the conceptions. Such cases are the theory of sidereal winds, of the special influence of Venus on plant and animal fertility; theories of planetary relations that indicate a weak notion of the heliocentric system; lore relating to the aspects of the stars, that suggests a whole field of the later astrology; studies of the heights of the planets and their influence on their neighbors; the singular information on the lightnings of the planets, differing from the customary Roman account of lightning drawn from Etruscan teaching; and the accounts of comets and of atmospheric phenomena.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 7486)

8898. MARINATOS, SP. *Zur Herkunft der Enkomi-Fayencen.* [The origin of fayences from Enkomi in Cyprus.] *Archaeolog. Anzeiger.* (3-4) 1928: 533-554.—H. R. Hall, in *JHS.* 48, 1928, 64 ff., argues for a common Minoan origin for fayences from Enkomi and other excavations in Cyprus as well as for pieces from Assyria and Mesopotamia. But the pieces from Enkomi are not Minoan "rhyta" as Hall thinks: they are cups. Cups in the shape of animals' heads are unknown in Cretan-Mycenaean art while common in Assyria. A single original of such an Assyrian cup has been preserved in the Museum Prinsens Palais in Copenhagen and is here first published. The origin of this style must be sought, not in Crete, but in Assyria. The designs on the cups, the sheep represented, the horse's head, the vases in the shape of women's heads, the modeling of these heads, and the coiffure are not Cretan but Assyrian.—*J. Birdsall.*

## EGYPT

(See also Entries 7452, 7454, 7463, 8796, 8941)

8899. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. *Ein Räucheraltar des Mittleren Reiches.* [An incense-altar of the Middle Kingdom.] *Z. f. Ägyptische Sprache u. Altertumskunde.* 65 (1) 1930: 49-51.—In the possession of Deutsch-Zeltmann in Munich there is a dark granite object 20 cm. high, the diameter of its base 23 cm., that of its upper opening 18 cm. Its outer rounded surface shows two human figures after the style of the 13th dynasty. Beside the right figure there is a crudely cut inscription which throws no light on the nature of the object. It is an incense-altar such as is occasionally found at the corners of offering-blocks. (Illus., plates, hieroglyphic text.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8900. WENGER, LEOPOLD. *Ein Fragment einer ägyptischen Zivilprozessordnung.* [A fragment of an Egyptian ordinance on civil procedure.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 477-478.—Wenger calls attention to the important rules of court procedure in a fragmentary native Egyptian civil procedure statute, the demotic text of which was published and translated by W. Spiegelberg.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

## BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 8885, 8887, 8889-8890, 8897)

8901. POPLICHA, JOSEPH. *The biblical Nimrod and the kingdom of Eanna.* *J. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49 (4) Dec. 1929: 303-317.—From Genesis 10: 8-12 and the Babylonian tradition concerning the first dynasty of Uruk, the writer constructs the following hypothesis concerning the name and person of god NIN-IB: Some foreign (Cushitic) tribe invaded South Babylonia, subdued it, and inaugurated a new dynasty, the first of Uruk (Eanna). The political change was

followed by a religious one. The old god Enlil of Nippur lost his supreme position, Eanna being now the religious centre of the kingdom. These conditions were intolerable for the priests of Nippur, who regarded them as an injury to Enlil, their god. The new dynasty, which had caused this situation, was not esteemed in Nippur. In the time of Lugalbanda, the third king of the dynasty, conditions were changed in favor of Enlil. This change brought to Lugalbanda the highest praises in Nippur where he was acknowledged a god. The myth of the god Zu stealing the tablets of fates had to eternalize these facts. Zu is a representative of the foreign element, hostile to Enlil, that had invaded Babylonia. This hypothesis does not seem impossible when compared with Babylonian texts. The result of the inquiry is that the biblical narration of Nimrod is a valuable historical notice. Combined with Babylonian tradition concerning the first dynasty of Uruk, it contributes to our knowledge of this epoch of Babylonian history.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8902. SAN NICOLO, M. *Die neuen babylonischen Tontafeln aus Nêrab bei Aleppo.* [The new Babylonian clay-tablets from Nêrab near Aleppo.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 461-462.—Neo-Babylonian tablets, dating from the reign of Nebuchadnezzar to that of Darius I, excavated in Syria, are legal documents between Babylonian and Aramaic persons. These documents, like the Dura-Europos parchment texts, are important source materials for the determination of the influence of cuneiform law in the Mediterranean region.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

8903. SAN NICOLO, MARIAN. *Einiges aus den neubabylonischen Rechtsurkunden.* [Some matters from neo-Babylonian legal documents.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 24-54.—In the course of the re-publication of thousands of neo-Babylonian legal documents by San Nicolo and Ungnad dating from the middle of the 7th to the last half of the 4th century B.C., material valuable not only for Babylonian but also for the Greek and Egyptian law of the same period appeared. San Nicolo presents some characteristic features of neo-Babylonian documents and raises some legal problems. In contrast to the stereotyped documentary formulae of older Babylonian legal documents, autonomy on the part of the parties is now seen. Legally, a distinction may be made between the later Persian time (c. 450 B.C.) and the Chaldean and first Achaemenid kings. In neo-Babylonian times more written contracts appear than earlier, forfeiture penalties are less apparent, contracts become binding upon execution. A close analogy to Sumerian texts (23d cent. B.C.) is seen in leasing contracts. The case-tablets disappear, but duplicate documents appear, interesting in connection with duplicate documents in Egypt in the 7th cent. B.C. Neo-Babylonian documents are private, not notarial, the attestation and sealing similar to more ancient times. Late Persian times illustrate the development of the distinction of immovables and movables, within the latter being slaves, domestic animals, and ships. The absence of the species-sale indicates, according to San Nicolo, that this was not technical "sale" to the Babylonians. Greek and demotic (Egyptian) deeds show the species-sale only exceptionally, and then rather as a contract of loan. Another interesting comparison exists in the principle of substitution where the person who pays the purchase-price acquires title rather than the purchaser. The absence of the equivalent of "earnest" weakens the view of the oriental origin of the later Roman *arrha*, earnest-money. Neo-Babylonian law, then, is important in determining whether the so-called Byzantine law is based on Greco-oriental sources or is an organic development of the Roman law itself.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*



8904. SCHILEICO, WOLDEMAR G. Ein Omen-text Sargons von Akkad und sein Nachklang bei römischen Dichtern. [A Sargonid omen-text from Akkad and its echo in Roman poets.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5(5-6) 1929: 214-218.—A Babylonian clay tablet in the Lichačov collection in Leningrad contains

three omens from the condition of the *amûtum*. To appreciate these omens one must read Seneca, *Oedipus*, vv. 353-385 and Lucan, *Pharsalia* I, vv. 618-629. Such a comparison will reveal the inner connection between the three omens. (Illus., texts.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

## PALESTINE

(See also Entries 8892, 8901, 8946-8947, 8969, 9748)

8905. ALT, D. A. Stand und Aufgaben der Palästinaforschung. [Palestine research; its position and problems.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 52 (1) 1929: 3-23.—What has been and still remains to be achieved in Palestine research is considered under the heads of cartography, geology, botany, archaeology, and history; a plea is advanced for the immediate synthesis of all results.—*D. W. Thomas*.

8906. APTOWITZER, V. Spuren des Matriarchats im jüdischen Schrifttum. [Traces of the matriarchate in the Hebrew Scriptures.] *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 261-297. Conclusion.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

8907. BARTON, GEO. A. The Habiri of the El-Amarna tablets and the Hebrew conquest of Palestine. *J. Biblical Lit.* 48 1929: 144-161.—The writer with other scholars holds the view that there were five conquests of Palestine by the Hebrews, one in the 14th century and the other ca. 1200 B.C. The first conquest obtained Northern and Southern Palestine and the second one central Palestine where Ephraim, Manasseh and Benjamin settled. The king of Jerusalem, Abdi-Hefa, wrote letters now in the Tell-el-Amarna collection in Berlin, which show that the Habiri were overrunning all his territory in the south. Other contemporaries show the wide extent of their activity. Kings in the north write showing the presence of Habiri in Gebal, Beirut, the territory of Sidon, in the Hauran, and in Beth Shean. Such passages as Josh. 11:1-15 and Numb. 21:21-31 deal with their movements. Those against central Palestine failed (see Gen. 33:18-34:31 and 49:5-7). The activities of Joshua as described in Josh. 1-10, lay in the central part of Palestine and belong to the second conquest.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

8908. BATTEN, L. W. Hosea's message and marriage. *J. Biblical Lit.* 48 1929: 257-273.—The purpose of this article is to refute the commonly accepted view that Hosea's idea of God was derived in part by the distressing personal experience of living with an adulterous wife. Interpreters of the relationship between Hosea and Gomer regularly ignore the bearing of chapters 4-14 (less 11:8-11 and 14 2-10) on the problem. Hosea felt the doom of Israel to be certain, and he regarded ethical deterioration, political folly, and especially religious apostasy as the causes. These chapters do not at all give warrant for the conception of Hosea as an evangelical prophet depicting a loving God concerned to save sinners rather than the righteous. A study of chaps. 1-3 reveals that Hosea's motive in naming his children was prophetic, that his message is one of punishment and rejection, that he uses adultery as a figure for idolatry. Finally chap. 3 proves to be a parable which is adjudged non-Hoseanic, "one of those innumerable scraps produced in the late days of Israel, which the compilers of the prophetic books incorporated according to their convictions of suitability, not always critically sound."—*William C. Graham*.

8909. BAUMGARTNER, WALTHER. Der Kampf um das Deuteronomium. [The conflict regarding Deuteronomy.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1(1) 1929: 8-25.—A survey and evaluation of recent literature upon the Deuteronomic problems resulting in the conclusion that the theory of the origin of Deuteronomy in the 7th century B.C. still stands.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

8910. BLOOMHARDT, PAUL F. The poems of Haggai. *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 154-195.—The author gives a new restoration and translation of the Hebrew text and shows that Haggai's words exhibit a distinct meter, in spite of consensus of critical opinion that the book is prose throughout.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

8911. De BRUYNE, D. Le prologue, le titre et la finale de l'Ecclésiastique. [The prologue, the title, and the end of Ecclesiasticus.] *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(4) 1929: 257-263.—A study of the original history of *Ecclesiasticus*, its original title and origin, and the prayer of Solomon with which the book closes in the oldest MSS.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

8912. CANNON, W. W. Isaiah 61: 1-3, an Ebed Jahweh poem. *Z. j. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(4) 1929: 284-288.—Evidence that Isaiah—60-62 belongs to Deutero-Isaiah, and parallels in the generally recognized Servant-Songs.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

8913. GOODENOUGH, E. R. Kingship in early Israel. *J. Biblical Lit.* 48 1929: 169-205.—The author, having shown in a previous study that in Greece the idea of kingship was that the king was the incarnation of the law of the universe and the mediator to mankind of that law, now proceeds to point out the source of that idea in the Semitic and Persian world, and especially in Hebrew thought. Moses and Joshua were both looked upon as Yahweh's spokesmen and representatives, and so were Samuel, Saul, and David. This was the kernel of the ancient conception of royalty. It finds expression in Pss. 45, 72, and 110. It appears also in Deut. 17:14-20, and in Pss. 18 and 89.—*J. M. Powis Smith*.

8914. HÖLSCHER, G. Zur Frage nach Alter und Herkunft der sogen. Damaskusschrift. [The date and provenience of the so-called Damascus Covenant.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28 (1) 1929: 21-46.—The Hebrew work discovered by Schechter in Cairo in 1896 and published as *Fragments of a Zadokite Work* (1910) has aroused discussion as to date and affinities. Some place it in the Seleucid period, others in the first century B.C. or A.D., still others in the medieval period. A dissertation by Hvidberg (Copenhagen, 1928), with translation, critical notes, introduction, etc., follows the opinion of L. Ginzberg dating the work in the period 63 B.C. to 70 A.D. Hölscher does not think it necessary to revise his opinion that the work is later. The prescriptions concerning ritual cleanliness, sacrifices, etc. can be understood as those of a community trying to adapt the Torah to the needs of synagogal life; many references to the temple and priests are to be understood symbolically. Evidences of a late date are the clumsy Hebrew style, the use of terms found in later rabbinic or medieval writings, some possible Arabisms, and the cento style of citation from the Bible; similarly the idea of a priestly Messiah which in the pre-Christian era is found only in the *Testaments of the Patriarchs*. The use of the synagogal title *mebagger* suggests the influence of the Christian *episkopos*. These results point only to a date after 70 A.D., but do not give a basis for more exact dating.—*Ralph Marcus*.

8915. JEPSEN, ALFRED. Zur Chronologie des Priesterkodex. [The chronology of the Priestly Code.] *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(3) 251-255.—Jepsen makes the Massoretic chronology the original



basis of the LXX and the Samaritan genealogy for Shem and his nine descendants. But for the nine descendants of Adam, ending with Noah, the Samaritan chronology is the original. Putting the two together gives the date of the beginning of the building of Solomon's temple as 2,800 years after creation. The Samaritan tradition, however, is concerned with the temple on Mt. Gerizim and fits its chronology to that event. The chronology of the LXX is based upon the Samaritan for the Adamites and upon the Massoretic text for the Semites. The LXX changed both its originals for some unknown reason. The present Massoretic tradition clearly originated after 516 B.C. The Samaritan chronology is probably older than the Massoretic. The basis of Old Testament chronology must be pre-exilic and the Genesis chronological tradition started before 586 B.C.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8916. KLEIN, SAMUEL. *Das Tannaitische Grenzverzeichnis Palästinas*. [The designation of boundaries in Palestine at the time of the Tannaim.] *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 197-259.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

8917. KÖHLER, LUDWIG. *Der Dekalog*. [The decalogue.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1(3) 1929: 161-184.—A survey and evaluation of the recent discussions of the decalogue with the conclusion that the original form of the decalogue of Exod. 20 and Deut. 5 may well have originated in or about the time of Moses.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8918. KRAELING, E. G. The interpretation of the name Noah. *J. Biblical Lit.* 48 1929: 138-143.—In Gen. 5:29 the name Noah is associated according to the Massoretic text with the root *niham* = comfort. But it is generally recognized that we should correct the text there and read *yeniham* = "he will cause us to rest." What does this mean, or imply? The flood-story is of Babylonian origin. The hero of the Babylonian story was Zi-ud-sud-ra which means "life unto distant days." The Hebrew name probably closely resembled the Babylonian name in meaning. The Hebrew word means "to settle down" and is used in Prob. 21:16 of settling down among the shades. Noah was a saint, and doubtless in original mythology mediated between deity and mankind. To the hero of the flood-story a sun-myth has become attached. The mythical Noah was associated with the sun; so the winter solstice was an occasion for great joy in Palestine, since it marked the opening of the rainy season and afforded the hard-working farmer a period of rest.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8919. KUHN, G. *Beiträge zur Erklärung des Buches Jesus Sira I*. [Contributions to the explanation of Jesus ben Sira.] *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 6(4) 1929: 289-296.—Text and critical notes on *Ecclesiasticus* 1-16.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8920. MOORE, ROBERT. The date of the Exodus. *Evangelical Quart.* 1(3) Jul. 1929: 225-232.—The 15th century date of the Exodus fits in best with Egyptian history.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8921. MORGENSTERN, JULIAN. *The Book of the Covenant*. *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 1-151.—The Book of the Covenant consists of two distinct strata, the one consisting of the "words" Ex. 20: 23-26; 22:27-30; and 23:10-19, coupled with a narrative setting in 24: 3-8, and the other consisting of "judgments" Ex. 21: 1-22; 26; and 23: 1-9. Mor-

genstern concludes that only the "words" and the laws which parallel the laws of K and the narrative setting are integral to the document; the remaining laws are secondary insertions. The ark is a significant part of the covenant. The author distinguishes in three periods the history of the ark: (1) The ancient period, when the ark was considered a deity which was able to give victory in battle. (2) The period beginning apparently with the composition of the Book of the Covenant and continuing through that of Deuteronomy, when the ark came to be regarded generally as the depository of the record of the laws basic to Yahweh's covenant with Israel. At the end of this period the ark lost much of its reputation and sanctity, and it was not installed in the second temple. (3) The late post-exilic period, the priestly period, when the ark regained its significance. The ark became the throne of Yahweh, his dwelling place. The evolution of the conception of Yahweh in ancient Israel goes hand in hand with the evolution of the conception of the ark and its functions.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

8922. SELLIN, E. *Drei umstrittene Stellen des Amosbuches*. [Three controverted passages of Amos.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 52(2) 1929: 141-148.—The entire issue of this journal is dedicated to Hermann Guthe upon his 80th birthday. This article by Sellin concerns itself with Am. 5:13, 6:2, and 9:1.—*J. M. Powis Smith.*

8923. SOORMA, C. A. Islam's attitude towards women and orphans. *Women under Judaism. Islamic Rev.* 16(10) Oct. 1928: 378-384.—The Old Testament makes clear the inferior status of woman in Hebrew society. A woman was sold to her husband and polygamy was common. Women were regarded as the source of human ills, while no man was safe from them. The husband alone had the privilege of divorce, which he obtained by handing his wife a *get* or bill of divorce. Polygamy was not prohibited until the 12th century, and then only partially; it gradually died out. In pre-Islamic Arabia, an Arab could have an unlimited number of wives and within close degree of consanguinity. He could divorce his wife easily, either completely or partially. He might also revoke the divorce. A woman was given away without her consent, while widows were inherited by their dead husband's heirs. Daughters were despised and often buried alive at birth. An Arab woman was entitled to hold property but could not inherit it.—*H. M. Dudley.*

8924. ZANOLLI, A. *Lezioni marginali ai quattro libri dei Re in un codice armeno dell'anno 1328*. [Marginal notes to the Four Books of the Kings in an Armenian Codex of 1328.] *Atti d. R. Ist. Veneto di Sci. Lettere ed Arti.* 87 1928: 1217-1235.—An Armenian codex of the 14th century contains some hitherto unknown variants to the Biblical text. It is attributed largely to Aquila, Symmachus, and Theodosius, the famous translators and interpreters of the Greek Bible, whose versions were collected in the hexapla. The variants concern chiefly the Books of the Kings, and while some of them are confirmed by the traditional texts, others bring a new reading to the Massoretic text. They will prove useful chiefly for a knowledge of the pronunciation of words and for clarifying the meaning of several others.—*A. Sadun.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 8897, 8902, 8942, 8961, 9001)

8925. ALBRIGHT, W. F. The Anatolian goddess Kubaba. *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 5(5-6) 1929: 229-231.—The various forms of the name of the goddess, *Gubaba*, *Kubaba*, *Kupapa*, *Κυβηθη*, given by Hesychius and Photius as the name of the goddess *Κυβέλη* among the Lydians and Phrygians, lead the author to conclude

that it is the native name of the great mother goddess in eastern and southern Asia Minor.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

8926. ANDERSON, ANDREW RUNNI. *Alexander at the Caspian Gates*. *Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 59 1928: 130-163.—The first installment of



a study of Alexander at the Caspian Gates which is limited to a consideration of the three possible meanings of the term Caspian Gates, namely (1) the set of defiles between Media and Parthia, beginning not far from modern Teheran; (2) the pass of Dariel (Darial, Daryal) through the central Caucasus; and (3) the pass of Derbend between the eastern end of a spur of the Caucasus and the Caspian sea.—*Chas. S. Braden.*

8927. ANDERSON, ANDREW RUNNI. Bucephalos and his legend. *Amer. J. Philol.* 51(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-21.—Bucephalos and Alexander are presented as "the outstanding instance of a horse and a man that have attained fame both in history and romance." Plutarch, *Alexander*, 6, and Arrian, *Anabasis*, V, 19, are accepted as in the main authentic. The writer discusses the various explanations as to the origin and significance of the name, the origin and pedigree of Bucephalos, his age and death, his place in the Alexander romance, the oracle of world-empire in connection with his taming, and the tradition of a similar prophecy regarding Julius Caesar recorded by several Roman writers of the empire. There is good evidence that Caesar's horse was not merely mythical. The elements common to the legends of the two horses suggest a question as to whether it was Caesar's Anonymus that influenced the legend of Alexander's Bucephalos or the reverse. The author accepts the latter view.—A. A. Trever.

8928. CHAPOUTHIER, F. Sur la libation pythagoricienne. [Concerning the Pythagorean libation.] *Rev. d. Études Anciennes*. 30(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 201-204.—Pythagoras instructed that the libation be poured from the handle side of the vessel, the part undefiled by man. Thus it represents the ultimate reality which enters into the soul by means of the ear.—N. C. Debevoise.

8929. GAERTRINGEN, F. HILLER von. Rhodische Priesterlisten und Feste. [Rhodian priest lists and festivals.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27(3-4) 1929: 349-354.—Discusses the interpretation of the Rhodian inscription just published (without commentary) in the *Annuario della regia scuola archeologica* 8/9 1929: 313 ff.—Donald McFayden.

8930. GOTTHEIL, RICHARD J. H. An unknown Hebrew version of the sayings of Aesop. *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 315-352.—There is in the library of Columbia University a unique manuscript by one Elijah ben Menahem Raba. It contains several collections of sayings culled from the Talmud, Mishnah, and other philosophical and moral books. The sayings are commented upon by the collector. The last place in the ms is taken by a Hebrew translation of an Italian version of what the author calls the sayings and fables of Aesop of Phrygia. In fact, however, these sayings have no likeness whatsoever to those of Aesop. Both the Italian original and the Hebrew translation are given by Gottheil.—Uriah Z. Engelman.

8931. HARRIS, J. RENDEL. A further note on Hermes. *Bull. John Rylands Libr., Manchester*. 13(2) Jul., 1929: 305-308.—The fact that the terms elm and herm are linguistically equivalent is further proved by the fact that the elm serves to direct the dead along the Way of Souls. This is the avocation of Hermes. Philological proof is also adduced.—N. C. Debevoise.

8932. HOFFMANN, ERNST. Der pädagogische Gedanke bei den Sophisten und Sokrates. [Pedagogical thought of the Sophists and of Sokrates.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung*. 6(1) 1930: 59-68.—The funeral speech of Pericles portrays the self-sufficient man in a self-sufficient state as the complete and perfect gift of Greece to human civilization. To the question, How should this man be trained? the Sophists and Sokrates presented different answers. The former, representing the conservative element, attempted merely to fit the individual for the duties

of citizenship by an intensive training in the use of speech. Sophistic training was cultural training. Sokrates, on the other hand, insisted that individual character was not unassailable and he hoped to change it. Sokratic training was educative (in the literal sense of the term), and for that very reason, revolutionary.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

8933. KOLBE, WALTHER. Das griechische Bundesbürgerrecht der hellenistischen Zeit. [The civil law of the Greek leagues in Hellenistic times.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch. Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 129-154.—The view that the law of the Hellenistic city-state leagues gave to the citizens public rights (*ius commercii*, *ius conubii*, etc.) has recently been denied, also that such rights, e.g., that of acquiring property, existed solely by reason of the decrees of the particular communities granting them. Kolbe re-examines the inscriptions, first for the extent of the privileges bestowed by the leagues, and decides that the right of citizenship extended over the whole of a league, and that privileges were granted throughout the whole without local limitation. Then, by a study of decrees concerning the rights of foreigners (*proxenia*) in regard to both league-members and non-league members, he points out: (1) that the latter by grant of *proxenia* gained the right to acquire property, while source material for the former is lacking; (2) that no grant of *proxenia* to a member of the Achaean or Boeotian leagues mentions giving such rights (*engtêsis*); (3) that a wholly different picture is presented by the Thessalian and Perrhaebian leagues, which can be explained as indicating Roman influence. The relationship between state and city of earlier Greece has disappeared, supplanted by unified leagues of cities.—A. Arthur Schiller.

8934. OERTEL, FR. Knorrige: Emporos. Data on trade and trader in Greek literature from Homer to Aristotle. *Gnomon*. 6(1) Jan. 1930: 35-39.—The book contains much of value but deals almost entirely with details, without establishing substantial conclusions or historical connections. The arrangement by authors excludes valuable material in the works of later authors dealing with preellenistic trade, and the material from the authors cited is not complete.—Eva M. Sanford.

8935. PAOLI, UGO ENRICO. Zur Gerichtszeit der *δικαι εμπορικαί* im attischen Recht. [On the time of session of the maritime commercial court in Attic law.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 473-477.—Paoli attempts to establish on the basis of Greek source material that the court trying maritime commercial cases was in session during the summer months, when foreigners could appear in Athens, rather than in the winter, when sea-traffic was at a standstill and the Athenian merchants were at home.—A. Arthur Schiller.

8936. PASQUALI, GIORGIO. Alessandro all' oasi di Ammone e Callistene. [Alexander in the oasis of Ammon and Callisthenes.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(4) Dec. 1929: 513-521.—According to Callisthenes, his followers remained outside and Alexander alone entered the sanctuary. One question was answered orally and overheard by Alexander's followers, namely that Alexander was the son of Zeus. This account proves only that it was officially asserted that Ammon had recognized Alexander as his son. This claim was put forward immediately after the return from the oasis, for at Gaugamela Alexander in the presence of the Thessalian cavalry prayed to Zeus as his father. Driven by an irresistible religious impulse, Alexander visited the oasis to learn from Ammon whether he actually was the son of Zeus.—Jakob A. O. Larsen.

8937. ROBERT, LOUIS. Études d'épigraphie grecque. [Studies in Greek epigraphy.] *Rev. de Philol.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 25-60.—These inscriptions, from



Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor, deal chiefly with agonistic dedications. Among the conclusions derived from their study may be noted the expunging from the calendar of Aphrodisias of the month *Tiberios*; the assimilation of Augustus to Zeus Patroos in another inscription of Aphrodisias; the application of the term *ιερός* to a drawn contest, when the wreath of victory was dedicated to the presiding deity; and new interpretations of certain inscriptions, doing away with the necessity of assuming a festival of Rome and Augustus at Aphrodisias, Hadrianeia at Rome, and Eusebeia at Naples. Contributions are also made toward reconstructing the biography of several victors.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

8938. ROBINSON, C. A., Jr. When did Alexander reach the Hindu Kush? *Amer. J. Philol.* 51 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 22-31.—The author rejects the interpretations of both Hogarth and Tarn, and accepts the evidence from Arrian, III, 28, 1f., and Strabo, pp. 724f. in preference to Plutarch's statement that Alexander halted four months in Persis. Alexander would thus be able to arrive at the south foot of the Hindu Kush by December, 330 B.C., and could pass the winter of 329/28 at Zariaspa, and the winter of 328/27 at Nautaca, in accord with the accounts of Arrian and Strabo.—*A. A. Trever.*

8939. ROSTAGNI, AUGUSTO. Genio greco e genio romano nella poesia. [The Greek and the Roman genius in poetry.] *Riv. di Filol.* 57 (3) Sep. 1929: 305-332.—This lecture attempts to establish a new perspective for the interpretation of poetry from Greek to modern times. After an interpretation of classicism and romanticism, there is call for a more comprehensive interpretation which will place both Greek and Latin poetry in their proper place in historical development. Greek poetry was primarily the poetry of myth, of narration. This is seen not only in the epic and in drama but even in the lyric. Aristotle practically reduces all poetry to drama and insists that the poet should suppress his own personality and allow his characters to speak for themselves. Nothing could be farther removed from the modern point of view which encourages the development and expression of the author's personality. So radical a change must have come by degrees. Greek poetry itself contained expressions of passion but lacked language for the expression of psychological processes. What the poetry lacked, was probably supplied by the music. Roman poets on the other hand never hesitated to introduce themselves into their poetry, and thus are more personal, subjective, lyrical,—in other words—modern, than the Greeks. *Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

8940. SCHWAHN, WALTHER. Die Nachfolge Alexanders des Grossen. I. [The succession of Alexander the Great.] *Klio.* 23 (2) 1929: 211-238.—The primary sources for the events following the death of Alexander are lost. The testament of Alexander is not genuine, but the document was evidently composed ca. 320 and reflects knowledge of contemporary events. The eyewitnesses of events at Babylon were either not fully cognizant of palace intrigues, or were biased observers. The Greek historians were either oligarchical and pro-Macedonian, or democratic and anti-Macedonian. The Macedonian writers were attached to the interests of a particular party or leader. The most important of our secondary sources is Diodorus who Schwahn believes drew his material from Hieronymus. Arrian's *Events after Alexander* is very carelessly abstracted by Photius. His source was chiefly Hieronymus and Duris. His evidence must therefore be used with great caution. Justin's account is highly rhetorical and for the most part historically worthless. He derived his material from Duris through Timagenes and Trogus. Curtius also follows Duris. The latter drew his material from a Greek eyewitness of events in Babylon who had no inner knowledge of events and who took no partisan stand. Duris supplemented his account with speeches and other embellishments, while Curtius gave his version a still more romantic coloring. Duris is also the chief source of Plutarch's *Eumenes*.—*A. C. Johnson.*

8941. TAUBENSCHLAG, RAFAEL. Die materna potestas im gräkoägyptischen Recht. [The mother's power in Greco-Egyptian law.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 115-128.—The relation between a mother and child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, in Greco-Egyptian law begins at birth and confers upon the mother the power of placing the child in another's service, upon the consent of the father if alive; of giving the child in adoption, with the consent of the husband, if married; of appointing a guardian for the child. With the consent of her husband if married, a mother can give her daughter in marriage, and she further has the right to dissolve the marriage of a daughter. The mother is the administrator of property of minor children, and instances in which a mother is made guardian by will exist. A mother has the legal right to become co-guardian even without testamentary direction of the husband. The personal rights of the mother did not pass into Justinian law while some phases of the property rights did. By the time of the *Ecloga*, in the 9th century, the mother stood legally in the same position as the father.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

## ROME

(See also Entries 8783, 8891-8894, 8897, 8903-8904, 8927, 8939, 9097, 9496)

8942. FRAHM, F. Die Entwicklung des Suebenbegriffs in der antiken Literatur. [The development of the concept of the Suevi in ancient literature.] *Klio.* 23 (2) 1929: 181-210.—Hesiod described the peoples of northern Europe collectively as Scythians. In the 4th century Greek writers began to differentiate between the races, and the Celts were located in northwestern Europe, while the Scythians were limited to the eastern part. Posidonius was probably the first writer to describe the Germans, whom he limited to the Rhine valley. The tribes which crossed the Rhine from the east and settled in Belgium ca. 100 B.C. were called Germans by the Celts, and this name was applied to the tribes on the east bank as well. In ancient literature the Suevi were located in central Europe. To Strabo the Germans were Rhineland folk related to the Celts. Behind them to the east were the Suevi to whom Strabo ascribed Scythian

characteristics. He was unaware of any kinship between the Suevi and Germans. To some extent Caesar and Tacitus preserved this older tradition, although the concept of a Germanic nationality for both races gradually developed. In Tacitus the Suevi are the tribes north of the upper Danube. As increasing knowledge of the various tribes behind the Rhine developed, there is a general tendency to dissociate them from the Suevi and to attach them to the Germanic stock. In this way the German name gradually spread eastward.—*A. C. Johnson.*

8943. HOMMEL, EBERHARD. Ein bisher unbeachtetes Zeugnis über die Etrusker. [A hitherto unobserved citation concerning the Etruscans.] *Klio.* 23 (2) 1929: 340-343.—In the supplementary volume of the *Grammatici Latini* (*Anecdota Helvetica*, edited by Hagen) is found a quotation from Lucanus, *de imbecillitate Tuscorum*, as follows: *Enim, inquit,*



*multos vivat annos, non se umquam vindicabunt, hoc est, "si vivant."* This treatise on the Etruscans who never exact vengeance, may point to a religious institution of the Etruscans which resembles the Jewish-Christian point of view, or it may reflect an ethnological characteristic of the race, which, however, could only belong to a later period of their history. Hommel points out the significance of this characteristic in a study of the origins of the Etruscan people. The modern Corsican Death Dirges also show survivals of this Etruscan influence.—*A. C. Johnson.*

**8944. KANTOROWICZ, HERMANN.** *Kritische Studien. Zur Quellen- und Literaturgeschichte des römischen Rechts im Mittelalter.* [Critical studies on the history of the sources and literature of Roman law in the Middle Ages.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 55-114.—Ten critical studies which are: (1) Reply to Kretschmar's contradiction of Kantorowicz's views on the threefold division of the Vulgate mss of the Digest. (2) A study of Vacarius, in the main dealing with de Zuleuta's work on this Roman law professor at Oxford. (3) Pillius and the school of law at Modena. (4) The books of Pillius and others on civil procedure (*ordines iudiciorum*) and the critique of Ludwig Wahrmund. (5) A study of the oldest of the civil procedure works, the *Introductiones* of Bulgarus. (6) Johannes Bassianus' *Summula Quicumque vult*, another early mediaeval procedural work. (7) The *Summa De actionum varietatibus* of Placentius, a contemporary of Bassianus. (8) Pseudo-Damasus, another procedural work. (9) The tractate *De summariis cognitionibus* of Johannes Fasolus, the oldest work on summary procedure. (10) The *Repetitio super Clem. "Sepe"* of Johannes de Lignano. As indicated, (1) answers Kretschmar, (2) reviews de Zulueta, (3) introduces the subject of civil procedure works from the 12th century on, while (4)-(10) deal with particular books and Wahrmund's study of them.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

**8945. LAWSON, F. H.** *Bemerkungen zur Basilikenhandschrift Coislinianus 152.* [Notes on the Coislinianus MS 152 of the Basilica.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 202-229.—Lawson discusses the deficiencies of the present edition of the Basilica, the palinogenesis of Bas. XII, 1, etc. (Plate).—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

**8946. LEON, HARRY JOSHUA.** The names of the Jews of ancient Rome. *Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 59 1928: 205-224.—Detailed examination of the 517 names of individuals taken from the six Jewish catacombs of ancient Rome leads to the conclusion that the Jews of Rome made an attempt to adapt themselves to their Roman environment.—*C. S. Braden.*

**8947. LEON, HARRY J.** The synagogue of the Herodians. *J. Amer. Oriental Soc.* 49(4) Dec. 1929: 318-321.—Among the inscriptions of the Jewish catacomb in Vigna Randanini on the Appian Way in Rome, Father R. Garrucci found, less than 70 years ago, a fragment the first line of which was easily recognized as the end of the word *συναγωγῆς*. But the second line, which was first read "of the Rhodians," and then "of the Herodians," must now be read with *Ῥοδίων* as the name of the man who set up the inscription, possibly a son of the deceased. The synagogue of the Herodians or the Rhodians must therefore be expunged from the roll of synagogues at Rome.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

**8948. LEVI, MARIO ATTILIO.** Jérôme Carcopino. "Autour des Gracques." [Carcopino, "The Gracchi."] *Riv. di Filol.* 57(4) Dec. 1929: 553-560.—This review discusses Carcopino's theory that the triumvirs *agris dandis adsignandis* were elected for the duration of their work and were replaced only in case of death, but that they alternated year by year in the actual performance of their work. This theory is based on the variation in the order of the names of the triumvirs

in inscriptions. The amount of work to be performed required the services of all three, but they worked separately in different localities. In an inscription from any given place, it would be natural to list first the triumvir active in that locality. If the theory of the alternation of the triumvirs falls to the ground, many other theories of Carcopino will also be involved.—*Jakob A. Ø. Larsen.*

**8949. MARX, F.** *Phalangarii.* [Wine-carriers.] *Rheinisches Museum f. Philol.* 78(4) 1929: 329-336.—A further instance of the persistence of old Roman customs in modern Italy is to be found in the likeness between the Pompeian wall-painting showing two men carrying a large wine-jar on a stick borne on their shoulders, each steadying the stick with one hand and resting the other on a staff, and the similar wine-carriers seen at Mantua in recent days. The likeness between references in Roman literature to the upright character and trustworthiness required of men chosen for this tempting function, and the 14th century regulations for the wine-carriers of Mantua, is equally striking. The term *phalangarii* was regularly used for the bearers of heavy burdens, particularly for the large wine-jars for house delivery; it still exists as *palanca* in Italian and Spanish. (Two cuts).—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**8950. MARX, F.** *Römische Volkslieder.* [Roman folk-poetry.] *Rheinisches Museum f. Philol.* 78(4) 1929: 398-426.—The comparative lack of spontaneous poetic genius among the Latins and Sabines is shown by the adoption of the Greek *poeta*, Celtic *vates*, and Etruscan *Fescenninus* in lieu of a native word for the poet. Such popular poetry as can be traced in literary references consists primarily of magic incantations and prayers for rain, etc., of rustic harvest songs, *carmina patria* in honor of the gods, verses often obscene learned at festival processions and in the theaters, and of the personal and political libels in verse. The evidence for any considerable body of popular love songs is more doubtful, but the verses to the absent sweetheart sung by the boatman and the traveller in Horace's journey to Brundisium may be considered as positive evidence in this branch of poetry. Horace also preserves a beggar's *cantilena*; with this may be compared the various occupational songs. Evidence of popular poetry is also given by the *carmina epigraphica*.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**8951. PIOTROWICZ, L.** *Quelques remarques sur l'attitude de l'Etrurie pendant les troubles civils à la fin de la république romaine.* [Some observations on the attitude of Etruria during the civil disturbances at the end of the Roman republic.] *Klio.* 23(2) 1929: 334-338.—The Etruscans were opposed to the land legislation of the Gracchi because many of the old nobility held large leases in public lands. Nor did they welcome the proposition that Roman citizenship be extended to their communities. Their organization was aristocratic, and the grant of citizenship to the mass of the population would have involved a loss of political prestige. For this reason the Etruscans were bitterly opposed to the bill of Livius Drusus. The majority of Etruscan towns took no part in the Social War. Those cities which took the part of the Latin allies must have undergone a democratic revolution. This ferment extended to other cities, and in the face of this danger the Roman government extended the franchise to cities which had remained loyal. The effect on Etruria was far-reaching. The democratic party in the Etruscan cities became the most violent adherents of the Roman democracy. Here Marius found his first adherents, and here the Sullans found the most stubborn resistance. Lepidus, Catiline, and finally L. Antonius found supporters here for their revolutionary projects. As a result of successive failures, Etruscan land was pillaged, confiscated, and almost depopulated. The revival of Etruscan democracy did



not lead to a recrudescence of national life, but prepared the way for a more rapid Romanisation.—*A. C. Johnson.*

8952. RAMSAY, W. M. *Res Anatolicae* III. *Ecce iterum Pisidia*. [Anatolian problems III. *Pisidia again*.] *Klio*. 23(2) 1929: 239-255.—This article is devoted to a discussion of the identification of various ancient sites in Pisidia, Roman roads, and a few significant inscriptions which help to identify certain of these sites.—*A. C. Johnson.*

8953. SCHACHMEYER, FRITZ. *Die gallische Katastrophe*. [The Gallic catastrophe.] *Klio*. 23(2) 1929: 277-305.—The record of the defeat of the Romans by the Gauls at Allia was preserved in the Annals of the Pontiffs. The historian Fabius drew his material from this source, amplified it by literary embellishments, and supplemented it by oral traditions. The later annalists follow Fabius in the main. In Diodorus the two accounts are blended somewhat unskillfully. The Fabian tradition placed the battle on the east side of the Tiber, while the secondary sources placed it on the west bank. In Livy the catastrophe is dramatized as the work of unfathomable fate, and the defeat is followed by a vivid literary portrait of the recovery of Rome through the triumph of Roman piety and virtue. A comparison of Livy and Diodorus shows that Fabius was the primary source of both. In the Pontifical record there was probably little more than the date of the defeat at Allia. The battle was fought on the east bank. The majority of the defeated Romans fled direct to the city; others attempted to escape immediate pursuit by swimming the Tiber. Of these many were drowned, and some took refuge in Veii. As Rome was unwallled, it could not be defended, although an attempt was made to protect the shrines of the gods on the walled Capitoline hill. The majority of the Romans withdrew from the city, probably to Veii, as this site was easily defensible. The attack on Clusium, the duration of the stay of the Gauls at Rome, the burning of the city, and the Camillus episode probably have no historical warrant.—*A. C. Johnson.*

8954. SCHISSEL, OTMAR. *Kaiser Julians Schulbildung*. [Education under the Emperor Julian.] *Klio*. 23(2) 1929: 326-328.—In a letter to his friends Eumenios and Pharianos Julian writes: "Do not despise preliminary practice in oratory; do not neglect rhetoric or composition. Still greater be your care for the *quadrivium*. The crown of your studies is a knowledge of the philosophy of Aristotle and Plato." The letter indicates the course of study which Julian himself probably followed, and which constituted the regular curriculum from the 5th to the 14th century.—*A. C. Johnson.*

8955. TENNEY, FRANK. *Livy and Festus on the tribus Pupinia*. *Amer. J. Philol.* 51(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 70-71.—The author vindicates the accuracy of Livy XXVI, 11, 1 in connection with the route of Hannibal and concludes that the tribus Pupinia lay north of the Anio and nearer to Rome than the Crustumina and Claudia.—*A. A. Trever.*

8956. TIERNEY, MICHAEL. J. B. Bury: *Historian and scholar*. *Studies. Irish Quart. Rev.* 18(72) Dec. 1929: 597-606.—An appreciation of J. B. Bury as a scholar and a criticism of him as a philosopher of history. (Bibliography.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

8957. TOWNSEND, P. W. *A Yale papyrus and a reconsideration of the chronology of the year 238 A.D.* *Amer. J. Philol.* 51(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 62-66.—Papyrus P 156 of the Yale Collection, dated Pauni 26 (June 20), casts new light on the chronology of the year 238 A.D., the year of the two Gordians who were Augusti for less than a month. Previous calculations

have dated their period of rule much earlier in the year than is implied by the papyrus. The revised chronology would make the two Gordians reign as Augusti between Apr. 2 and Apr. 22/24.—*A. A. Trever.*

8958. UNSIGNED. *Romanistische Selbstberichte vom Internationalen Historiker-Kongress in Oslo 1928*. [Abstracts by the writers of papers dealing with Roman law read at the International Historian's Congress at Oslo in 1928.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 688-694.—Papers read and printed in full in various publications include L. Wenger, "Nature and aims of ancient legal history;" P. Collinet, "The factors of the development of Roman private law in the later Roman Empire;" A. Albertoni, "The position of Byzantine law in the middle ages and the study of Byzantine law in Italy;" G. Ferrari, "Gothic and Lombard procedural representation;" A. Segre, "Three new juristic texts among the papyri of the Societa Italiana."—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

8959. WAY, AGNES CLARE. *The authenticity of letter 41 in the Julio-Basilian correspondence*. *Amer. J. Philol.* 51(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 67-69.—On the basis of linguistic and other discrepancies between letter 41 and the authentic letters of Basil, the author concludes that the letter is not authentic.—*A. A. Trever.*

8960. WEISS, EGON. *Zur Rechtsstellung der unehelichen Kinder in der Kaiserzeit*. [The legal position of illegitimate children in the Roman empire.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 260-273.—(1) A wax-tablet discovered by a University of Michigan Expedition in Egypt, dated 145 A.D., contains the statement that in accordance with the *lex Aelia Sentia et Papia Poppaea* illegitimate children were not entitled to enrollment in the register of births. Illegitimate children of Romans were free and citizens; it appears therefore that registration was not significant. (2) The document further illustrates the reform of Marcus Aurelius in regard to the birth-register, in this portion of the *lex Aelia Sentia et Papia Poppaea*. (3) Other legal systems (e.g. Athens) have similar principles and there is a possibility that only legitimate children are concerned in the regulations of the Julian laws on registration and the rights accruing to the mother of children (*ius liberorum*).—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

8961. WENGER, LEOPOLD. *Griechische Inschriften zum Kaiserkult und zum Grabrecht*. [Greek inscriptions on emperor-worship and on the law of burial.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Romanist. Abt.* 49 1929: 308-344.—I. Two Laconian inscriptions, decrees of the people, to the second of which is appended an epistle of Tiberius, deal with regulations concerning a religious festival for the worship of Tiberius and members of his family. The publication of the letter and evidence in the first inscription seem to indicate that in spite of his written declination in the epistle the emperor allowed the religious festival to be held. In both inscriptions appear penal sanctions to force the officials to deal justly with community funds, to see that the sacrificial funds were properly applied, and to prevent alterations in the festival as decreed. Violation, in some cases, brought death without criminal trial. II. An Ephesian inscription of 204 A.D., which incidentally indicates the legal status of the parties concerned, bears upon the question of a grave as sacred property (*res religiosa*). Wenger describes the conversion of property subject to ordinary transactions into a *res religiosa* and the particular rules for the disposal of such. In closing Wenger discusses the documentary nature of the inscription and its recording in the archives.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*



## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entry 9748)

8962. CHAKLADAR, HARAN CHANDRA. Aryans in eastern India in the Rigvedic age. *Modern Rev.* 47 (1) Jan. 1930: 40-44.—Recent research has diminished the importance of the Punjab as the home of the Rigvedic composers. That ancient hymn is poor in geographical data except for the frequent mention of rivers which were esteemed as deities. The Sarasvati is the stream most praised as the giver of milk and ghee. Saptā sindhavah was the country

watered by the seven rivers cited so many times, stretching from the Ganga on the east to the Arjikkia on the west (probably the lower Indus). This is the origin of the designation for India and had nothing to do with the Punjab alone. The Rigveda also speaks often of long-haired Muni, ascetics who traversed the whole width of the land from the eastern to the western sea. The fact that these two oceans had become known to seers of the times demonstrates clearly that the Vedic Aryans could not have remained shut up in a narrow region such as the north-west of India.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 7498, 8959, 9043, 9748)

8963. BRUYNE, DONATIEN de. La lettre de Jérôme à Sunnia et Fretela sur le Psautier. [Jerome's Letter to Sunnia and Fretela on the Psalter.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28 (1) 1929: 1-13.—The letter written by Jerome to two Gothic clerics named Sunnia and Fretela concerning the text of the Latin Psalter is in reality a critical essay on the versions of the Psalter, put out by Jerome in the form of a letter; the correspondence is purely fictitious. This can be explained on many grounds: (1) Jerome's purpose in writing the essay was to defend himself against the criticism of the Latins who objected to his preference for the Hebrew text over that of the LXX; (2) real Goths would not bother about the Hebrew text—in fact, they were prejudiced against it; (3) it is unlikely that ex-barbarians would have addressed 178 questions to an eminent scholar like Jerome whom they did not personally know and who was notoriously impatient; (4) the letter often mentions the author's fear of arousing envy; this shows that he could have had only Latins in mind; (5) it is now known that the Goths used a Gothic translation of the Psalter, but Jerome nowhere in the letter mentions it; (6) the supposed correspondents show too intimate a knowledge of the various Latin Psalters to be credible; (7) the letter implies that the Goths knew no Greek; in that case they could not have compared 178 passages of the Gallic Psalter with the vulgate Greek text. Jerome's motives in writing this work were threefold: (1) to call attention to differences between the vulgate and hexaplaric Greek texts, reflected in the Old Latin and Gallic Psalters; (2) to polemicize against Augustine's too literal renderings of the LXX in the latter's version of the Psalter; and (3) to correct his own Latin rendering of the Hebrew in the Gallic Psalter.—*Ralph Marcus.*

8964. FAULKNER, JOHN ALFRED. Recent radical criticism and the fourth Gospel. *Methodist Rev.* 111 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 694-707.—Faulkner states and replies to recent radical criticism concerning the fourth Gospel on the following points: (1) The word elder, as the author of the Second and Third Epistles

of John is called, is not honorable enough for an apostle; (2) the fourth Gospel is too great for an old man to write; (3) in the gospel story John does not show any striking characteristics which presage the genius capable of the fourth Gospel; (4) the Gospel was written by so-called John the Elder, not John the Apostle; (5) the fourth Gospel reflects the intellectual stirrings of Ephesus in the last part of the first century; it is too philosophical and profound to be written by John; (6) the fourth Gospel is wholly symbolic; (7) the discourses are the communings, inspirations, and imaginings of the devout author.—*G. T. Oborn.*

8965. JEREMIAS, JOACHIM "Ἀνθρώποι εὐδοκίας (Lc. 2, 14). ["Good will to men"] (Luke 2, 14).] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 28 (1) 1929: 13-20.—None of the attempts to explain Luke 2, 14 is entirely satisfactory. There are two texts, the first arranged as a distich, the second as a tristic. The text best supported by the evidence of mss and versions is

ἔδξα ἐν ὀψίττοις Θεῷ  
καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς εἰρήνη ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκίας.

Gressmann's emendation on the basis of a reconstructed Aramaic original which gives καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς εἰρήνη ἀνθρώποις καὶ εὐδοκία disturbs the parallelism of members. We must suppose that the original is Hebrew, since the Aramaic speaking community had already developed a liturgical literature of this kind, and that the text of the second verse was *shalom l'anshe rāṣōn* or *libnē rāṣōn*; that is, "men of the right disposition toward God." It refers not to the actual community of Israel but to the messianic community of the elect. The distich therefore may be roughly translated

Glory to God in heaven

And on earth salvation to the chosen.

Such a rendering fits in admirably with the well known oriental parallelism of heaven and earth in eschatological contexts.—*Ralph Marcus.*

8966. SCHAPIRO, B. A. M. Jesus Christ: A historical Jewish personage. *Methodist Rev.* 112 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 258-266.—*G. T. Oborn.*

## THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

## HISTORY OF ART

8967. BILSON, JOHN. Notes on the earlier architectural history of Wells cathedral. *Archaeol. J.* 85 Mar.-Dec. 1928 (publ. 1930): 23-68.—Work on Wells Cathedral was begun about 1190. It was started in normal fashion at the west end and progressed eastward. The work of the first master was followed throughout. Not only was the general design continued with little modification, but the details were also unchanged throughout the church up to the west end. This makes it difficult to date any one part. There is nothing in the building to indicate whether progress was uniform or not. Much of the building was completed in

1206 when Jocelin became bishop. There is no evidence of any break in the construction up to the nave which was reached on the ground floor in 1210. The western bays were completed ca. 1230 when a new master began the work of finishing the cathedral by building the sculptured front.—*Audrey Bell.*

8968. RESTI-FERRARI, MARIA PIA. Spigolature. Aggiunte al Codice diplomatico mantegnesco del Kristeller. [Gleanings. Additions to Kristeller's documentary Codex of Mantegna.] *R. Accad. Virgiliana di Mantova.* 19-20 1929: 263-280.—Kristeller's work on Andrea Mantegna, to which these documents are supplementary, was published at Berlin and Leipzig in 1902.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*



## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 9006, 9010, 9013, 9017, 9019, 9022, 9027, 9033, 9043)

8969. BAINTON, ROLAND H. The immoralities of the patriarchs according to the exegesis of the late middle ages and of the Reformation. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 23 (1) Jan. 1930: 39-49.—The retention of the Old Testament and the partial rejection of patriarchal morality created for the Christian church a problem both in exegesis and ethics. There were four main solutions in the middle ages and again in the Reformation. (1) The patriarchs had a special revelation or dispensation permitting bigamy, murder, suicide, or tyrannicide, but this revelation does not recur today. This was the position of Scotus and, in the main, of Luther and Calvin. (2) Some taught, however, that these revelations may be repeated. The Spiritual Franciscans verged on this solution, which was clearly adopted by some of the Anabaptists. (3) Others, who wished to revive some features of patriarchal morality, such as tyrannicide, but who could pretend to no revelations, justified both the conduct of the patriarchs and their own on the basis of natural law. This was the position of the Conciliarists and of the Huguenot political writers. (4) A final solution was by way of definition. Aquinas defined the acts of the patriarchs as not really murder, adultery, etc.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

8970. BEYER, HERMANN WOLFGANG. Luthers Bibelübersetzung. [Luther's translation of the Bible.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1 (5) 1929: 313-360.—On the basis of the entire literature on the subject, Beyer discusses the problems of the Luther-Bible. He describes the history of the translation with its various revisions by Luther himself and then discusses the question which text can be considered as the last, authenticated by Luther himself. In his review of the various theories on Luther's dependence upon 14th century Bible translations, Beyer comes to the conclusion that a direct and decisive use of them, especially of the Zainer-edition, was not made by Luther, but that he shared in the development of the German language as it was determined by the central and eastern provinces. Finally the character of Luther's translation is brought out. The reformer considered his translating task as identical with a most condensed and strictest form of exegesis, i.e., he desired not only to do justice to the grammatical sense of the original Bible-text, but also to the message of God as he had discovered it in the Old and New Testaments.—*W. Pauck.*

8971. BROWE, PETER. Die Eucharistie als Zaubermittel im Mittelalter. [The use of the eucharist as a magical charm in the middle ages.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20 (2) 1930: 134-154.—In the 12th century cases are found in France, Germany, and Italy of the use of the eucharist as a charm to gain love and riches, to prevent sterility, wounds, and sickness in men and beasts, to improve wine and to bring rain. Charges were brought against those supposedly in league with the devil and especially against witches that they used it for poisoning, abortion, etc. The host was obtained by purchase and theft, or by retention in the mouth. For that reason women were subjected to particular scrutiny as they partook. In the 13th and 14th centuries some of the laity were burned and some of the clergy suffered life imprisonment because of magical use of the sacrament. A law in Spain dated Jan. 1, 1929, decrees from three to six years imprisonment for any abuse of the sacrament.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

8972. CENTLIVRES, ROBERT. Ouvrages récents sur Calvin. [Recent works on Calvin.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 16 (69) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 283-299.—In Germany, as in France, there is a renaissance of Cal-

vinism; in Germany under the auspices of Barth, in France under Lecerf who founded the *Société Calviniste*. Herein are listed some of the works characteristic of this revival.—*Q. Breen.*

8973. CLEMEN, OTTO. Die Hamburger Handschrift Supellex epistolica 1 fol. [The Hamburg MS Supellex epistolica 1 fol.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 26 (1-2) 1929: 1-29.—Since the appearance of the 11th and 12th volumes of the edition of Luther's correspondence by Enders and Kawerau, a number of MSS have come to light which will be available to the editors preparing his correspondence for the Weimar edition of his works. One of the most important MSS of this sort is the *Supellex epistolica* 1 fol. in the Hamburg State Library. It consists of a number of items from Luther's correspondence and other contemporary letters, collated with the autographs originally in the possession of Joh. Frid. Mayer. Eighteen of the letters are here printed.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

8974. ESCH, ANNELIESE. Die Ehedispense Johannis XXII und ihre Beziehung zur Politik. [Marriage dispensations of John XXII and their political significance.] *Hist. Studien.* (183) 1929: 1-71.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

8975. HOLTZMANN, WALTHER. Collectio Eberbacensis. [The Eberbach collection.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonistische Abteil.* 48 1928: 548-555.—This list of an unpublished collection of decretals of the 12th century, dating from shortly after the Lateran Council, is contained in a manuscript of the Cistercian abbey of Eberbach, now in the British Museum: Cod. Arundel 490. These decretals showing Roman influence are connected with the *Collectio Dertusensis*, another collection of decretals of the 12th century.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

8976. HULL, ROBERT. Council of Trent and tradition. I. *Ecclesiastical Rev.* 81 (5) Nov. 1929: 469-481.—The idea of a decree on Scripture and Tradition was first conceived at Trent in an almost casual manner. The legates had written Rome concerning the matter and meanwhile proceeded to fix the list of the Sacred Books on which their dogmatic conclusions were to rest. Cardinal de Monte put forward the grounds for the acceptance of tradition; viz., that faith comes to us both by Scripture and by tradition—hence the necessity of treating of *traditiones ecclesiasticae*. Scripture and tradition differ only in this—one is written, the other is not. The Council finally decided that the same decree should contain the acceptance of tradition and Scripture. Some of the fathers wished to define what the traditions were; but the majority was content merely to express acceptance of tradition.—*C. H. Harrison.*

8977. JOOSTING, J. G. C. Die Summa ut nos minores: Nach der Leidener Handschrift herausgegeben. [The Summa Ut nos Minores, edited according to the Leyden MS.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonistische Abteil.* 48 1928: 153-227.—After a short introduction reviewing the literary history of the *Summa ut nos minores*, a manual of Roman canonical procedure, the work of Arnulphus, canon of Paris, the Leyden MS of this work (BPL 146) is published in full. Waarmund, in his excellent collection of texts dealing with canonical procedure, had overlooked this manuscript, and the Leyden text serves to fill in lacunae in Waarmund's edition. The MS deals with the period before summons, the time of summons, the time of representing the parties before the court, the fourth period or time of proposing dilatory objections, the fifth or principal period, the time of joinder of issue, the period of producing the testimony



which is the sixth period, the time of producing witnesses, the time of allegation and disputation, the period of renouncing the allegation, and lastly the period of uttering the judgment.—A. Arthur Schiller.

8978. KIST, JOHANNES. *Der hl. Johannes Kapistran und die Reichstadt Nürnberg.* [St. John Capistran and the imperial city of Nürnberg.] *Franziskanische Studien.* 16(3) Oct. 1929: 193-215.—St. John Capistran was one of the notable preachers and workers in the reform movement before the Protestant Reformation. While preaching Lenten sermons in Venice in 1451, Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini persuaded Pope Nicholas V to send St. John Capistran to Germany where he was greatly in demand as a preacher. Kist tells of his sermons and deeds in Nürnberg (July-August, 1452), and of his cooperation with John Hunyadi in the crusade against the Mohammedans. (Thirteen letters.)—Francis J. Tschan.

8979. LAVRIN, JANKO. *The Bogomil heresy.* *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8(23) Dec. 1929: 269-283.—Bogomilism influenced Western Europe through the Albigenses, Cathari, and Patareni who looked to the Bogomils of the Balkans for spiritual guidance. The heresy took deepest root in Bulgaria in the troubled days of Tsar Peter (927-968) under the leadership of Jeremia or Bogomil. After the Greek conquest, Bogomilism spread in the empire. It found extremely favorable soil in Bosnia and followed the trade routes west. Similar to Manichaeism, it wavered between monotheism and dualism. The Bogomils rejected everything physical and all material symbols, even the communion. They abhorred the official church though they themselves were forced to organize. Certain Bulgarian rulers were Bogomils. In Serbia the heresy failed to compete with the national Orthodox church, but it won the Bosnians, bans and people. It perished with the Turkish conquest which it aided in order to oppose Roman Catholicism. ("Better the turban of the Turk than the tiara of the pope.") Bogomilism left nothing constructive in life or in art.—Arthur I. Andrews.

8980. MESSENGER, RUTH ELLIS. *Hymns and sequences of the Sarum use; an approach to the study of medieval hymnology.* *Trans. & Proc. Amer. Philol. Assn.* 59 1928: 99-129.—The Norman bishop Osmund (1078-1099) compiled from Anglo-Saxon and Norman models the Use of Sarum (Salisbury), which became more important than the liturgies of York, Lincoln, Hereford, and Bangor. Available for its compilation were five English mss of *hymnaria* of the 11th century, the sequences in the Winchester Troper (979-1016), and possibly the *Bosworth Psalter* of Canterbury (10th century). The earliest cycle of hymns in the church services were those "incorporated by monastic usage into the liturgy of the canonical hours," and consisted of (1) hymns for Easter and (2) hymns for the rest of the year, 35 in all. It was brought to England by St. Augustine. The 9th century saw this replaced by the Anglo-Irish cycle with three parts, hymns for the proper of the season, those for the common of saints, and those for the proper of saints. Development of hymns for the proper of saints resulted in great diversity. England had few compositions for the praise of local saints. Variety in sequences resulted from new feasts and local cults. The study of hymns in their settings will contribute to an understanding of medieval life. (Bibliography; list of hymns of the Sarum use with dates and place in the liturgy.)—H. P. Lattin.

8981. MINGANA, A. (Ed. and trans.) *Woodbrooke Studies.* 6. *The apocalypse of Peter.* *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 182-297.—The text edited (in photostatic facsimile) with introduction, critical apparatus and translation, is not that known to the 2d century under the title

*Apocalypse of Peter*, of which considerable fragments survive, but a document of about 800 A.D. in the Arabic language but Syriac alphabet, which designates itself *Book of the Rolls*, though evidence exists to prove that it was also called *The Apocalypse of Peter*. The representation of the apokryphon is that the mysteries revealed (chiefly concerned with the doctrine of the Trinity) are communicated by Peter to Clement.—B. W. Bacon.

8982. PAAS, THEODOR. *Der Kampf der Prämonstratenser um ihre Exemption in der Kölner Erzdiözese.* [The struggle of the Praemonstrants for their exemptions in the arch-diocese of Cologne.] *Z. d. Savigny Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonistische Abteil.* 48 1928: 359-537.—By the time of the 12th century the order of the Praemonstrants was active in the parish organization of the arch-diocese of Cologne. Paas treats the relation between the higher officials of the Praemonstrant order, particularly the abbot of Steinfeld, and the episcopal officials in regard to appointment to a vacant parish office (*institutio*), to entry into possession and enjoyment of the property of the parish (*installatio*), to the transfer of secular jurisdiction (*investitura*) and other related matters. Paas deals at length with: (1) the struggle of the Praemonstrant abbots, provosts, and priors of the Cologne arch-diocese for freedom from taxation, successfully accomplished in 1425; (2) the struggle of Praemonstrant abbots for quasi-episcopal rights in the Steinfeld parish; (3) for arch-deaconal in Reifferscheid and Schleiden; and (4) for the right to fill parish offices, in all of which they were successful in the 17th century; (5) an attempt to free themselves from dean's fees, never successfully concluded; (6) at the end of the 17th century the Steinfeld abbots renewed the struggle for quasi-episcopal and arch-deaconal rights which to some extent had been lost, when they refused an attempted inspection by the general vicar of Cologne in 1687, maintaining the rights attacked, so that when the officials of the arch-bishopric took measures against the Praemonstrant abbot, the latter produced evidence upon his point, adjudicated the question in the arch-bishop's court, and finally carried the process to the Rota Romana where he was successful; (7) the struggle for the right of correction, particularly because of the discontent in the Reichenstein foundation; when the pastor was removed by the episcopal officials, he was reinstated by the abbot, upon which the church authorities elected a new pastor and renewed their opposition, opposed by the Praemonstrant abbot, all leading to a scholarly disputation and trial in the Rota Romana; further disturbances caused the removal of the abbot of Sayn by the Praemonstrant abbot and his reinstatement by the episcopal authorities, seconded by a denunciation of the abbot of Steinfeld by supporters of the abbot of Sayn, and after an unconcluded trial in the Rota Romana, the Steinfeld (Praemonstrant) abbot was successful in maintaining his quasi-episcopal and arch-deaconal rights; (8) Praemonstrant abbots attempted also to extend their territorial jurisdiction, (9) to approve a particular prayer-book, (10) to appoint clerics of the parish in their abbey churches; in the first of which only they were successful, so that by the end of the 17th century the exemptions of the Praemonstrant order from episcopal rule was endangered, but still existing. They had not struggled in vain.—A. Arthur Schiller.

8983. PANNIER, JACQUES. *Notes sur la géographie Calvinienne.* [Notes on Calvinistic geography.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 77(3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 281-284.—Pléche, librarian at Valence, supposes that Calvin journeyed to Valence and stayed there several days in the middle of September, 1561. On the basis of certain letters he retraces the routes taken thither and back again to Ge-



neva. The fact of the voyage is very probable. But date is not, for it is unlikely that he should leave Geneva while Beza was away at the colloquy of Poissy for an absence of several months. Again Pléché is mistaken in his identification of pseudonyms used by Calvin and Beza in their correspondence. Besides, Calvin was ill from August to October, 1561.—Q. Breen.

8984. PRINET, MAX. Quelques seings manuels de cardinaux (1344). [Signatures of cardinals.] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes*. 89 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 175-182.—As the use of the *signa* which cardinals were wont to place beside their signatures on important bulls developed, the simple cross of earlier times was gradually replaced by more elaborate devices (11th to the 14th centuries). In this article, a bull of Clement VI, issued at Avignon, Dec. 2, 1344, in favor of the abbey of Jumièges and now preserved in the archives of Seine Inférieure, is examined. The individual *signa* of the various cardinal bishops, cardinal priests, and cardinal deacons are separately described and the origin, where possible, explained from contemporary evidence.—Irving W. Raymond.

8985. SCHEVENSTEEN, A. F. C. van. De Statuten van het Klooster Terzielen te Antwerpen. [The statutes of Terzielen monastery in Antwerp.] *Antwerpsch Archievenbl.* 4 (2) 1929: 17-39.—The statutes of Terzielen, a lazar house founded in Antwerp during the episcopate of Godefroy de Condé (1219-1237), were lost before the end of the middle ages. The house was governed by the rule of St. Augustine, and was managed by seven sisters and four brothers. Gradually the 13th century statutes became antiquated and, in deference to the wish of the religious Bishop Henry de Bergis on Feb. 9, 1492, revision was effected. By this time the male inmates had completely disappeared. Van Schevensteen was fortunate enough to discover a number of the more important sections of the ancient rule in a Flemish translation. These he publishes as a second appendix and adds to them a few which had been published by Diercxsens in 1773. A further discovery of the Latin text enabled the author to add a few more of the sections which are printed in the first appendix.—H. S. Lucas.

8986. STREICHHAN, FRITZ. Nochmals die Anfänge des Vikariats von Thessalonich. [The beginnings of the vicariate of Thessalonica.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonistische Abteil.* 48 1928: 538-548.—Contrary to the opinion of W. Völker, Streichhan maintains that even before the creation of the vicariate of Thessalonica by Innocent III, the bishop of Thessalonica was at the head of an organization of Illyrian churches and exercised rights of primacy over the country.—A. Arthur Schiller.

8987. STUTZ, ULRICH. Neue Forschungen über den Ursprung des Konklaves. [New researches on the origin of the conclave.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonistische Abteil.* 48 1928: 555-558.—

In this summary of recent works on the earliest ecclesiastical conclaves Stutz calls attention to the work of Wenck, which held that the conclave of Rome in 1241 was the earliest, to Hampe's further study on this conclave, and to the independent book of Ruffini which indicates that as early as 1235 a conclave was held, and that Wenck's interpretation of the business of the 1241 conclave is in part erroneous.—A. Arthur Schiller.

8988. SÜTTERLIN, BERTHOLD. Die Politik Kaiser Friedrichs II und die römischen Kardinäle in den Jahren 1239-1250. [The policy of Frederick II and the Roman cardinals, 1239-1250.] *Heidelberg. Abhandl. z. Mittleren u. Neueren Gesch.* 58 1929: pp. 142.—The successful attempt of the medieval empire to free the papacy from the influence of Italian nobles, only to break itself in the effort, is one of the most tragic circumstances of German history. After the defeat of Frederick II at Brescia in 1238 Gregory IX opened the last decisive fight between state and church with the second excommunication of the Kaiser. Frederick tried to prevent the excommunication by a letter to the college of cardinals in which he emphasized the principle of oligarchy in church government and said that their consent was needed to make the pope's action valid. He followed this by a demand for a general council called by the cardinals. The "advice and consent" of the cardinals was not required by canon law. This demand of the Kaiser was an early forerunner of the move toward democratization of church government. The pope recruited military support among the Italian cities for a Sicilian campaign, and Frederick retaliated by claiming the church estates as a "lost fief." Gregory answered Frederick's attack on absolutism by issuing a call to a council in 1241, to which elements loyal to the emperor were not invited. The fleet from Genoa, procured by the pope to carry the foreign churchmen to Rome, was captured by the Kaiser's admiral in 1241 and 100 ecclesiastics were taken, among them the Kaiser's two worst enemies. This move delayed the council and the expected deposition of the Kaiser. While the Kaiser stood at the gates of Rome, the pope died. The new pope, Innocent IV, began at once to discuss the peace question with his cardinals. Two questions, ecclesiastical ban and political peace, must be settled. Both failed at first. In 1245 Innocent called a council at Lyon which gave inadequate representation to Frederick's friends. The council formally pronounced Frederick's deposition. The oligarchic theory of church government was no bulwark for Frederick after the election of new cardinals. The council of Lyons, striking at the roots of his power, precipitated a literary conflict over philosophic concepts. The years 1248-1250 altered the political situation in Italy. Why Frederick did not move to regain lost ground in 1250 is uncertain. His deathbed absolutism indicates his real feeling that his fight was never against the church. (Bibliography and appendices).—Elizabeth M. Lynskey.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 2228, 5675)

8989. ERBEN, WILHELM. Kriegsgeschichte des Mittelalters. [The history of war in the middle ages.] *Hist. Z. Beiheft.* (16) 1929: pp. 109.—In the 10th century the Saracens nearly captured Italy, but failed because of the opposition of local lords, Byzantine aid, and the north-south current of Carolingian and German policy. The Italian coast towns were very important in the offensive against the Saracens from 1005 on. In the conflicts of the Germanic-Romance world with

the Saracens lies the last and most outstanding feature of medieval war history. It is the battle of two cultures, each borrowing from similar sources. The opposing claims of papacy and empire to world overlordship resulted in conflicts not usually considered as having connection with them—Sicilian Vespers, Albigensian crusade, Hussite wars, the struggles of France and Aragon over Naples resulting in Charles VIII's expedition. These claims even colored Anglo-French relations from the 12th century on. In spite of not unfavorable preliminary conditions, the middle ages produced little on the art of war along theoretical lines, the only important



work being that of Flavius Vegetius Renatus (384-450). The connection between legal history and war history has only infrequently been taken into consideration. From an early period until the middle of the 10th century, at least, prisoners of war were often killed by their captors. The geographical side of medieval war history has been sadly neglected. (List of conflicts and of single battles from Vouillon, 507, to Franeker, June 30, 1500. Full bibliography.)—*H. P. Lattin*.

## EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 8954, 8980, 9026, 9041)

8990. KAUFFMANN, FR. Altgermanische Religion. [Early German religion.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 27 (3-4) 1929: 334-345.—Reviews of German, Swedish, and Finnish publications on this topic since 1919.—*H. P. Lattin*.

8991. LESORT, ANDRÉ. Diplôme inédit de Charles le Chauve pour l'abbaye de Saint-Denis (entre 840 et 867). [An unpublished diploma of Charles the Bald for the abbey of St. Denis (between 840 and 867).] *Bibliot. de l'École d. Chartes*. 89 (4-6) Jul.-Dec. 1928: 161-168.—In examining the book bindings of registers preserved in the departmental archives of Seine-et-Oise, the author discovered on the cover of a small notebook entitled *Chieftens de Sennoys fait (en) iiii<sup>e</sup> et vint et ung* an unknown diploma of the Carolingian period. With the aid of ultra-violet rays and partial reconstruction of the doubtful lines, the text becomes reasonably certain. It is a record of the exchange of meadow and arable lands between Louis, the abbot of Saint-Denis, and an illustrious count named Sala. The lands involved in the transfer were both situated in *pagus Silvanectensis*. There is no reason, even in view of the silence of contemporary documents, to reject the names of the principals of the transaction. The date is somewhere between 840 and 867. (Text in Latin appended.)—*Irving W. Raymond*.

8992. MOLTKE, ERIK. Bidrag til Tolkning av Gørlev-Stenen. [Contributions to the interpretation of the Gørlev Rune-Stone.] *Acta Philol. Scandinavica*. 4 (2) 1929: 172-185.—The new interpretation obtained by the help of better technical devices for making the Runic inscription legible, renders it clear that it concludes with a magic curse on the disturber of the stone similar to others recorded on Rune stones, and similar also to the Rune magic recorded in certain literary monuments of much later times. (Eight photographic plates.)—*L. M. Hollander*.

8993. SERACSIN, A. Das merowingische Gräberfeld von Schwechat bei Wien. (Vorläufiger Grabungsbericht.) [The Merovingian cemetery at Schwechat near Vienna. (Provisional report of excavation.)] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. Wien*. 59 (5-6) 1929: 323-332.—The necropolis is probably of the first half of the 7th century of the Lombards, who belonged racially to the Nordic cycle.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

## FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 8944, 8949, 8954, 8967, 8975, 8980, 8985, 8988, 9026, 9041, 9081, 9094)

8994. BIGWOOD, G. Les Tolomei en France au XIV siècle. [The Tolomei in France in the 14th century.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 1109-1130.—This commercial society of Siena, famous in the 13th century, reappeared in France in the 14th century.—*P. S. Fritz*.

8995. DIESENDRUCK, Z. Die Teleologie bei Maimonides. [The teleology of Maimonides.] *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 415-534.—Teleology is the issue of ethics and natural philosophy. In the writings of

Maimonides two strains of thought are discernible, one having its source in the Torah, the other in philosophy. Maimonides reconciled the two by developing a unique system of teleology.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

8996. DUPONT-FERRIER, G. De quelques synonymes du terme province. [Synonyms for "province" in medieval France.] *Rev. Hist.* 161 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 278-303.—The word province was not used in an administrative sense in France until the second half of the 15th century. Unity in politics preceded and prepared the way for unity in language. Up to this time there were 17 words, each with its own shade of meaning, in the service of this one idea: *regio, partes, patria, pagus, terra, territorium, ager, districtum, finagium, marcha, parties, pays, marche, terre, terroir, détroits, finage, nation, langue*. Of these, *partes* and *pays* were the most used.—*J. Birdsall*.

8997. ESPINAS, GEORGES. Groupe économique, groupe religieux: Les tisserands de Valenciennes au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle. [An economic and religious group: The weavers of Valenciennes in the 14th century.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2 (5) Jan. 15, 1930: 4-25.—Documents preserved in the municipal library of Valenciennes throw light on an organization of Flemish weavers in the 14th century. The brotherhood was open to master weavers, up to a certain maximum number, who wished to enter and to submit to the discipline of the organization. An entrance fee of five deniers was demanded; a similar fee was paid by anyone who desired to withdraw from the brotherhood. The society functioned in close relationship with the church and with the monastery of Saint-Caulve, near Valenciennes. The organization was not a trade guild, but a brotherhood with religious and social aims. One of the most important duties of the members was that of attending the funerals of their associates. Failure to fulfill this duty was penalized by fines. The brotherhood undertook the care of aged members, though no provision appears to have been made by the organization for those members who fell ill. The church "hospitals" reserved beds for the aged members of the weavers' brotherhood.—*Grace M. Jaffé*.

8998. FARAL, E. Geoffroy de Monmouth et le sens de son oeuvre. [Geoffrey of Monmouth and the meaning of his work.] *Rev. d. Cours et Confé.* 31 (1) Dec. 15, 1929: 9-21.—In 1136 Geoffrey's *Historia regum Britanniae*, followed shortly afterwards by his *Prophetiae Merlini*, suddenly crystallized the mass of Breton legend. Gerould's unsatisfactory explanation is that the Norman kings deliberately encouraged literature of this kind in order to bolster up their dynasty by means of popular legend. For various reasons such an explanation is untenable. The dominant spirit of Geoffrey's works indicates a deeper motive than that of obsequious purveyor of Norman propaganda. Knowing that both William of Malmesbury's *Gesta* and Henry of Huntingdon's *Historia* had neglected the Breton element, Geoffrey aimed to attract the attention of the court by playing up the accomplishments of that race. The *Historia regum Britanniae* is a Breton panegyric, with prudently expressed approval of the Normans and a strong anti-Anglo-Saxon bias. The immediate result was that King Stephen named Geoffrey to the see of St. Asaph, realizing that recognition of this scholarly Breton apologia would tend to help, rather than hinder, his governmental problem, so far as Brittany was concerned. From the standpoint of accurate history, Geoffrey's *Historia* is faulty and misleading. William of Newburg in the late 12th century, and Blondus in the 15th, denounced Geoffrey as an impostor, as has Gaston Paris in more recent times. Perhaps the fault lies with the many readers who have undiscerningly taken his imaginative tales as sober fact, for Geoffrey is a master of narrative style; he appreciates the comic and the picturesque; and he makes good reading. From



varied sources, which are listed, this "ingenious artisan" of "vivid imagination" wove his narratives with such success that he gave the Breton legends a tremendous vogue throughout Western Europe.—*L. C. MacKinney.*

8999. FINDAHL, THEO. Norway's eternal king. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(9) Sep. 1929: 537-539.—The body of Olaf Haraldson who fell at Stiklestad finally came to rest in the church at St. Clement's at Trondhjem. The Danish rule that was established after his death grew increasingly unpopular, and as reports spread that signs and miracles were taking place at the former king's grave popular sentiment swung in his favor and the son Magnus was crowned five years after the father's death. Olaf's popularity as a saint is attested by the many churches, cloisters, altars, and mementos of him that are scattered from Novgorod to Greenland and from Norway to the Mediterranean, even to Constantinople and Bethlehem.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

9000. FLACCOMIO, ROSARIO. El comercio catalán en Sicilia bajo la dominación aragonesa. [Catalonian commerce in Sicily under Aragonese rule.] *Bol. de la Soc. Castellonense de Cultura.* 11(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 22-26.—Long before the conquest of Sicily by Pedro III, merchants of Barcelona traded with Palermo. After the conquest the Catalonians were given many privileges in Sicily, including a consulate at Palermo, which was maintained from 1285 to 1718.—*A. P. Whitaker.*

9001. GRABMANN, MARTIN. Mittelalterliche lateinische Aristoteles Übersetzungen und Aristoteleskommentare in Handschriften spanischer Bibliotheken. [Medieval Latin Aristotle translations and commentaries in manuscripts of Spanish libraries.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wiss. Philos.-Philol. u. Hist. Klasse.* (5) 1928: 3-114.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

9002. JAMISON, EVELYN. The administration of the county of Molise in the 12th and 13th centuries. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 44(176) Oct. 1929: 529-559; 45(177) Jan. 1930: 1-34.—Beginning as the county of Boiano in Benevento, the county ended its formative period about 1125 under Count Hugh II, who was responsible for 486 knight's services and 605 sergeanties. Before its absorption by the monarchy (ca. 1269) the county became a territorial and administrative unity. The units were (1) the *civitates*, (2) the *castra* or *castella* (fortified villages), and (3) the *villae* or *casalia* (open villages), each with its *territorium*. These were grouped into *baronia*, but the baron seems to have held also a complex of fiefs within the *baronia* over which he enjoyed special powers, and which was distinguished from the *feudum*. The relationships depending upon the personality of the count gradually became relationships to a territorial entity, the county, and so the contado di Molise survived feudalism. The counts possessed two categories of powers, *regalia*, rights as count, and *justiciaria*. Both as count and justiciar he administered through a *curia*, whose personnel varied with time, place of sitting, and agenda. A surviving list of pleas belonging to *iustitia domini regis* throws light upon the development of criminal justice. It was the duty of the count to maintain the church. Some of the abbots, as lords of *castella* and *casalia*, enjoyed important immunities by virtue of their abbacies. The bishops were not subjects of the count, holding directly of king or pope. The count regarded all churches built upon his demesne as his property. The power of the count in his demesne towns became limited by grants of charters. Developing feudalism grouped the *castella* into *baronia* of which there were twelve in the county, but the *castellum* remains the primary unit for study. The *castella* are *feuda quaternata*, held of king, count, or baron. The term *baro* went through a significant evolution, dividing into *barones majores* and *barones minores*,

and finally assuming the definition: *Baronia est castrum seu castra vel feudum habens sub se feudum quaternatum quod alius tenet*. Barons possessed extensive regalian rights, and were, like the counts, "royal officials acting on the king's behalf." (Appendices of printed documents.)—*Warner F. Woodring.*

9003. KRISTENSEN, MARIUS. Sakses Nordiske Person-og Stednavne. [Northern names of persons and places in Saxo Grammaticus.] *Danske Studier.* (1-2) 1929: 66-73.—This is a discussion of some of the principles that guided Saxo in his spelling of northern names especially when he latinized them.—*Oscar Falnes.*

9004. PANTIN, W. A. A medieval collection of Latin and English proverbs and riddles. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 81-114.—A small, edited selection of medieval proverbs and riddles in English and in Latin from Rylands Latin MS 394 and its collation with Douce MS 5 in the Bodleian Library.—*Frank Monaghan.*

9005. PRIMIS, F. De Opstand der Stad Antwerpen tegen den Hertog in 1301-1302. [The rebellion of Antwerp against the duke in 1301-1302.] *Antwerpsch Archievenbl.* 4(2) 1929: 238.—The publication of this Flemish document dated June 17, 1302, throws light upon the interesting communal movement among the towns of Brabant against Duke John II of Brabant and Limburg. Participation of Antwerp in this movement was hitherto but very imperfectly understood and even quite generally unknown.—*H. S. Lucas.*

9006. RATHGEN, GEORG. Untersuchungen über die eigenkirchenrechtlichen Elemente der Kloster- und Stiftsvogtei vornehmlich nach thüringischen Urkunden bis zum Beginn des XIII. Jahrhunderts. [Studies on the individual ecclesiastical law elements of the office of overlord of monastery and chapter until the beginning of the 13th century, especially according to Thuringian documents.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgesch., Kanonistische Abteil.* 48 1928: 1-152.—I. In general the office of overlord of an ecclesiastical foundation, such as a monastery or a chapter house, was reserved to the founder or his heirs. Reservations to the senior of a family, to the male stem, or even occasionally to the female stem, are to be noted. The gift of a particular church or chapel or special goods warranted an overlord, and Rathgen has described these donations at length in the particular foundations in which they occurred. Stipulations not to license or alienate the right to the office, or the church or chapel or other property donated, are found where the overlord is lay or clerical, or even another church or monastery. In time this led to incorporation, which is nothing more than a form of individual ecclesiastical rights taken over by the church to facilitate the alienation of churches to monasteries or other churches. In a sense, founded chapters and monasteries were in the early middle ages within the realm of private property. II. The court, administrative and judicial, which the overlord of an ecclesiastical establishment conducted for trying cases involving an enormous number of subordinates, affords an excellent opportunity for observing the development of Roman canonical law into German ecclesiastical law. Rathgen's purpose, however, is to present a picture of these courts, which he does by detailing the type of cases before it and the persons over which it had competence. The residents of the establishment (*homines*), the serfs and villains connected with it (*servientes, villani, mansionarii*), the economically improved serfs (*ministerialii*) and the apparitors (*censuales, litones*, Slavic inmates or *rustici*, Dutch colonists or *coloni*) are included. The last two groups, especially the *ministerialii*, gradually freed themselves from the jurisdiction of the overlord's court, and from the beginning of the 13th century, when they could become vice-counts, they began to have courts



of their own. As appendices Rathgen studies documents concerning foundations; Fulda; Volkenrode; foundations of special property; property of monasteries alienated to other monasteries and churches; royal protection, immunity and royal monasteries; complaints regarding overlords; Ohrdruf; and a list of monasteries and their founders.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

9007. WATT, LEWIS. The theory lying behind the historical conception of the just price. *Stockholm.* (3) 1929: 256-262.—The Schoolmen did not make the just price entirely dependent upon the cost of production, or labor, as often declared, but included other factors: utility, risk, etc. Duns Scotus also included the element of family maintenance and losses incurred. Henry of Langenstein (1325-1397) included human needs, and scarcity or abundance of the merchandise in determining the just price. It is always *social* and *not individual* utility that is implied. These conceptions carried on through the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. But there was general rejection of Scotus' principle of the inclusion of special losses due to misfortune and of lack of skill in estimating the just price. Also, justice was felt to be violated by monopoly. The just price was fixed by the judgment of those in a position to know both the supply and the demand side of the market, taking into account the utility, quality, and supply of the goods, the value of money, and the normal costs of production and marketing. It was assumed that this was expressed in the current market price, in the absence of monopoly and fraud; and it was considered right that this price should be sufficient to provide the seller with a livelihood.—*G. T. Oborn.*

### LATER MIDDLE AND EARLY MODERN AGES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 8944, 8970, 8973, 8983, 8985, 8997, 9000, 9007, 9041, 9074, 9081)

9008. CALMETTE, J. Une manoeuvre politique de Louis XI: l'aventure de l'évêque d'Elne, Charles de Martigny, ambassadeur de France à Londres. [A political manoeuvre of Louis XI: the adventure of the bishop of Elne, Charles de Martigny, ambassador of France at London.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 4 (20) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 117-122.—Martigny, first permanent ambassador of France in London, 1477-1480, amused Edward IV after the death of Charles the Bold by offers of the Low Countries and by proposed increases in the pensions paid by Louis XI to Edward IV and his ministers according to the treaty of Picquigny of 1475. The drawing up of the treaty in 1479 kept Edward from aiding Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy. Martigny was later accused of exceeding his powers, and the treaty was thus disavowed. Martigny was never punished and a triumph was registered for the subtle diplomacy of Louis XI.—*P. E. Mosely.*

9009. CLERCQ, C. de. Eenige Documenten der XIVde en XVIIde eeuw, betreffende de Burchkerk te Antwerpen. [Some 14th to 17th century documents concerning the castle church at Antwerp.] *Antwerpsch Archievenbl.* 4 (2) 1929: 296-303.—These documents concern the history of the church which stood near the castle (*burcht*) in Antwerp, and are important for the history of the town and administrative activities of the dukes of Brabant.—*H. S. Lucas.*

9010. DARCISSAC, R. L'Édit de Nantes dans le Velay. [The Edict of Nantes in Velay.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 77 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 423-430.—The Edict of Nantes (1598) was variously received in the French provinces. In some places it was enacted *in toto* by the provincial parlements; elsewhere it was only partially carried out, and then only after years of struggle. This essay details the fortunes of the Edict in Velay where it was in

litigation till 1617 when the authorities approved it in part.—*Q. Breen.*

9011. DENUCÉ, J. Een geheime Synagoge te Antwerpen in de XVIIe eeuw. [A secret synagogue at Antwerp in the 16th century.] *Antwerpsch Archievenbl.* 4 (2) 1929: 151-154.—This article contains interesting details about the secret synagogue of the Jews in Antwerp. Such a synagogue can be dated with certainty in 1569, 1579-1583, and 1594. The facts are derived for the most part from statements of enemies who reported activities of Jews to the Inquisition.—*H. S. Lucas.*

9012. DODU, GASTON. Les amours et la mort de Francois Ier. [The love affairs and the death of Francis I.] *Rev. Hist.* 161 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 237-277.—The popular portrait of Francis I is based on secondary sources written 50 years after his death under the Bourbons, his enemies. The historians of Francis down to the present show ignorance of the bulk of official documents and superficiality in interpreting those known. There is no doubt about his two official liaisons, with the comtesse de Chateaubriant and the duchesse d'Etampes, but the historians have given him many mistresses whom he certainly never had, and they were doubtless ignorant of many that he did. His mistresses never interfered with his duty toward the state; he neither wasted money upon them nor let them determine his policy. The connection of cause and effect between his licentious life and his death is not proved. He inherited a weak constitution and suffered from several maladies which, rather than syphilis, may have been the cause of his death.—*J. Birdsall.*

9013. DROUOT, HENRI. La guerre aux moutiers pendant la Ligue: le pillage de Cîteaux. [War against the monasteries during the League: the plundering of Cîteaux.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 4 (21) May-Jun. 1929: 196-213.—The Cistercian parent monastery, having escaped the Huguenots in 1570 and the Germans of Jean Casimir in 1576, fell a prey to the Navarrist Catholic nobles, led in Burgundy by Guillaume de Saulx, comte de Tavannes, with headquarters at Saint-Jean-de-Losne. The abbot Edme de La Croix (1586-1604) fought to protect the rich monastery, then to prevent the dispersion of the stolen treasures, and to restore the material splendor of Cîteaux by a timely submission to Henry IV in 1594. A partial inventory of the ornaments, a contemporary account of the sack, the intervention of the city of Dijon, and other documents are reproduced.—*P. E. Mosely.*

9014. FUCILLA, J. G. Notes on anti-Petrarchism in Spain. *Romanic Rev.* 20 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 345-351.—The early anti-Petrarchists apparently did not lack in voices, but wanted leaders and organization in order to combat the new (Italian) school successfully. Theirs was a sincere protest in the name of incompatibility and nationalism. After the first quarter of a century, the opponents became impotent to stem what had become a literary epidemic. The emphasis shifted almost entirely to certain perverted manifestations of the Petrarchistic spirit in Spain, such as plagiarism from the Italians, the display of sham sentimentality, the use of inane and hackneyed metaphors descriptive of the beauties of the Spanish Lauras. It should be noted, however, that these adulterations did not prevent critics from either imitating or admiring the saner and more genuine Petrarchistic tendency.—*H. P. Lattin.*

9015. GIRARD, ALBERT. Le chiffre de population de l'Espagne dans les temps modernes. [Population in Spain in modern times.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 3 (18) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 420-436; 4 (19) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 3-17.—A detailed study of civil and military data available for the various kingdoms from 1492 to 1788. The author accepts 4 instead of 5 persons per



*vecino* as a basis, and points out the need for studying Spanish emigration and the volume and effect of the expulsion of Jews and Moriscos. Expulsions and emigration were secondary both as cause and effect; misery, propagated by the royal policy, caused the rapid depopulation of the last quarter of the 16th and the first half of the 17th centuries.—*P. E. Mosely.*

9016. HAMMOND, J. J. Three inventories of plate and furniture belonging to Salisbury Cathedral. *Wiltshire Archaeol. and Natural Hist. Mag.* 44 (151) Dec. 1929: 407-410.—The three inventories, which have been transcribed by Hammond, were found in April, 1929, among some old documents in the dean's registry at Salisbury. They were evidently drawn up in accordance with injunctions issued by Queen Elizabeth in 1558 to the cathedral of Salisbury. Among other things, she ordered that every year, at the time when the general accounts were made, an inventory of all plate, vestments, etc., should be drawn up. One part of every such inventory was to remain in the custody of the dean, and the other to be deposited in "the common hutehe."—*F. E. Baldwin.*

9017. HARKNESS, GEORGIA. Erasmus-prophet of peace. *Methodist Rev.* 112 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 238-243.—Four centuries ago Erasmus advocated every major tenet of Christian pacifism. This is chiefly set forth in his *Querela Pacis* (*The Complaint of Peace*). The little book was written in 1517 after a vain attempt to assemble a congress of kings to preserve peace. Peace, rejected from courts, universities, and religious houses voices her complaint. War is contrary to the teachings and spirit of Christianity as well as against nature. Its roots are economic imperialism, alliances, and a false sense of national honor.—*W. L. Braden.*

9018. HAUSER, HENRI. The European financial crisis of 1559. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (2) Feb. 1930: 241-255.—Toward the middle of the 16th century, national insolvency was a risk which rulers, especially of Spain and France, assumed for the sake of religious quarrels and political aggrandizement. The practice of borrowing spread, and credit inflation became general. The agents through whom money was raised included the German and Italian financial houses and the merchant bankers of Antwerp and Lyons. When the Spanish and French governments failed to pay interest on their debts, money became tight in Antwerp, interest rates rose to 12 and even 16%, a number of banking houses—chiefly German—failed, and Lyons lost prestige.—*Henrietta Larson.*

9019. KEAST, LEWIS. John Bunyan of Bedford. *Methodist Rev.* 111 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 541-548.—*G. T. Oborn.*

9020. KIDSTON, G. Lawsuit concerning the property of Robert May of Broughton Gifford, 1598. *Wiltshire Archaeol. & Natural Hist. Mag.* 44 (151) Dec. 1929: 411-417.—This article is based upon gleanings from a country lawsuit. It presents an interesting and amusing picture of rural Wiltshire in Elizabethan days.—*F. E. Baldwin.*

9021. NELIS, H. Les notes extra-sigillum dans les chartes de Philippe le Bon, 1419-1467. [Notes extra-sigillum in the charters of Philip the Good, 1419-1467.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 1199-1215.—The notes inscribed on the fold at the left-hand side of the letters (now called charters) are catalogued as administrative acts emanating (a) from the duke personally, (b) from the duke with the consent of his council, and (c) from the council of justice without the intervention of the duke. Not all the acts of Philip the Good had the same importance and the marginal reference at a glance showed from whom or from what administrative branch it came. This is true of all personal, political and financial orders, but is of negligible importance in sentences and

mandates emanating from the council of justice.—*P. S. Fritz.*

9022. POCQUET DU HAUT-JUSSÉ, B. A. Les ducs de Bretagne et le St. Siège. [The dukes of Brittany and the Holy See.] *Ann. de Bretagne.* 38 (4) 1929: 675-751.—Summary of a doctor's thesis in the Bibliothèque des Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et de Rome: *Les Papes et les Ducs de Bretagne*, Paris, De Boccard, 1928. 2 volumes. 24-942 pp. in 8°.—*Henri Calvet.*

9023. PRIMIS, F. Investaris op de "Missiven en Informatien," XVIde eeuw. [Inventory of the "Missiven" and "Informatien" of the 16th century.] *Antwerpsch Archievenbl.* 4 1929: 161-217.—This is an inventory of a group of documents in the archives of Antwerp which had never been studied nor accurately classified. The *missiven* are letters received by the magistracy of Antwerp, to which are added the directions for reply by the secretary. The *informatien* are letters of the chancellor and council to the magistracy, ordering it to give testimony or secure information in connection with requests received by the chancellor. The documents are from the years 1534-1646, and are valuable for the history of Antwerp.—*H. S. Lucas.*

9024. RAVEAU, PAUL. La crise des prix au XVIe siècle en Poitou. [The crisis in prices in Poitou in the 16th century.] *Rev. Hist.* 162 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 1-44; (2) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 268-293.—This study, based on documents of the period in municipal and departmental archives and on royal ordinances concerning coinage, follows the course of the crisis rather than its causes. Under Francis I, the influx of money from Spain and the exportation to Spain of commodities from Poitou, in quantities out of all proportion to the quantity produced, led to a steady decrease in the purchasing power of the livre and a steady increase in the prices of grain, wine, livestock, land, and merchandise. This continued under Henry II. Speculation in exchange arose. After the discovery of the silver mines in Potosi in Bolivia, 1545, silver coinage preponderated over gold; the relative value of gold and silver, however, remained the same. Under Charles IX, the rise in prices was checked, probably because of a falling off of exports and an increase in financial operations. Then prices were forced up again by merchants and other speculators. Thanks to speculation, the value of the *écu* went to 4, 5, and 6 livres, though its official value was never more than three. Under Henry III and Henry IV the situation became menacing. The *écu* had been forced up to a value of 8 livres. Accordingly, Henry III in 1577 abandoned the system of reckoning by livres for a system based on the *écu*, an actual coin. He also forbade the circulation in France of all foreign coinage except that of Spain. The intrinsic value of the livre was thus stabilized for 25 years, its purchasing power for 15 years. In 1593, when the League was waging war in Poitou, prices reached their peak. The crisis came to an end in 1598 with the withdrawal of Mayenne's troops. The economic situation was once more controlled by the ordinance of 1577, gold had disappeared, and the prices of commodities and the purchasing power of the livre were stabilized for 30 years and more. Wages did not keep pace with prices, which rose steadily from 1508 to the end of the century, but remained fixed for 50 years after ca. 1540. Five tables showing the intrinsic value and the purchasing power of the livre in this period; the coins used in payments; the value, in terms of the gold franc in 1914, of the gold *écu*, the silver teston and the silver franc; the value of foreign coinage in circulation in Poitou in the 16th century; the arrival of gold and silver from the New World in the 16th century.—*J. Birdsall.*

9025. ROTH, CECIL. The memoirs of a Siennese Jew (1625-1633). *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 353-402.—The memoirs describe the life, interests, and business of a Jewish huckster of the Italian ghetto of Siena.



The memoirs are written in Italian. The original and an English translation are given.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

9026. RUIZ-FUNES, MARIANA. *Kurze Geschichte der Todesstrafe in Spanien*. [A brief history of capital punishment in Spain.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 20 (10) Oct. 1929: 577-591.—A summary of the various provisions for exacting the death penalty in Spain from earliest records up to 1505.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

9027. SCHEVENSTEEN, A. F. C. van. *De Leprozerie van Dambrugge*. [The lazaret house at Dambrugge.] *Antwerpsch Archievenbl.* 4 (2) 1929: 125-150.—The lazaret houses at Dambrugge were constructed by the town of Antwerp in accordance with an ordinance of Apr. 27, 1552. The writer recounts the subsequent history of the institution with such data as he has been able to find in the archives of Antwerp.—*H. S. Lucas*.

9028. SMEDT, O. de. *De Engelsche Natie te Antwerpen en de Scheldetollen (1496-1582)*. [England at Antwerp and the Schelde tolls, 1496-1582.] *Antwerpsch Archievenbl.* 4 (2) 1929: 40-73.—The tolls of the Schelde were a very important matter in the commercial and political relations of England and the Low Countries during the years after the *magnus intercursus*, which gave the English merchants privileges in the Low Countries far more favorable than the Low Country merchants were to enjoy in England. The author describes minutely the permanent tolls, such as the tolls of Brabant and Zeeland, the *Riddertol*, *Roertol*, or *Roergeld*, the *Geliedegeld*, anchorage dues (*Ankerage-recht*), and ferry dues (*Veergeld*). He also describes the duty of a gold florin upon each Scotch, English, and Irish cloth collected at Bergen-op-Zoom, the extraordinary duty of 1% instituted in 1543, the extraordinary duties of a  $\frac{1}{2}$ % and of 2% instituted in 1551, both for military reasons, and a special tax (the *Generale Mid-delen*) begun in 1576. Such problems as abuse in

assessment of tolls, conflicts, and other important practical matters, are also discussed.—*H. S. Lucas*.

9029. TOLIDANO, JACOB MOSHE. מכתבי יד. [Manuscripts of Jacob Moshe Tolidano.] *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 403-413.—The author publishes two Hebrew manuscripts acquired in Morocco. One is but a fragment of a book written by Rabbi Shem Tov ben Rabbi Gamil from Todilo de Navarro. The fragment relates the experiences and the adventures of the rabbi in his flight from Spain to Africa at the time of the Inquisition. The other manuscript consists of two Hebrew letters written by the Jews of Chevron, Palestine, 165 years ago, to the Jews of Artive, a city in southern Morocco, near the desert Sahara. In these letters the Jewish inhabitants of Chevron implore their coreligionists to send to them immediately 5,000 gerush, which they need to ransom ten young Jews who were imprisoned to revenge the death of the sheik's son found drowned in a brook near the Jewish quarters.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

9030. UNSIGNED. *The Society's manuscripts. Grittleton Manor Rolls, 1613-25, 1627-47*. *Wiltshire Archaeol. & Natural Hist. Mag.* 44 (151) Dec. 1929: 429-473.—These manor rolls, which have been translated by the late C. W. Shickle and annotated by F. H. Manley, cover a period of some 34 years, although the series does not seem to be quite complete. The jurisdiction of the manor court and the method of holding it are discussed in a short preface. The details given in the rolls themselves afford proof of the effective way in which a village community was able to regulate its own affairs, maintain good order within its boundaries, and provide for the proper management of the landed property of the manor.—*F. E. Baldwin*.

9031. WILLIAMS, ETHYN MORGAN. *Women preachers in the Civil War*. *J. Modern Hist.* 1 (4) Dec. 1929: 561-569.—Wrongly classified as Entry 4381.

## THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

### CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 8784, 8982, 9044, 9046, 9048, 9050, 9053, 9075, 9115, 9117, 9119, 9133-9134, 9136, 9615, 9757)

9032. BROU, ALEXANDRE. *Une mission Mexicaine sous le terreur récente. Les Tarrahumaras*. [A Mexican mission under the recent terror, the Tarrahumaras.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 202 (2) Jan. 20, 1930: 195-212.—An account of the Jesuit mission to a tribe of Indians, the Tarrahumaras, in the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico. Begun in 1607 it was successfully conducted until 1767 when the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico by Charles III. When a Belgian Jesuit visited the region in 1885 he was greeted by a very old Indian who knew of the work performed by the Jesuits among his people 117 years before. The Jesuits resumed their work among these Indians in 1900, but the work of restoration was extremely difficult due to several causes, among them alcoholism and the rivalry of Protestant work from the United States, especially that of the Methodists. Furthermore, the revolution of 1920-21 and the religious and educational changes introduced by Obregon and Calles greatly hindered their work. The missionaries were treated harshly, some were imprisoned, and others fled into the mountains.—*W. W. Sweet*.

9033. FRIEDMANN, ROBERT. *Die Briefe der österreichischen Täufer*. [The letters of the Austrian Anabaptists.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 26 (1-2) 1929: 30-80; (3-4) 1929: 161-187.—Austrian Anabaptism centers around the personality of Jakob Huter, who in 1529 led his persecuted brethren to Moravia. During the subsequent persecutions these Huterites

fled to Hungary. Ill-treated there, they fled to Wallachia, thence to Russia, and finally to the United States. Prejudice against them during the World War caused them to move to Canada, where ca. 3,000 of them still live, preserving their language, customs, and communism. Sources on them consist largely of their letters. Their hymns have long been available. The more formal writings of their leaders give little information about the masses. They were prolific letter writers. At least 36 letters of Hansel Schmidt are extant, 34 of Peter Riedemann, 10 of Jakob Huter. The letters are lengthy; one of them occupies 189 pages in a modern printed edition. Others range from 9 to 39 pages. They are valuable for the history of German prose, as well as for the spiritual life of the group. Extant collections comprise about 400 documents, written by 74 individuals, of whom 40 suffered martyrdom. Of 280 letters extant, the majority are general epistles and cover a period of 135 years, mostly in the 16th century. These letters were repeatedly copied and distributed far and wide. None of them are truly intimate personal letters; any of them could suitably be read before the congregation. There is little complaint against their hard lot and an almost entire lack of criticism of their opponents. (A typical letter is reproduced. Extensive bibliography.)—*Walther I. Brandt*.

9034. HECKEL, JOHANNES. *Bischof Hommer von Trier und die Mischehenfrage*. [Bishop Hommer of Treves and the question of mixed marriages.] *Z. d. Savig-*



ny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonistische Abteil. 48 1928: 559-566.—After Bishop Hommer had raised the question of Catholic and Protestant marriage in the early years of the 19th century, he attended a secret convention between the Prussian government and the bishops of the province of Cologne, retracted his stand and communicated his retraction to Rome. After further complications the retraction of Hommer gave the curiate a weapon against the Prussian government.—A. Arthur Schiller.

9035. JALABERT, LOUIS. *À Ceylon, avec les Oblats.* [In Ceylon with the Oblates.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 200 (14) Jul. 20, 1929: 189-210.—Underneath the surface of life in Ceylon lie the terrible realities of the cults of Siva, the poverty of soul and body of the inhabitants, and the degradation and misery of jungle villages. It was the very difficulty of the work which first challenged the Oblates of Mary. The success of the Oblates is shown in the official sta-

tistics; for, in 1927, out of 385,415 Catholics in Ceylon, 327,792 were in the dioceses of Jaffna and Colombo, where the Oblates alone work. In Colombo, the number of Christians has more than doubled in the last fifty years. Yet vast numbers remain untouched, calling for works of charity, hospitals, orphanages, schools above all. Even now more than 600 schools, and some dozen colleges have been founded, with a total of more than 60,000 pupils. The work of the Oblates has a worthy historian in the R. P. Duchaussois, who tells their story in *Sous les feux de Ceylon. Chez les Singhalais et les Tamouls.* (Paris, Grasset, 1929.)—H. W. Hering.

9036. MYSTAKIDES, B. A. *Αἶνος (Aenos).* *Θρακικά* 2(3-4) 1929: 296-322.—Contains a list of metropolitans of Aenos down to 1880 with biographical notes and four letters of the patriarch Anthimos (1823-1824) to the metropolitan Gregorios, the primates of Aenos and the Abbot of the Monastery of Skaloté.—William Miller.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entry 9368)

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 8749, 9035, 9095, 9099, 9106, 9139, 9366, 9575, 9597, 9762)

9037. DANIELS, G. W. *Crompton's census of the cotton industry in 1811.* *Econ. Hist.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 107-110.—In 1927 one of Crompton's descendants gave many of his papers to the Corporation of Bolton. From this source Daniels has gathered much detail, hitherto unpublished, regarding Crompton's census of 1811. His tables now show the number of mule, waterframe, and jenny spindles by district in England, the number of concerns operating in each district, the number of spindles operated, and the size of the various types of machines in use.—Paul D. Evans.

9038. FUSSELL, G. E. *The size of English cattle in the eighteenth century.* *Agric. His.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 160-181.—The accepted notion of the improvement in the average size of cattle, as meat supply, in the 18th century is here re-examined. The preliminary dogmatic assertion on this matter was made by Sir John Sinclair, who cited D'Avenant's table of 1710, derived from Gregory King. The author lists nine extensive tables and then analyzes them. The development of size added something to the meat supply, but there was no large increase in numbers. The meat supply cannot have doubled by size, and some other method of increasing it must have been discovered. The explanation lies in the change from oxen to horses for plowing and the release of stock for fattening at an earlier age. Only where oxen were still used for draft purposes was the beef so old in 1800 as in 1700. It had been common to put the oxen to work at three years of age and to fat them off at about ten. By the third quarter of the century the change is noted. There was also a growing demand for smaller joints, and the economy of feeding involved in producing younger animals in rapid succession appealed to farmers. The increase in size and the earlier maturity of the beeves taken together supplied the enlarged demand of a population which doubled in a century. There is no ground for the large vague generalisations as to the increase of the average size of the animals.—Everett E. Edwards.

9039. JEWKES, JOHN. *The localisation of the cotton industry.* *Econ. Hist.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 91-106.—According to the 1921 census 90% of the persons engaged in the English cotton industry were located in and about Lancashire. Within this area itself there was further localization. Thus in 1928 the cotton towns north of Rochdale had 73% of the total looms of the

country but only 12% of the total spindles. Most of the spinning was done in the Manchester region. As early as 1841 the northern area was beginning to establish a supremacy in weaving but the real change took place in the following 40 years. By 1884 the northern districts had 62% of the looms and only 32% of the spindles. The specialization theory does not explain the geographical movement. The author suggests the following explanation. From 1840 to 1880 the cotton industry was growing rapidly. Due probably to greater demand for cloth than for yarn and to the greater improvement in spinning than in weaving machinery, far more looms were set up at the time than spindles. Hence a greater demand for weavers than for spinners. The need for cheap labor to run the looms caused the concentration of the weaving industry in the north where the agricultural population was numerous, wages low, and hand-loom weaving traditional. The spinning industry did not move northward at the time because it was profitable only when carried on by large and rich companies which were now firmly entrenched in the south. This separation of the two processes has been accentuated in the last half century, especially after 1904.—Paul D. Evans.

9040. PITT, DIMITRY T. *The principles of consumers', producers' and credit cooperation, an historical outline.* *New Jersey State Dept. Agric. Circ.* 153. Jan. 1929: pp. 53.—The first successful consumers' cooperative was that of the Rochdale Pioneers established in 1844 by 28 English weavers. It first established the principle of "one man—one vote," and was hostile to credit as a source of evil. The first cooperative wholesale society was established in Manchester in 1863; it later became the Cooperative Wholesale Society of G. W.S. In 1913 it embraced 1,200 societies with a share capital of £2,131,000 and employed 21,000 workers. In 1920, its sales amounted to £104,000,000. It cultivated 32,500 acres in England, had its own ships, banking institutions, foreign holdings, and connections. Producers' cooperatives vary more in their organization than the consumers' organizations, e.g. in the voting system and in using both the "cash" and "pool" methods of conducting sales. Germany is the cradle of credit cooperation; the first to be established was in Delitzsch in 1849, inspired by Herman Schulze. When he died in 1883 there were no less than 1,910 Schulze-Delitzsch societies with 466,575 members in Germany alone. People's banks were created to serve the traders of the cities; Frederick Raiffeisen introduced the scheme to the peasants. The growth of credit coopera-



tion in the United States has been slow. The North Carolina Credit Unions established in 1915 are the most interesting of this sort. They are strictly rural. The future of cooperatives as a business enterprise is bright.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

9041. REES, J. F., and REES, W. A select bibliography of the economic history of Wales. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2 (2) Jan. 1930: 320-326.—*H. Simpson.*

9042. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. An action at law in the time of the Commonwealth. *New York Univ. Law Rev.* 7 (1) Sep. 1929: 74-87.—A publication of 1652 entitled *The Practick Part of the Law showing the office of a Compleat Attorney* throws light on the practice of an attorney in the time of Cromwell. The writer of the article shows that the attorney in England had a rather interesting history and then gives an outline of the action of the Court of Common Bench in the Commonwealth period. Other indications are given of the contents of the *Complete Attorney*, most are instances in which an action on the cases lies.—*W. H. Coates.*

9043. SOORMA, C. A. Islam's attitude towards women and orphans. *Woman under Christianity: Her legal status.* *Islamic Rev.* 16 (11) Nov. 1928: 403-415. 1928:—Woman's legal status under Christianity was determined largely by canon law, according to which her identity was merged with that of her husband. English Common Law, based mostly on canon law, followed this principle until 1883. A property act of 1832 gave women legal individuality, but even today in some respects a woman's legal identity is merged with her husband's. It remained for Islam to separate them

completely. Neither the Old nor the New Testament forbids polygamy. In proof that the early Christians, and some later ones, do not hold this practice in aversion, the opinions of St. Augustine, the emperor Valentinian II, and Milton are cited. It is pointed out that the disciples themselves were not clear on the subject of divorce. In Matthew, it is forbidden except in cases of unfaithfulness. Mark and Luke forbid it absolutely; and Paul is confused.—*H. M. Dudley.*

## IRELAND

9044. MIEG, PHILIPPE. Note sur les Joncourt et la colonie huguenote de Dundalk en Irlande. [Note on the Joncourts and the Huguenot colony at Dundalk in Ireland.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 77 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 270-272.—In 1737 Pierre de Joncourt, merchant and manufacturer of cloth at Saint-Quentin, went to Dundalk with his three sons. He had been invited by the chamber of commerce to establish and direct the manufacture of cambric like that made by other Huguenot refugees at Lisburn, Waterford, Kilkenny, etc. By remarrying successfully and by his knowledge of the trade he gave promise of success in Ireland. He had taken with him a number of weavers, thus fathering a small French colony in Dundalk. They had a French pastor of their own. In four years the business was flourishing. But Joncourt died soon (1741), after which his sons left. Cloth manufacturing did not continue more than 40 years in the town.—*Q. Breen.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 8783, 8784, 8887, 8972, 9072, 9086, 9100, 9438)

9045. ARTZ, F. B. La crise des assurances en 1830 et les compagnies d'assurances. [The insurance crisis of 1830 and the insurance companies.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 4 (20) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 96-105.—The wave of incendiarism which swept over France in the spring of 1830 was attributed to the government and all political parties in turn. Monin, sociologist, laid it to criminal imitation, propagated by the feeling of political instability. It may have been due to cupidity on the part of insurance agents anxious to encourage the renewal of policies which fell due in large number in 1829-1830. On the part of farmers property was often overinsured because there was no control of companies competing violently with each other.—*P. E. Mosely.*

9046. BASTIDE, LOUIS. La révocation de l'Édit de Nantes à Rennes. [The revocation of the Edict of Nantes at Rennes.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 77 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 242-257.—At Cleune or Cleunay the Protestants built a church in 1613 near the episcopal see. On July 10, 1685, by an order from Vannes from the Breton parlement it was destroyed. After the revocation the prisons were crowded; few Protestants abjured their faith (only one pastor). The members of the consistory attempted flight, some successfully, others not. The poor who abjured were helped financially by the bishop, while the steadfast ones were imprisoned and sent to the galleys (lists of names). The emigration from Rennes was considerable; names, number, and circumstances are detailed. Since the church at Rennes had been rich, the confiscation of goods was profitable to the government.—*Q. Breen.*

9047. Bergmans, Paul. Un patriote Belge de 1830, Charles-Alexandre Snoeck (1798-1868). [A Belgian patriot of 1830, Charles-Alexandre Snoeck, 1798-1868.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 1151-1167.—Snoeck attained fame and persecution as

a volunteer captain in the Belgian revolution of 1830. He is survived by two works, *Promenade aux Alpes* and *Projet de loi pour la formation d'une garde nationale belge*.—*P. S. Fritz.*

9048. BEZARD, YVONNE. Le Président de Brosses et "Les lettres familières sur l'Italie." [President de Brosses and "The Personal Letters on Italy."] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 4 (23) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 321-348.—De Brosse, president of the parlement of Dijon, wrote 9 of the 58 letters during his journey of 1739 and composed the others between 1745 and 1755 from copious notes. Noble in blood, magistrate by profession, erudite by taste, gallant and lively of pen, he offers a picture superior to that of Misson, Pére Labat, Cochin, Lalande, or Montesquieu. His artistic preferences are precise and typical of the century. He describes cities, courts, rulers, popes like Clement XII and Benedict XIV, and cardinals like Guérin de Tencin and Lambertini. The erudition of Italian women, the frivolity of nuns, and the meagreness of hospitality surprise him.—*P. E. Mosely.*

9049. BONDOIS, PAUL M. Colbert et le fabrication du bas. [Colbert and the manufacture of stockings.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* (3-4) 1929: 275-329.—Documents, numerous details, and a rich bibliography.—*Paul D. Evans.*

9050. BONENFANT, P. À propos d'ouvrages manuscrits du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle relatifs à l'histoire et au droit ecclésiastiques belges. [The MSS of the 18th century on the history and ecclesiastical law of Belgium.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 8 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 1131-1149.—A memorandum of the church law of the Netherlands presumably made at the order of Kaunitz is at present in the royal archives in Brussels. A list of the chapters shows its value to scholars.—*P. S. Fritz.*



9051. BONENFANT, PAUL. *Bibliographie d'histoire moderne et contemporaine de la Belgique*. [Bibliography of modern and contemporary history of Belgium.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4(19) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 61-71.—Includes books and periodical articles. Continues 3, 1928: 47-63, of the *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*.—P. E. Mosely.

9052. BOURGIN, GEORGES. *Police et économistes sous le premier empire*. [Police and economists under the first empire.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4(23) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 349-350.—Letter of the academician Esménard on the economist and historian Sismond-Sismondi, addressed to Desmarests, chief of the first division of the ministry of general police, Dec. 12, 1810. The empire also interested itself in J.-B. B. Say.—P. E. Mosely.

9053. DURAND, RENÉ. *Un rapport inédit de Portalis*. [An unpublished report of Portalis.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4(22) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 263-274.—The work of Jean Étienne Portalis (1741-1807), director, later minister of religion, can be completed by reference to the National Archives. A memoir, of 11 floréal, an XII, reproduced in full in nine pages, illuminates the transition from the representative theory practiced by the constitutional church to the authoritarian principle established by the Napoleonic concordat. The intervention of the departmental assemblies is not to be tolerated; the action of the prefects is to be limited strictly to the civil sphere. "Religious affairs must be conducted firmly, but almost invisibly."—P. E. Mosely.

9054. GUENEAU, L. *La disette de 1816-1818 dans une région productive de blé: la Brie*. [The famine of 1816-1818 in a grain-producing region, la Brie.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4(19) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 18-46; (20) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 81-95.—The beginnings of the Restoration (1813-18) were made difficult by prolonged scarcities of food, caused by loss of man-power and by invasion and occupation. A first crisis broke out in May, 1816. Ministers, inspired by physiocratic principles, considered the crisis psychological rather than economic, rejected the idea of government interference, and believed famine impossible under the operation of freedom of exchange. Bands of vagabonds were drawn from neighboring departments into la Brie, reputed fertile. Anxiety was felt concerning the attitude of officers in retirement. A Bonapartist plot, uncovered near Fontainebleau, was defeated. Disorders were frequent and universal in May and June, 1816, and the authorities seemed to lose their heads. Efforts at remedy, not going so far as the minimum price and forcible requisitions of 1793 and 1812, included persuasion, census of stores, and voluntary agreements for furnishing local markets in preference to export. In 1817 another crisis occurred with little violence. The full crop of 1818 restored a consumers' market. The grain crisis of 1816-1817 was more serious than that of 1812 because the material crisis was more severe and the government's policy was less favorable to the consumer.—P. E. Mosely.

9055. HENNEBERT, Mlle. *L'organisation préparatoire du département de la Dyle sous le Directoire*. [Preparatory organization of the department of Dyle under the Directory.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 3(18) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 413-419.—From 1794 to 1797 the particularistic administration of Austrian days was replaced by French institutions. The province of Brabant, then called department of Dyle, is here studied. After Fleurus the representatives on mission advanced from changes in personnel to a complete reorganization. A decree of 26 brumaire, an III, created a central administration of Belgium. After the reunion of the nine Belgian departments by decree of 9 vendémiaire, an IV, the constitutional regime was applied gradually according to decree of 3 brumaire. Péres and Portiez, then Bouteville, carried on the job. Local indifference

or hostility, suspicious intervention of the centralizing Directory, and lack of funds prevented any deep or lasting success, and the elections were regularly anti-French and anti-revolutionary.—P. E. Mosely.

9056. LASSERAY, ANDRÉ. *Les corps Belges et Liégeois aux armées de la République 1792-1793*. [The Belgian and Liégeois troops in the armies of the Republic 1792-1793.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4(21) May-Jun. 1929: 161-195.—In 1790 and 1791 the refugees from Liège and Brabant were a source of worry to the National Assembly, as a threat of international complications. At the end of 1791 the exiled leaders joined forces as a *Comité révolutionnaire des Belges et Liégeois unis*, to overcome the particularism which had ruined the revolution of Brabant. The baptism of fire of the Belgian troops soon followed their organization at Givet and Lille by the same committee, now called *Comité de Lille*. On July 28, 1792, 500,000 livres were voted for the support of the two legions, which had an important role at Jemappes and Antwerp in November. From Nov. 15, 1792, efforts to create a Belgian national army failed because of particularism, the recruiting of officers rather than men, and personal rivalries. The decree of Dec. 15 undermined national enthusiasm. After Dumouriez' defection and the break-up of the Army of the North, Belgian troops required complete reorganization. A decree of Aug. 1, 1793, which ordered the merging of Belgian with French troops was not carried out. Devaux, aided by Chivaille, reformed the Belgians into five battalions of riflemen by the middle of February, 1794.—P. E. Mosely.

9057. LAUDY, LUCIEN. *Napoléon Ier faux monnayeur*. [Napoleon I, counterfeit.] *Rev. d'Études Napoléon*. 18(91) Oct. 1929: 237-242.—After Sedan there were found among the confiscated papers of the imperial government documents proving that Napoleon I caused counterfeit money to be made and circulated. Early in 1810 a certain Lale employed in the *Dépot général* of the war department, was summoned by Desmarest, first chief of the division of secret police, and commissioned to engrave and supervise the manufacture of English bank notes. So secret was the affair that the place was raided by Maçon, the commissioner of police. Later the fabrication of Russian notes was likewise undertaken and 23 presses kept constantly at work till 11 p. m.—Erik Achorn.

9058. LEFRANC, GEORGES. *The French railways, 1823-1842*. *Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 299-331.—The first railroad in France was a coal road at Mt. Ceniz, built in 1782. It was suggested in 1801 that the state consider building a railroad. Not till 1823 was the first concession for a railroad given. This was followed by several other concessions to private companies by 1833. The General Highway Council, charged with supervision of the granting of concessions, saw the technical aspects more clearly than the economic. A study authorized in 1833 showed the need for a broad national plan. The law of 1833 did not lead to concessions. The Highway Department, studying the situation, adhered to a technical view and disregarded local interests. Its activity led to no immediate building.—Henrietta Larson.

9059. LEULLIOT, P. *A propos de la "crise des assurances en 1830"*. [A propos of the "crisis in insurance in 1830."] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4(23) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 351-352.—From 1822-1825 the general council of the Haut-Rhin requested the government to take steps to prevent overvaluations of property and the consequent danger of arson. (Document cited.)—P. E. Mosely.

9060. MATHIEZ, ALBERT. *La révolution française et la théorie de la dictature*. I. [The French Revolution and the theory of dictatorship. I.] *Rev. Hist.* 161 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 304-315.—Every social revolution, since it involves property, is a civil war which can be



won only by a dictatorship. The French Revolution found the justification of dictatorship in Sieyès' *Qu'est-ce le Tiers État*. Constitutions can proceed only from the constituent power; ordinary laws are the work of the constituted powers. Hence a national assembly instead of the Three Estates was necessary. Also Sieyès' theory of constituent power gave the Constituent Assembly an unlimited dictatorship. This theory, however, like all theories, could not be put into effect until it had force behind it. To make the king consent to the union of the orders, it had been necessary to take the Bastille. To make him accept the Constituent Assembly, it was necessary for the National Guard to bring him from Versailles to Paris. The dictatorship of the constituent power, to realize itself, had to become the dictatorship of violence. The Assembly soon took over all real power and administered everything by its numerous committees. Its dictatorship was justified by its obligation to prepare the way for the new constitution with its division of powers and to break down beforehand all opposition. But by retaining the king, it bequeathed to its successors, the constituted powers, so heavy a task that they too would have to usurp the constituent power of dictatorship in order to perform it.—*J. Birdsall*.

9061. MAYER, ÉMILE. *Le colonel Grouard 1843-1929*. [Colonel Grouard, 1843-1929.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4 (22) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 275-284.—A bibliography and appreciation of the work of the strategist and historian of the Napoleonic, Franco-Prussian, and World Wars.—*P. E. Mosely*.

9062. PUECH, J. L. *Les Saint-Simoniens dans l'Aude 1833*. [The St.-Simonists in the Aude 1833 (strict between Toulouse and the Mediterranean)] *Revolutions de 1848*. 25 (128) Mar.-Apr.-May 1929: 276-306.—*Sherman Kent*.

9063. ROUSSEAU, PAUL. *Le dépôt des papiers publics des colonies*. [The deposit of public papers of the colonies.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4 (22) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 241-262.—Gui Louis Haran, secretary of the intendance at Rochefort, began in 1765 the collection of registers and contracts, based upon colonial parish records, in order to aid the Canadian colonists who returned to France (1758-1763). Émilien Petit, born in the Antilles, author in 1771 of a remarkable *Droit public ou gouvernement des colonies françaises*, inspired a royal edict of June, 1776, creating at Versailles a much more comprehensive *dépôt* of colonial papers. This edict has been the basis of a unique collection of colonial documents, beginning often in the 17th century and continuing till 1912, when further accumulation was very much restricted for reasons of economy. Algeria, and protectorates like Tunisia and Morocco are not included. Acts of tribunals, mortgages, notarial papers, arrivals and departures, censuses, and the affairs of San Domingans during the revolution are matters of special interest in the collection.—*P. E. Mosely*.

9064. SIX, G. *Fallait-il quatre quartiers de noblesse pour être officier à la fin de l'ancien régime*. [Were four quarterings of nobility required in order to be an officer at the end of the Old Regime?] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4 (19) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 47-56.—The ordinance of May 22, 1781, has been interpreted by historians including Mathiez and Madelin as requiring four quarterings of nobility in order to become an officer. Actually, it was a *décision royale*, not an ordinance, which required four quarterings for direct commissioning as

second-lieutenant, not for promotion from the ranks: it affected only those who wished to enter the service by buying commissions. Forty-six dossiers of future generals under the Revolution were examined for 1781-1789, of whom 36 were promoted to commissioned officers without furnishing four quarterings. The measure was intended to protect the impoverished provincial nobility against the competition of mobile bourgeois wealth by forcing the bourgeoisie to enter the service as non-coms in order to secure promotion.—*P. E. Mosely*.

9065. TASSIER, S. *Leopold II et la révolution brabançonne; la déclaration du 2 mars 1790*. [Leopold II and the revolution of Brabant; the declaration of March 2, 1790.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 4 (20) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 106-116.—Leopold II offered to the estates of the Low Countries control of the legislative, executive, and military powers (Mar. 2, 1790). The sincerity of this manifesto, doubted by Ad. Borgnet and H. Pirenne, may now be regarded as established by the philosophic principles of his correspondence with Archduchess Marie-Christine (1788-1790), and by the consensus of contemporary diplomatic comment. The proposition, "a formal capitulation of the sovereign before the nation," was rejected because conservatives like Van der Noot and Van Eupen expected to gain complete independence in a war of the Triple Alliance against Austria. The democratic or philosophic party, led by Vonck, was afraid to lose popularity by supporting Leopold's proposition. The ideas of the sovereign were in advance of those of the clerical and particularist leaders of the estates.—*P. E. Mosely*.

9066. UNSIGNED. *Documents diplomatiques relatifs à la revisions des traités de 1839*. [Diplomatic documents concerning the revision of the treaties of 1839.] *Documents Pol.* 10 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 314-375.—Official communications and draft treaties between Belgium and Holland and other interested nations concerning the status of the port of Antwerp, the regime governing the navigation of the Scheldt, and the various proposed waterways connecting the Rhine, Meuse, and Scheldt. The documents range from the treaties of Apr. 19, 1839, by which the powers guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, to a note from the Dutch government of June 7, 1928.—*Eleanor Wyllys Allen*.

9067. UNSIGNED. *Un chapelain peu connu de l'ambassade de Hollande: Gaspard Wetstein. (1716-1722)* [A little known chaplain of the Dutch embassy: Gaspard Wetstein.] *Bull. Soc. de L'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 77 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 258-268.—The bulk of this article is devoted to transcriptions of letters taken from a packet made and edited by their author, Gaspard Wetstein, in 1760. Little is known about him, though he belonged to the great family of Wetsteins from Basle. From 1716-22 he lived in Paris, where he first served as assistant to Guittou, the chaplain, becoming chaplain himself to the Dutch ambassador in 1721. Most of the letters quoted are from this period. All but one or two of the letters are from women. Their contents cover a wide range of interests.—*Q. Breen*.

9068. VAUTHIER, G. *Documents concernant le phalanstère de Condé sur Vesgres*. [Documents relating to the phalanx at Condé sur Vesgres.] *Révolution de 1848*. 25 (128) Mar.-Apr.-May 1929: 323-327.—Hitherto unpublished documents on a Fourier phalanx.—*Sherman Kent*.



## ITALY

(See also Entries 8794, 8949, 9048, 9141, 9614)

9069. ATTILIO, MILANO. Documents pour l'histoire de la communauté juive d'Ancone. [Documents on the history of the Jewish community of Ancona.] *Rev. d. Études Juives*. 87 (174) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 166-176; 88 (175) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 51-58.—Two laws, in Italian, of 1713 and 1739 respectively, throwing light on the taxation, inner administration, religious and social life of Ancona Jewry.—*Jacob Rader Marcus*.

9070. MIRABELLI, ROBERTO. Garibaldi e Cavour. [Garibaldi and Cavour.] *Vita Italiana*. 17 (199) Aug. 1929: 345-360; (200) Sep. 1929: 409-436.—On the basis of documents the author concludes that the

realization of Italian unity is exclusively due to Garibaldi.—*O. Eisenberg*.

9071. MONACO, ADRIANO. "Morti in Libia." [Dead in Libya.] *Nuova Antologia*. 269 (1388) Jan. 16, 1930: 173-192; (1389) Feb. 1, 1930: 318-331.—*Morto in Libia*, an Italian army expression for someone or something gone and forgotten. Episodes of colonial army life in Tripoli in 1917 from the standpoint of an Italian officer, illustrating the morale and feeling of the group. Also reminiscences of 1918 in a colonial office and on the frontier.—*J. C. Russell*.

9072. RAVA, LUIGI. Le "Memorie" della nipote de Giovacchino Murat. [The memoirs of the granddaughter of Joachim Murat.] *Nuova Antologia*. 269 (1389) Feb. 1, 1930: 332-348.—*J. C. Russell*.

## CENTRAL EUROPE

## GERMANY

(See also Entries 8972, 9034, 9040, 9102, 9129, 9483-9484, 9670)

9073. HARTSOUGH, MILDRED L. Business leaders in Cologne in the nineteenth century. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (2) Feb. 1930: 332-352.—Cologne has long been an important center of trade. Its merchants early dominated its economic life. In recent years another type of entrepreneur has appeared, one whose chief capacities lie in business organization and finance. In the fundamental economic change which came in the Lower Rhine district in the 19th century, Cologne took a prominent part with capital and leaders. Among its business leaders the first was Merkens, a merchant who went into finance, influenced navigation and the metal and chemical industries. Camphausen was a leader in building railroads and in steam-towing on the Rhine. Mevissen helped organize Cologne's industry and finance on a modern basis, stressing especially the joint-stock company and government regulation. The younger Langen, primarily an industrialist, was chiefly interested in the beet sugar industry.—*Henrietta Larson*.

9074. JOVANOVIC, VIKTOR. Aus alten Ratsbüchern. Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte der deutschen Kleinstadt. [Old council-books, illustrating the cultural history of the German small towns.] *Unsere Heimat*. 2 (8-9) 1929: 278-284.—A book of minutes of the council of the town of Perchtoldsdorf for the year 1634 shows the effects of the Thirty Years War upon a local situation: the minutes show the provisions taken to quarter troops in the market-place, provisions to be supplied them in the form of oats, wine, hay, and money or the contributions levied upon the town to defray the expenses of a trip of the emperor and his court to Prague. The daily life of the people was in large measure regulated by the decisions of the council. Such things, for example, as the sale of property, house repairing, the customs of the market-place, admission to the hospital, disputes between citizens, and the punishment of offenders, all came within the purview of the council. Another book, for the year 1655, shows the conditions following the war. It shows orders for the repair of ruined fences, for the improvement of unsanitary conditions, for the pulling down of dangerous ruins left standing by the destroying armies, and for the repair of the church. It also reflects the approach of the two disasters soon to sweep over the village, the plague and the Turkish invasion.—*Max Savelle*.

9075. SCHARNAGL, ANTON. Das königliche Nominationsrecht für die Bistümer in Bayern 1817-1918. [The royal prerogative of nominating bishops in Bavaria from 1817 to 1918.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Kanonistische Abteil.* 48 1928: 228-263.—

During the period from 1802 to 1817 a number of concordats dealt with the question of the nomination of bishops in Bavaria. Finally, by the concordat of June 5, 1817, King Max I Josef and his followers were given the right to name the bishops of Munich, Regensburg, and Würzburg, and the remaining stools to be named by the quaterna-proposals of the cathedral chapter. After a discourse upon the legal significance of the right to name the bishops, Scharnagl discusses particular instances that caused some difficulty, for example, where a nominee was refused by Rome, where the nomination included succession to the archbishopric of Bamberg, where a preliminary trial was to be undergone before royal nomination. The nominations in 1917 were the last to be made, for the personal character of the privilege could not fall upon the new government.—*A. Arthur Schiller*.

## AUSTRIA HUNGARY

(See also Entries 9065, 9085, 9088, 9091, 9137-9138, 9575)

9076. AMALDI, MARIA EMILIA. La Transilvania attraverso i documenti del Luigi Ferdinando Marsili. [Transylvania according to Count L. F. Marsili's documents.] *Europa Orientale*. 9 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 262-285.—The items dealt with in the present article refer to geographic-military maps (also of archeological importance) and the history of Transylvania. (See Entry 1: 8394.)—*O. Eisenberg*.

9077. BUCHINGER, EMANUEL. Negyvennyolcas emigránsok és a reakció. Akták Kászonyi Dánielről, a Népszava egyik első szerkesztőjéről. [The emigrants of '48 and the reaction. Documents concerning Daniel Kászonyi, one of the first editors of "The Voice of the People."] *Szocializmus*. 19 (10) Oct. 1929: 305-312.—From the hitherto secret *Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv* of Vienna, information is supplied concerning the actions of Daniel Kászonyi, former editor of the Social-Democratic journal, *Népszava* (*The Voice of the People*). After the War of Independence of 1848-49, Kászonyi was first lieutenant during the capitulation of Fort Komorn, and then emigrated to Hamburg. His request to return to his home in 1850 was denied to him as well to many other emigrants by the Austrian government. Because of the reactionary regime of the minister, Bach, he was not able to return to Hungary until several years later.—*L. Grossmann*.

9078. OPOCENSKY, JAN. Jaroslav Goll. *Monde Slave*. 6 (9) Sep. 1929: 350-371.—Born of bourgeois parentage at Chlumec, July 14, 1846, Goll's early life in an aristocratic milieu exercised a lasting influence on him and led him to satisfy his love of literature and art by turning to history for his profession. Goll studied at the University of Prague, then at Göttingen, in the



seminar of Waitz. He was a disciple of Ranke. Here he developed his critical and systematic method. After studying in London he returned to Prague and in 1885 was given the chair in general history, which he held until his retirement in 1916. His writings give him place with Gindely, once without a peer in the realm of modern history at the University of Prague. At first his research was in religious history, but finally he turned to the relation between the people of the states and their rulers, the Prussians. This led to his greatest work, *Bohemia and Prussia in the Middle Ages*, (1897). With Hálek, he insisted on "art for art's sake," in spite of the younger group who were putting literature in the service of a national renaissance. "Above all we shall study history for the sake of history itself." "The highest moral law of the historian is the law of truth." To penetrate to the depths of Czech history there is still but one gate—Goll and his school.—*Marion W. Raymond*.

9079. RAWIDOWITZ, SIMON. War Nachman Krochmal Hegelianer? [Was Nachman Krochmal a follower of Hegel?] *HUC. Ann.* (5) 1928: 535-582.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

9080. SCHACHINGER, ANT. Die Neubesiedlung

Mödlings nach der Katastrophe des Türkenjahres 1683. [The resettlement of Mödling after the Turkish invasion of 1683.] *Unsere Heimat*. 2 (8-9) 1929: 273-278.—The catastrophe which came to Mödling in July, 1683, was the second of its kind, the first having taken place in the year 1529. The church, the market, and the town hall were all burned, and large numbers of the population were killed. This was followed by the ravages of typhus. After the retreat of the Turks, the town began to rebuild its houses and its culture. In Mödling it was necessary to invite settlers from elsewhere. Between 1683 and 1713, 1,892 people were brought in, about 860 of them from other parts of Lower Austria and the balance, some 1,030, from districts outside Lower Austria. Most of these came from Steiermark, Hungary, Bavaria, and Upper Austria. Some came from Bohemia, some from Moravia, a few from Silesia, and a sprinkling from districts as far west as Westphalia, Prussia, and the Spanish Netherlands. These are the figures as shown by the marriage-rolls; the immigration must have been more intensive, however, as these records do not by any means show all the immigrants.—*Max Savelle*.

## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 9112, 9117, 9131)

9081. AAKJAER, SVEND. Villages, cadastres et plans parcellaires au Danemark. [Villages, cadasters, and maps in Denmark.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1929: 562-575.—The first notice of the manor in Denmark dates from 1085. The agricultural system was that of the open field, and the three-year rotation prevailed. Homes were almost always agglomerated in villages. There are no maps extant of Danish villages prior to the 17th century. During this century, three cadastres of great value for agrarian history were made, and maps accompany them. Beginning in 1769 came several laws of agrarian reform. Consolidation took place in Danish villages between 1780 and 1810; the open-field system then disappeared along with strip holdings. From the beginning of the 19th century, information is much more ample as to the nature and size of holdings. The material for the agrarian history of Denmark has been but little used.—*Mildred Hartough*.

9082. PAULLI, V. Historic towns of Denmark: Nakskov-city of red roofs. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17 (8) Aug. 1929: 467-473.—The red-roof city of Nakskov on Laaland acquired its trading privileges as early as 1200 perhaps. It was also a fortified town and it

learned to know the tramp of the foreign invader when Charles X Gustaf of Sweden took it in 1658-59. Its modern mercantile and industrial prosperity rests largely on its sugar refinery, its milk-condensing plant, and its shipyard. At the latter, Diesel motor ships are built and repaired. The sugar refinery is one of the largest in Europe and the condensing plant caters to a world market.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

9083. SWANSON, H. FRED. The attitude of the United States toward Norway in the crisis of 1905. *Studies & Records. Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 4 1929: 43-53.—American recognition of Norway following its dissolution of the union with Sweden on June 7, 1905, was delayed until after the Swedish government, on Oct. 27, recognized Norway's independent status. Appeals for American recognition were made by Chr. Hauge, formerly secretary of the Norwegian-Swedish legation, in an unofficial document presented to the state department on July 12, and by large numbers of Norwegian-Americans. The Swedish position was put before President Roosevelt by officials of the Swedish-Norwegian legation; there were also protests by Swedish-Americans. If the United States had extended recognition prior to such action by Sweden, the act would have evoked praise and gratitude from Norwegians, but wrath and condemnation from Swedes. Haste would have led to dissatisfaction and offense.—*Theodore C. Blegen*.

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

### RUSSIA

(See also Entry 9617)

9084. ADORATORSKIĬ, V. V. АДОРАТОРСКИЙ, В. В. О работах Ленина по философии. [Lenin's philosophical works.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 32 (2) 1929: 198-210.—Lenin's first works show his interest in philosophical questions and his perfect understanding of Marxian materialistic dialectic. In his letters of 1898-1899, addressed to F. V. Lentsnik, he defends dialectic materialism and is opposed to the philosophy of Kant and Hume. His letters written to Bogdanov in 1906 and to Gorki in 1908 are of equal philosophical importance. In the same year he finished his book *Materialism and Empirio-criticism*. Lenin's philosophical study is further revealed in ten

notebooks written during 1914-15, three of which are published. These contain rich philosophical material and summaries of the ideas of Hegel, Aristotle, Leibnitz, and Feuerbach. His interest, however, is concentrated on the question of dialectic.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

9085. CHECHEK, STANISLAV. ЧЕЧЕК, СТАНИСЛАВ. От Пензы до Урала. [From Penza to Ural.] *Воля России*. (8-9) 1928: 246-265.—The commanding general of the anti-bolshevik forces on the Volga in 1918 tells of the concentration of the Czech troops on the Ural.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

9086. GRONSKI, P. P. L'administration civile des gouvernements russes occupés par l'armée française en 1812. [The civil administration of the Russian gubernia occupied by the French army in 1812.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne*. 3 (18) Nov.-Dec. 1928, 401-



412.—The *dossiers* of the trials of persons who entered the service of the French administration in 1812 form the background of this study. Municipalities were founded at Smolensk and Moscow, composed exclusively of Russians. Landowners were appointed willy-nilly over the rural districts to maintain order and procure supplies for the French army. French officers usually aided the Russian appointees. Serious efforts were made to repress pillage. Upon the withdrawal of the French, the officials appointed by them were brought to trial. Numerous witnesses testified to their reluctance to undertake French service and to the services rendered in protecting the Russian population, and by imperial manifesto of Aug. 30, 1814, all convicted were granted amnesty.—*P. E. Mosely.*

9087. MILIUKOV, P. МИЛЮКОВЪ, П. Судъ надъ кадетскимъ либерализмомъ. [The trial of cadet liberalism.] Современныя Записки [Paris] 41 1930: 347-371.—Miliukov criticizes and replies to Maklakov's article in *Sovremennia Zapiski* (39 and 40) and his preface in the book "*La chute du regime tsariste. Interrogatoires des ministres etc. . . .*"—*Paul Gronski.*

9088. PAPOUSHEK, ĀROSLAV. ПАПОВШЕКЪ, ЯРОСЛАВ. Причины чехословацкого выступления в 1918 г. [The causes of the Czech action against the Soviets in Russia in 1918.] Воля России. (8-9) 1928: 287-350.—The author tries to explain the conflict in Russia in 1928 between the Soviet and the Czech volunteer corps composed of Czechs and Slovaks, who had lived in Russia before the war and Czech prisoners from the Austro-Hungarian army.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

9089. SMIRNOFF, S. P. N. Milioukov historien. [P. N. Miliukov, historian.] *Rev. d'Hist. Moderne.* 4 (20) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 123-129.—Bibliography of Miliukov's works, with appreciations.—*P. E. Mosely.*

9090. UNSIGNED. Из архива В. И. Лебедева. От Петрограда до Казани. [From V. I. Lebedev's archives: From Petrograd to Kazan.] Воля России. (8-9) 1928: 50-212.—Lebedev's memoirs and other documents recounting the social-revolutionary insurrection on the Volga in 1918 which aimed to destroy the Bolsheviks and to liberate Russia from German occupation.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

9091. VISHNĀK, M. ВИШНЯКЪ, М. Изъ истории гражданской войны. [From the history of the Civil War.] Современныя Записки [Paris]. 41 1930: 312-346.—Vishniak explains the part played by the Czechoslovakian corps and the activity of the Committee of Constitutional Assembly in the Siberian and Volga regions during the civil war. In May, 1918, Trotsky sent a telegram reading "Every Czech or Slovak found armed along the railway line should be shot dead on the spot." The corps was scattered along the Siberian line on a territory of about 6,000 miles in length and numbered 33,800 men. This telegram was answered by Czechs first with defensive action, then with an offensive. In two days they occupied the following towns: Penza, Zysran, Kansk, Batraki, Tayga, Tomsk, Petro-

pavlosk. Then they took possession of Samara and Kazan. With the aid of the Committee of Constitutional Assembly the so-called "National Army" was formed to help the Czechs but, lacking munitions, arms, and money, it consisted of only 8,485 volunteers and 21,888 mobilized men. Detachments of the National Army fought willingly only near their own villages.—*Paul Gronski.*

9092. WOLKONSKY, SERGE. À la cour de Nicolas II. [At the court of Nicolas II.] *Flambeau.* 11 (10) Oct. 1, 1928: 171-191.

## POLAND

9093. ROSE, WILLIAM J. Mickiewicz, patriot and poet. *Poland.* 11 (1) Jan. 1930: 8-11.—Born in subjection, Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855) sensed the urge for resurrection with which Europe throbbed from 1789 on. First in his verse, at home, in Russia, and in France, and then as mature man in lectures on Slavonic literature in Paris, he sounded the note of revolt. Free from all personal ambitions he spent himself in toiling for the cause, among others with Mazzini. Born and reared a Catholic, he yet transgressed the limits of orthodoxy, getting his lectures on the *Index*.—*William J. Rose.*

9094. SZMYDTOWA, ZOFIA. Dante and Polish Romanticism. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8 (23) Dec. 1929: 292-304.—Seeing in him a patriot in exile and a kindred spirit, the Romantic poets of Poland were under the spell of Dante. In the case of Mickiewicz it is less marked than with Slowacki, Krasinski, and the later poet of religious symbolism, Cyprian Norwid. The most popular idea is that of an earthly hell and purgatory in which their nation suffers for her sins, but to this came also a longing for the reward of an earthly paradise, a vision of better days. Krasinski's *Undivine Comedy* is a horrifying picture of the hell of revolution, his *Dream* affords a grim picture of human depravity through which the poet is led by Dante himself; while his *Psalm of Goodwill* is a prayer. Slowacki's *Anielli* shows a pure youth ready to suffer though innocent (background Siberian); while his *In Switzerland* recalls the passion of the *Vita Nuova*. The work of Norwid is alive with Dantesque imagery, and he adds earth—place of pain, to complete the scheme of the Italian master.—*William J. Rose.*

9095. WINDAKIEWICZ, STAN. The Angliomania of Mickiewicz. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8 (22) Jun. 1929: 131-139.—The life of Mickiewicz, (1798-1855) falls into three parts of unequal length: that in his home world till he was 26, the exile in Russia lasting six years, and a second exile in western Europe of a quarter of a century. In each of these he manifests an interest in English literature amounting to a passion. It was the passion of the searcher after guidance and inspiration. He found this in four people, to whom he penetrated by way of Schiller and other Germans: Moore, Shakespeare, Byron, and Scott.—*William J. Rose.*

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 8794, 8796, 9029, 9036, 9137-9138)

9096. APOSTOLIDES, K. MYRTILOS. Δύο έγγραφα ἐκ Φιλιππουπόλεως ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχῶν τοῦ 19ου αἰῶνος. [Two documents from Philippopolis from the beginning of the 19th century.] *Θρακικά.* 2 (3-4) 1929: 325-368.—The more important document deals with the guild of cloth merchants and tailors at Philippopolis in 1805 during Turkish rule. The author argues that

of the 130 signatures only about 30 are Bulgarian, and gives a history of the city to prove that, despite the repeated Bulgarian occupations of it during the middle ages, it had preserved its Greek name and character at the time of the Turkish conquest in 1363. But towards the end of the 16th century, the population was predominantly Turkish, there being only 250 Greek families left. From the 17th century the Greeks became more numerous, owing to emigration from Thessaly and Rhodes, so that of the 45 masters of the guild from 1685 to 1856 only 8 had Bulgarian names.



The second document of 1843 is the contract for a daughter's dowry.—*William Miller.*

9097. PAPAIOANNIDES, K. 'Ο φυσικὸς λιμὴν τῆς Ἀπολλωνίας-Σωζοπόλεως πάλαι καὶ νῦν. 570 π.χ.—1930 μ.χ. [The natural harbor of Apollonia—Sozopolis in antiquity and now: 570 B.C.—1930 A.D.] *Θρακικά* 2 (3-4) 1929: 284-294.—The author, a schoolmaster at Sozopolis, describes it as "the safest harbor of the west coast of the Black Sea," and protected by three islands from the north-east wind, on one of which, before the Turkish bombardment of 1626, was a Byzantine monastery with a rich library. The harbor played a part in the campaign of Darius against the Scythians in 514, the rising of "the five cities of the Euxine" against Lysimachos in 313, and the attack by the Romans under Lucullus in 72 B.C., when the colossal statue of Apollo was removed to Rome. In 766 A.D. the fleet of Constantine Copronymos took refuge there during the Bulgarian campaign, as did the deposed Byzantine Emperor Alexios III, in 1203; in 1352 the Genoese made a naval base there against the Tartars; in 1367 Francesco Gattilusio of Lesbos and Count Amedeo VI of Savoy arrived there; in 1626 Piali Pasha bombarded the Cossacks there; it was Turkish naval base during the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-1774, occupied by the Russian fleet during that of 1829 (as a local song still recalls), by the British and French during the Crimean War and by the Germans as an aviation-station during the late war.—*William Miller.*

9098. VAUX DE FOLETIER, F. de. Les archives yougoslaves. [The Yugoslav archives.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* 12 (3) Mar. 1930: 83-86.—The Yugoslav archives are provisionally housed at 48 Prince Michael Street, Belgrade. The first law concerning them dates only from 1898; the director is Resta Odavich. Their first organiser, Gavrilovich, divided them into four sections: political, historical, administrative, and legal. The historical contains papers of the insurgent committees from 1804 and other documents relating to the creation of Serbia. One document alone is older—the diploma of Stephen Detchanski in favor of Detchani monastery in 1322. The administrative section comprises the crown archives from 1815 to 1826 (except 6 cases of the Obrenovich dynasty, carried off by the Austrians during the late war), and those of the Skupshchina since 1858. The laws include the only complete collection of the official journal since its foundation in 1834. These archives possess the reports from the Serbian legations abroad up to 1870; those subsequent are at the foreign office. Belgrade also possesses the archives of Bosnia and the Herzegovina during the Austrian occupation. Local archives exist at Novi Sad, Skoplje, Laibach, Agram, Sarajevo and Ragusa—the oldest of all, comprising the Republican and French periods of Ragusan history.—*William Miller.*

## INDIA

(See also Entries 9035, 9515, 9681)

9099. BANERJI, BRAJENDRANATH. Rammohun Roy's engagements with the emperor of Delhi.

*Modern Rev.* 47 (1) Jan. 1930: 53-55.—This article is based on unpublished state records, principally correspondence between the ruler at Delhi, Akbar Shah II (d. 1837), and the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces. Rajah Rammohun Roy, one of the first Indians of high rank to break through prejudices of caste by undertaking to cross the Black Water, died in England while conducting negotiations for the aged descendant of the Mogul house. The rajah's contingent interest in the promised allowance to Akbar in the shape of a perpetual income of £3,000 or more sterling yearly, was never received. The ambassador's heirs were not recompensed owing to the denial of Akbar's representations by Lord Auckland in his letter of May 8, 1837.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

9100. NAG, KALIDAS. Art and archaeology in the Far East. *Modern Rev.* 47 (1) Jan. 1930: 63-68.—A former student of the *École Française d'Extrême Orient* reviews the progress in the studies of Indian civilization especially under the auspices of that institution. India's role in the history of the Far East, not considered as essential in earlier Indology, now comes into its own. France has made pioneer efforts in this as in other Asiatic fields. Paul Doumer broached the plan for an institute of archaeology and art in Indochina, and in 1899 Louis Finot began his long career by conducting the first surveys in Indonesia and Champa. The sinologist Paul Pelliot, brilliant scholar from the *École des Langues Vivantes*, arrived in Hanoi in the following year, and was able to gather in China, Mongolia, and Tibet a rich harvest of Chinese and other manuscripts, paintings, and art works of other sorts for the Museum at Hanoi and for the Louvre. In March, 1907, by virtue of the Franco-Siamese Treaty, the wonderful monuments at Angkor were placed under the expert care of French archaeologists. Just before the World War Chavannes contributed his discoveries in North China and Cordier prepared his valuable *Bibliotheca Indosinica*. Since the foundation of the school Finot's ideals and experience have guided in the decipherment of all these documents of Indian cultural expansion.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

9101. SOORMA, C. A. Islam's attitude toward women and orphans. Women under Hinduism. *Islamic Rev.* 16 (9) Sep. 1928: 333-340.—Woman's status under Hindu laws is exceptionally inferior. She is always under male domination. She is regarded as morally low, and born to seduce men and lead them astray. Her husband is unrestricted in the number of his wives, while child marriages are common. Until recently, high-caste Hindu women were prohibited from remarrying on the death of their husbands, although lower castes were not. A Hindu woman is considered one with her husband and may not own property apart from him. A widow is entitled only to the income of the property inherited by her, while the estate goes to her husband's next heirs. Daughters do not inherit until all the widows are dead. Divorce is unknown, the union of husband and wife being absolutely indissoluble.—*H. M. Dudley.*

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 8754, 9033, 9040, 9083, 9289, 9359-9360, 9362, 9558, 9568, 9583, 9611, 9670, 9795)

9102. BIESELE, R. L. The San Saba Colonization Company. *Southwestern Hist. Quart.* 33 (3) Jan. 1930: 169-183.—After attempting to operate in 1839 as an agency in exploring and surveying in Texas, the San Saba Company closed its accounts with a loss to its stockholders. In 1843 it was revived by Henry F.

Fisher as a colonization enterprise with a proposal to introduce settlers into Texas from the countries of northern Europe. It attracted the attention of the Association of German Noblemen, or *Adelsverein*, in 1844, and thus prepared the way for the coming of German settlers to Texas.—*William C. Binkley.*



9103. BRIGGS, HAROLD E. The great Dakota boom, 1879 to 1886. *North Dakota Hist. Quart.* 4 (2) Jan. 1930: 78-109.—The author ascribes the enormous growth of the one-time American frontier after the Civil War, to the following factors: (1) the unusually high precipitation during the years 1879-1886; (2) the influence of the railroads; (3) the public lands policy, i.e., the Homestead Law; (4) colonizing societies, and (5) territorial advertising, both by territorial officials and in the newspapers.—*Duane Squires.*

9104. CALVER, WILLIAM L. Additional uniform buttons of the American army in the Revolution. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 13 (4) Jan. 1930: 149-153.—*A. B. Mac Lear.*

9105. CAPPON, LESTER J. Trend of the southern iron industry under the plantation system. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2 (2) Feb. 1930: 353-378.—The iron industry before the Civil War was scattered and consisted of small enterprises manufacturing for local use and depending on local capital and labor. The plantation dominated the industry, except where development of transportation and proximity to the North made business more promising. The abundance of charcoal and the absence of industrial stimulus were responsible for the backward technique used. By 1860 the southern iron industry was facing the problem of readjustment.—*Henrietta Larson.*

9106. CHRISMAN, LEWIS HERBERT. Cotton Mather. *Methodist Rev.* 111 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 529-540.—After sketching the careers of Increase Mather, the father, and the two grandfathers, Richard Mather and John Cotton, the author gives in outline the chief activities, interests, and characteristics of Cotton Mather. Though recognizing his subject as a typification of the most obnoxious phases of Puritanism, the author nevertheless finds him possessed of the following admirable qualities: genuine intellectual curiosity; preaching ability; kindly human sympathies; no chronic idleness; and consciousness of the primacy of the spiritual.—*W. W. Sweet.*

9107. DOBIE, J. FRANK. Billy the Kid. *Southwest Rev.* 14 (3) Spring 1929: 314-320.—William H. Bonney, alias Billy the Kid, notorious gambler, thief, and gunman of New Mexico in the later 1870's, appears on the way to becoming the Robin Hood of the West, as current anecdotes of Bonney's career show.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

9108. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM. Revolutionary War letters of Colonel William Douglas. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 13 (4) Jan. 1930: 157-162.—In eight letters from September to November 1776, Douglas describes the conditions on the Harlem lines; states his personal wants, and comments on the military actions at Harlem Heights, White Plains, and vicinity.—*A. B. Mac Lear.*

9109. FRIES, ADELAIDE L. The Moravian contribution to colonial North Carolina. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-14.—The Moravians, who settled Wachovia in the Piedmont of North Carolina in 1753, brought church and school, books and music, commerce and medical aid, handicrafts and mills to the very edge of the wilderness. The education and ability of their leaders and close group cooperation and organization resulted in the establishment of a Christian community which ministered to the neighboring Indians and whites.—*A. R. Newsome.*

9110. GEISER, SAMUEL WOOD. Naturalists of the frontier. II. Julien Reverchon. *Southwest Rev.* 14 (3) Spring 1929: 331-342.—Julien Reverchon, a native of France, migrated to the United States in 1856 and joined the communistic colony established by Victor Considérant, near Dallas, Texas. After the failure of this Fourier experiment, Reverchon remained in the vicinity and became a student of botany.

He built up an herbarium of local botanical specimens, which, at the time of his death in 1905, was the best collection of Texas flora in existence. It is preserved for study by the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

9111. HAUGEN, NILS P. Pioneer and political reminiscences. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 13 (2) Dec. 1929: 121-130.—This concludes a series of articles which began in the December, 1927 issue of this journal. (See Entries 1: 2995, 10052.)—*W. E. Smith.*

9112. HOVDE, BRYNJOLF J. (Tr. and ed.) Three Civil War letters from 1862. *Studies & Records Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 4 1929: 74-91.—An unnamed Norwegian soldier in the northern army describes in three letters the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac and certain aspects of the Peninsular Campaign. The letters were published in *Morgenbladet* (Christiania), May 17 and July 24, 1862.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

9113. INGRAM, GEORGE H. Biographies of the alumni of the Log College: 10. John Redman. *J. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* 13 (8) Dec. 1929: 356-362.—After studying medicine abroad Redman returned to Philadelphia where he became a well-known figure and was the first president of the College of Physicians.—*W. W. Sweet.*

9114. JAMES, JAMES ALTON. Oliver Pollock. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 18 (72) Dec. 1929: 633-647.—Oliver Pollock came to America from Ireland in 1760 at the age of 23. After spending several years in successful trading between Philadelphia, Cuba, and New Orleans, he gradually accumulated a considerable fortune. At the beginning of the American Revolution, Pollock began to use all his power, money, and good offices, in the aid of the American cause. His services were gladly received by the American government, and especially by Robert Morris. George Rogers Clark received much of this support. It is estimated that approximately \$300,000 was procured for the colonies through the work of Pollock. When an absolutely empty treasury forbade the re-payment of funds, Pollock was held in confinement at New Orleans for a while, pending settlement of the debts. After the war Pollock gradually began to get on his feet again, and by 1790, aside from a compensation by the government of \$90,000, he had finally paid off all of his financial obligations at New Orleans.—*Roger Craven.*

9115. LARSEN, KAREN. The adjustment of a pioneer pastor to American conditions: Laur. Larsen, 1857-1880. *Studies & Records Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 4 1929: 1-14.—Laurentius Larsen came from Norway in 1857 to be a pioneer pastor among immigrants in Wisconsin. Four years later he was chosen president of the Norwegian-American Luther College (Iowa). Trained in the state church, he worked for the perpetuation of its liturgy and customs among the immigrants in America, but accepted organization on the democratic principles of a Lutheran free church. Under his leadership Luther College slowly evolved from a European Latin school to an American college, characteristically marked by Norwegian-American influence. Larsen was an individualist, in politics a Jeffersonian; contact with the Missouri synod at St. Louis explains in part his defense of states rights and his divergence from the Norwegians generally on the slavery question and on affiliation with the Republican party. He understood the need of expansion in the English work of Norwegian-American schools, yet he came to believe that the mother tongue was the medium through which the immigrants' spiritual and cultural heritage must be preserved for a long time. The "new American" might combine the best from both countries. By 1880 Larsen's generation was rooted in the soil of the Middle West, but it had created a



"community life with institutions all its own, expressing very definite ideals and principles."—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

9116. LARSON, HENRIETTA (Tr. and ed.) The sinking of the "Atlantic" on Lake Erie: an immigrant journey from Quebec to Wisconsin in 1852. *Studies & Records: Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 4 1929: 92-98.—Erick Thorstad, a Norwegian immigrant, in a letter of Nov. 9, 1852, published in *Christiania-Posten*, Feb. 11, 1853, describes the sinking of a Great Lakes steamboat carrying more than 500 immigrants, mostly Germans and Norwegians.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

9117. LAWSON, EVALD B. The Campanius catechism. *Amer. Scandinavian Rev.* 17(9) Sep. 1929: 553-554.—One of the early "apostles" to the American Indians was the Rev. Johan Campanius who came to New Sweden in 1643 to look after the spiritual needs of the colonists. He gave his attention to the natives also and soon felt the need for printed materials in their language. He first arranged a small dictionary of the Indian language and then set about to translate Luther's Small Catechism. Not until after his death, however, was the volume printed in 1696 and then at royal expense. The little book contained also a Swedish version of the Catechism, a map of the New Sweden colony, a section of devotional prayers, and a thirty page vocabulary of the Delaware language.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

9118. LUTZ, EUSIBIA. Almost utopia. *Southwest Rev.* 14(3) Spring 1929: 321-330.—Victor Considérant, a disciple of Fourier, established a communistic colony of French, Belgian, and Swiss emigrants three miles west of Dallas, Texas, in 1855. In less than three years the experiment failed. Though a number of colonists returned to Europe, many remained in the vicinity of Dallas and became prominent citizens. A cement plant now stands on the grave of this experiment in the art of living.—*Ralph P. Bieber.*

9119. McGLUMPHY, GEORGE. John Harrell, the builder on the border. *Methodist Quart. Rev.* 78(3) Jul. 1929: 436-449.—John Harrell was the chief apostle of early Methodism in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. Born in North Carolina in 1806 he joined the Tennessee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1827 and in 1831 volunteered to go to Arkansas, then the outpost of Methodism in the southwest. He ministered to the white settlers pushing into the trans-Mississippi region, and also to the Cherokees and the other southern Indians who were being pushed westward across the Mississippi. In 1850 he became a member of the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, living largely "in the saddle and in the Indian huts." His Indian Territory work covered every phase of missionary activity. He served at different times as superintendent of two Indian schools and also as general superintendent of missions. During the Civil War he served as a chaplain in a Confederate regiment, but returned to the Indian work at its close, where he died in 1876.—*W. W. Sweet.*

9120. McIVER, GEORGE W. North Carolinians at West Point before the Civil War. *North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 15-45.—This article presents abstracts of the records of the 67 North Carolina graduates of West Point, 1802-60, from the total of 193 candidates admitted to the academy from the state. Of the 35 North Carolina graduates living in 1846, 24 participated in the Mexican War and 11 were in civil life. In the Civil War, 22 North Carolina graduates joined the Confederate army, 8 remained in the U. S. army, and 6 served on neither side. Of those serving the Confederacy, there were 1 general, 2 lieutenant generals, 4 major generals, 6 brigadier generals, and 5 colonels.—*A. R. Newsome.*

9121. MORGAN, JOHN HILL. John Ramage. *New York Hist. Soc. Quart. Bull.* 13(4) Jan. 1930: 127-148.—Eleven letters written by John Ramage to his wife from 1794 to 1798 give new data on his life. Among his three well-known miniatures is one of George Washington, which is in the Metropolitan Museum.—*A. B. Mac Lear.*

9122. NELLIGAN, JOHN E., as told to C. M. SHERIDAN. The life of a lumberman. *Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 13(2) Dec. 1929: 131-186; (3) Mar. 1930: 241-304.—The loggers of the lumber camps were of all nationalities and creeds. The lumberman was a hard-living, hard-drinking, hard-fighting, blasphemous pioneer. As a cutter he went in crews of four men, two axe men and two sawyers. Each crew could cut about 20,000 feet of timber a day. Whiskey was the great weakness of a lumberman. Often a drive was delayed until the men sobered up. Saloon keepers hung about the camps like leeches. Politics were corrupt. Timber lands were obtained from the government and railroads at the nominal price of \$1.25 an acre. Only pine logs could be successfully floated. Each drive had its boss, cook, and rivermen. Rebellion broke out when food was not on time. Steward Edward White gathered material for *The Blazed Trail* and *The Riverman* at one of Nelligan's camps. The workers received \$2.50 a day, a wage comparable to that on a farm at \$16 a month. Nelligan took contracts to cut and deliver from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of timber in a season. The whites spread diseases and drunkenness among the Indians.—*W. E. Smith.*

9123. NOYES, EDWARD S. Development of the constitution since 1787. *Proc. Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States and Maryland.* #27. 1929: 9-19.—The constitution of the United States should not be considered as a complete and finished document for it has been continually growing and changing since its adoption. Teachers should show that the constitution is a "living and growing constitution."—*Roy E. Cochran.*

9124. PARK, ORVILLE A. The Puritan in Georgia. A study of a well-nigh forgotten element in the development of the Empire State of the South. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 13(4) Dec. 1929: 343-371.—The Yankee characteristics observed in Georgians by travellers of the ante-bellum period are traced to the migrations to Georgia in the colonial and later periods of New England settlers, Presbyterians and others with similar outlook from the frontiers of the middle and southern states. The Midway community, derived from Massachusetts by way of South Carolina, maintained contacts with New England and played a notable part in the Revolution. Its later influence is assessed by a study of the numerous leaders contributed by this element of the population.—*V. W. Crane.*

9125. POUND, MERRITT B. Benjamin Hawkins: Indian agent. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 13(4) Dec. 1929, 392-409.—Benjamin Hawkins (1754-1816), after service as interpreter on Washington's staff and as a member of the Continental Congress, was employed as an agent by Washington in the difficult negotiations with the southern Indians (1785-1793). Following a term as senator from North Carolina, he was appointed United States agent to the Indians south of the Ohio and served until his death with great ability. He earned the confidence of the Indians by protecting them against cheating traders and land-hungry frontiersmen; he promoted agriculture among them and enforced the decrees of the Creek national council, which he dominated. He negotiated numerous treaties with this and other southern tribes, and until the defection of part of the Creeks during the War of 1812 kept them friendly to the United States.—*V. W. Crane.*



9126. REID, RUSSELL, and GANNON, CLELL G. *Journal of the Atkinson-O'Fallon Expedition. North Dakota Hist. Quart.* 4(1) Oct. 1929: 5-57.—This journal fills a gap in the source material available for the early study of the upper Missouri Valley region. Bradbury, Brackenridge, and Luttig are available for the earlier period and Catlin and others for the later. The purpose of the expedition was to make treaties with the Indian tribes along the river, thereby protecting and stimulating the fur-trade of the Northwest, and also to wipe out the stigma incurred in the futile expedition of 1819. The expedition left Fort Atkinson on May 16, 1825 and returned to St. Louis Oct. 20. It was completely successful, resulting in 12 treaties with as many different tribes. The *Journal* gives abundant details as to Indian life, topographic data, animal and plant life, rivers, and the like.—*Duane Squires.*

9127. SCHAFER, JOSEPH. *Immigration and social amelioration. Studies & Records: Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 4 1929: 54-62.—Skills in handicrafts and trades, transferred from Europe to America by immigrants and "naturalized" in the western states, contributed not only to American material civilization but also to our social morale. Immigrants brought with them an instinctive taste in architecture and art, experience in the organization of church music, liking for festivals and pageantry, and love of flowers. The greater influence, exerted by highly educated physicians, theologians, journalists, lawyers, poets, orators, statesmen, has affected the whole current of American thought and training. The mission of the 19th century immigrants of the best type was to "produce a modification of the American spirit through the supplementing attributes of the immigrating groups."—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

9128. SIMKINS, FRANCIS B. *The problems of South Carolina agriculture after the Civil War. North Carolina Hist. Rev.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 46-77.—Disturbing factors in agricultural reconstruction after the Civil War were the Negroes' efforts to possess land; their refusal to make contracts for labor; their belief that freedmen could live without hard labor; their migration within the state and to the west; their project of emigration to Liberia; and their demand that the old system of gang labor be replaced by a system of small farms worked under contracts giving them considerable voice in their management. But the troubles of reconstruction were also due to the reluctance of the whites to adjust themselves to the new regime. The whites thought the free Negro impossible as a successful agricultural laborer; in some cases they removed to Brazil and to other parts of the United States; they sought to sell land to Northerners and to introduce European laborers; they doubled from 1860 to 1875 the percentage of cotton produced by white labor, and resorted to the famous "black code" legislation as a means of restoring discipline among Negro laborers.—*A. R. Newsome.*

9129. SMITH, GUY-HAROLD. *Notes on the distribution of the German-born in Wisconsin in 1905. Wisconsin Mag. Hist.* 13(2) Dec. 1929: 107-120.—Wisconsin is not Teutonic but American with a dominant British tradition. In limited areas the Germans completely occupy the land. By 1850, there were 38,064 German-born in the state. One million German liberals reached our shores between 1844 and 1854. The thousands who migrated to Wisconsin did so because of cheap lands on the frontier, encouragement to homeseekers by the Wisconsin Bureau of Immigration, and the previously established land offices in Green Bay, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee. The population of the state increased tenfold from 1840 to 1850, only 17.8% of which was born within it. By 1860 there were 123,000 Germans and 93,000 British in Wisconsin.

By 1890, 75% of the people were of German stock, but the percentage declined after the turn of the century until, in 1905, the German stock composed only 11.14% of the total. The principal German stronghold is in the eastern part of the state north of the southern tier of counties.—*W. E. Smith.*

9130. STABAEK, TOSTEN K. (Haugen, Einar J., tr.) *An account of a journey to California in 1852. Studies & Records: Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 4 1929: 99-124.—A reminiscent account of an overland journey by 19 Norwegians and one Frenchman, with a train of seven wagons, from Wisconsin to the gold mines of California.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

9131. STEPHENSON, GEORGE M. *The mind of the Scandinavian immigrant. Studies & Records: Norwegian-Amer. Hist. Assn.* 4 1929: 63-73.—"America letters" written by Scandinavian immigrants about the middle of the 19th century disclose much comparison of the old world and the new, with keen appreciation of the "Land of Canaan." These immigrants voiced their relief from old-world formalism and discrimination and their delight in American freedom and equality. Indelibly stamped by the Lutheran church, they had instinctive respect for God, church, government, and superiors. The immigrant church was a community center. The immigrants, however, were tinged with separatism and distrust of the established church and affected by 19th century pietism. They were appreciative of the American political system. The Norwegians exhibited greater solidarity than the Swedes, for they left their native country when it was experiencing a renaissance of national feeling, whereas the Swedes left at a time when national feeling was at low ebb. Both were proverbially industrious; their letters reflect the American "go ahead" spirit. Some of the qualities of the Scandinavian *bonde* as revealed in the letters are pride, stubbornness, contentiousness, close-fistedness, honesty, patience, and fortitude.—*Theodore C. Blegen.*

9132. STOBIE, CHARLES S. *With the Indians in Colorado. Colorado Mag.* 7(2) Mar. 1930: 75-76.—A memoir of Indian fighting.—*P. S. Fritz.*

9133. STREETER, LEWIS R. *Methodism in Maryland. Methodist Rev.* 112(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 87-98.—This article is in answer to one by Frank G. Porter (*Methodist Rev.* May-Jun. 1928: 371-381) entitled "Robert Strawbridge and American Methodism," in which the priority claim of Maryland Methodism is supported. The Streeter article contends that the supporters of the priority of Maryland Methodism base their claim not on documentary evidence but on what is known as the Maryland tradition, while those who support the view of the priority of the Methodist society in New York, formed by Philip Embury (1766), have documentary evidence to support all of their claims. (See also George C. Cell, "The First Foundations of American Methodism," *Methodist Rev.* Jan-Feb. 1928: 9-22, and Entry 2: 9134.)—*W. W. Sweet.*

9134. WATSON, EDWARD L. *Maryland and American Methodism. Methodist Rev.* 112(3) May-Jun. 1929: 409-425.—This is a reply to the article of Lewis R. Streeter in the *Methodist Rev.* Jan.-Feb. 1929: 87-98. [See Entry 2: 9133.]—For many years there has been a heated discussion between the Maryland Methodists and those about New York as to whether Methodism was established first in Maryland or New York. This article supports the Maryland contention, based largely on tradition. Some new evidence is given in a supplement furnished by Mrs. A. B. Bibbins, in which it is proved by the records of Trinity Lutheran Church, New York (1703-1783), recently discovered, that Philip Embury, the lay preacher who established the first Methodist class in New York was a member of the Lutheran church, together with his relative Barbara Heck, between the years 1760 and



1766. This seems to indicate that he had lost interest in Methodism on coming to America.—*W. W. Sweet.*

9135. WILLARD, JAMES F. A Raton Pass mountain road toll book. *Colorado Mag.* 7(2) Mar. 1930: 77-83.—This account book, parts of which are reproduced, was kept by George C. McBride in the years 1869 and 1870. "Uncle Dick" Wootton was the owner of this toll road over Raton Pass. The account shows that the receipts for tolls and such articles as meals, meat, hay, and whiskey brought in more than \$300 in the winter months and sometimes \$1,000 in the

summer months. The toll charges were to be fixed by the Huerfano county commissioners. Twenty-five cents was paid for a horseman or burro and \$1 and \$1.50 for a wagon.—*P. S. Fritz.*

9136. WILSON, CAROLINE PRICE. The swan of Huss. *Georgia Hist. Quart.* 13(4) Dec. 1929: 372-391.—The patriot and loyalist politics of the American Revolution contributed to a schism in the Salzburg church at Ebenezer, Georgia. (Documents.)—*V. W. Crane.*

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 9085, 9088, 9090-9091, 9468, 9599, 9610)

9137. MOUSSET, ALBERT. Mon livre sur l'attentat de Serajevo. [My book on the Serajevo murder.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 8-12.—The author summarizes his own book, published in 1930. The Vienna foreign office did everything to obtain a verdict in accordance with its views; Berchtold wrote a letter in that sense to the minister for Bosnia, inviting the Serajevo judges "to consider fully the formidable international consequences of the crime." The conspirators belonged to the Serbian secret society, "The Black Hand," founded in 1911 for the liberation of the Serbs under foreign yoke, and directed by Dragutin Dimitryevich ("Apis"), whose agent in Bosnia, Gatchinovich, inspired Princip, the actual murderer of the Archduke, whose assassination was largely a "Bosnian drama," the last of a series of less known attempts. The author concludes with an anecdote of Pashich, who drily said that the publication of documents exculpating him from all previous knowledge of the crime would be equally interesting in ten years' time and might therefore wait.—*William Miller.*

9138. PONCINS, LÉON de. Une nouvelle version de Mayerling et de Serajevo. [A new version of Mayerling and Serajevo.] *Mercure de France.* 217(758) Jan. 15, 1930: 347-354.—t'Serstevens, in a novel called *Taia*, depicts the Archduke Rudolph and Marie Vetsera as not committing suicide at the hunting lodge at Mayerling but as being assassinated by Francis Ferdinand at the instigation of Francis Joseph. Moreover, a daughter of this pair, in revenge, urges Princip on to the murder of Francis Ferdinand in 1914. t'Serstevens maintains in a preface to *Taia*, that these startling disclosures are nothing less than historical

fact. This de Poncins vigorously disputes. To accept the claims of a certain woman who appeared in London circles in 1919, and posed as their daughter, and further, to connect the Serajevo tragedy with this family feud, is to make history out of fiction.—*H. C. Hubbard.*

9139. WISE, E. F. The history of the Ministry of Food. *Econ. J.* 39(156) Dec. 1929: 566-571.—This article reviews Beveridge's *British Food Control*. The essential principle underlying the successful activity of the Food Ministry was that prices could only be controlled if distribution was also undertaken. By 1918, 85% of the food sold to civilians came from the Ministry. British people were fed not only better and more cheaply by the Ministry than without it, but also better than they were before the war. The main lesson of British Food Control is that state trading in food on a national scale is practicable and, in times of prolonged shortage, necessary. Food control in peace time is not desirable, for the cost would outweigh the advantage to both the consumer and the producer. Wise thinks that Beveridge, in pinning his faith to competition, underestimates the power of trade combinations, particularly in grain, fats, meat, and milk, all supported by enormous financial resources. The internal organization of the Ministry is discussed, cost systems are considered, and reference is made to the fact that the Ministry made some unwarrantable, but unavoidable, intrusions upon the powers of the judiciary and of parliament. The work of the Consumers' Council receives favorable mention.—*A. L. Gordon Mac Kay.*



## ECONOMICS

## ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 9247, 9388-9389, 9391, 9481, 9485, 9625, 9629)

9140. BLACK, JOHN D. Analysis of tariff duties. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 80-98.—The common practice of comparing prices in the country imposing the duty and in the other countries affected before and after a duty is imposed or changed, and, on the basis of results obtained, projecting the effects of a proposed change—the historical method—is at best only a first step in the analysis of tariff duties. Contrasted with this is the equilibrium method, which attempts to single out the various influences that have shaped the effects in the past, to examine each of these influences separately and thus to furnish a more secure basis for forecasting effects of proposed changes. This method involves setting up elasticity of production and elasticity of demand curves in the country imposing the duty and in all other countries affected, and on the basis of a matching of these curves against each other, forecasting the probable effects on production, consumption, prices, etc., in all the countries affected, to the end of determining in advance the new equilibrium which will be established after the new duty has been in effect long enough for all the repercussions from it to have died down. The difficulties involved in the equilibrium method are great, but the results are worth while. Component parts of a tariff problem are: Effects of a given range of duties on the domestic and foreign price structure of the commodity to which applied, on domestic and foreign production, and on domestic and foreign consumption; associated effects on international trade in the product; effect on the customs receipts of the nation; effects of the rates on the cost structure of the commodity in question; associated effects on population, land utilization, and related subjects; effects of a whole system of customs duties; the best national program with respect to the commodity in question; the best national program of production, consumption, etc., as it is involved in a whole system of tariff duties. The effect of a system of duties cannot be determined simply by adding together the separate effects of the duties on different products. Research on some components of the problem will result in definite progress and should be definitely encouraged.—*S. W. Mendum.*

9141. FONTANA, ATTILIO. Teorie e fatti economici secondo A. Manzoni. [The economic thought of Alessandro Manzoni.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 1-11.—The author reviews the economic ideas of Alessandro Manzoni, a little known side of the thought of the most celebrated Italian writer of the 19th century. Manzoni was not an economist and sociologist in the ordinary sense of these words. He opposed the control of prices of provisions, and rationing, and showed their relation to the bonus for cost of living (*carovita*). On the question of population he adopted the position of Malthus but dissented from the distortions of Malthus' thought made by some of his disciples. He accepted the theory of the utility and social function of celibacy. He showed the economic relationship and basis of utility and justice. Furthermore, his writings contain detailed studies and clear judgments on the theories of his contemporary economists: Smith, Say, Gioia, and Beccaria. On the question of protective duties on the Italian sugar industry he took a position in favor of moderate protection. Other economic questions treated by Manzoni

include slavery, copyright, railroads, and philanthropy.—*Mario Saibante.*

9142. FRANÇOIS-PERROUX. Doctrine fasciste et notion d'entrepreneur. [Fascist doctrine and the entrepreneur.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1665-1670.—The entrepreneur has, at various times, been described as a capitalist (Adam Smith and the Classicists); an organizer (Walker, Clark, Fetter, Seager, Carver, and Taussig); or as an assumer of risk, Stefano Giua, whose book is reviewed in this article, attempts to clear up the confusion, by advancing the views of fascism. Giua believes that neither of the three, generally accepted concepts is satisfactory by itself in a corporate economy. To him the entrepreneur has two functions: to accomplish the work of direction and organization as a worker of high rank, and to labor as an economic servant of the state. The fascist state has the right and the duty to control these functions. Perroux criticizes this concept, pointing out that Giua does not discriminate between salaried managers and those who assume and avoid risks.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

9143. JECHT, HORST. Lehrbücher und Neuer-scheinungen auf dem Gebiete der theoretischen Nationalökonomie. [Text books and new publications in the field of economic theory.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Sozial-u. Wirtschafts-Geschichte.* 22(1) 1929: 78-87.

9144. LASKI, HAROLD J. Can business be civilized? *Harper's Mag.* 160(956) Jan. 1930: 170-179.—After an arraignment of the present worship of wealth and of the undeserved and misused power resulting, the author suggests two means for "civilizing business." The first step in the civilization of business would be an insistence that property shall be a return for the personal performance of creative work and that the rights which accrue to it shall be conceived in terms of men's equal claim to the common good." The second great step is to make of business a profession of definite standards of attainment required, as in law or medicine. There would follow, the author believes, technical competence, and genuine responsibility: a great business man like a great lawyer would be socially a moral being. Changes would result in business control measured always by the social factor in the service rendered.—*Helen Edwards.*

9145. REICH, NATHAN. Capitalism and the Jews. A critical summary of Sombart's thesis. *Menorah J.* 18(1) Jan. 1930: 5-19.—Popular belief has long identified the Jew with commerce. In folk belief he has a peculiar genius for business. Werner Sombart's *Die Juden und das Wirtschaftsleben* (*The Jews and Modern Capitalism*) represents the most famous formulation of this belief. Sombart's thesis is that the racial traits of the Jew, his rationalistic and impersonal view of life, and qualities induced by his religion made him the creator of modern capitalism. He claims that wherever the Jew migrated capitalism emerged, a proof to Sombart of the causal relation between Jews and the capitalistic system. The writer contends that this thesis is fallacious. He indicates that Sombart's economic history and characterization of the Jews are distortions, primarily mythological. The Sombartian thesis violates the facts and distorts grossly the actual role of the Jew in the origin and development of capitalism. The participation of the Jew in commerce and industry cannot be explained through appeal to Jewish religion and alleged racial traits. Basically, this participation is explicable in terms of the peculiar historic position and status of the Jew.—*W. O. Brown.*

9146. STRELLER, RUDOLF. Unter der Herrschaft des Wortes. Auseinandersetzung mit v. Gottl-Ottilienfeld. [The power of a word. Reply to Gottl-



Ottlilienfeld.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissenschaft*. 88 (1) Jan. 1930: 22-70.—Gottl's concept of "economic dimension" is not essentially different from the concept of subjective value which he wishes to abandon.—George Brodnitz.

9147. TAYLOR, O. H. Economics and the idea of "Jus Naturale." *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (2) Feb. 1930: 205-241.—The social philosophy of the Physiocrats was very different in character from that of Adam Smith. The former were doctrinaire and rationalistic, supposing the ideal system of social relationships to be obvious to rational men. The latter's philosophy was largely anti-rationalistic, emphasizing the action of the human feelings; Smith was closer to the traditionalism of Montesquieu and Burke than to the rationalism of Quesnay and Bentham. Self-interest, to him, was not selfishness, but prudent action dictated by human propensities within institutions embodying ideals of justice. Both, however, interwove their ideals with their explanatory generalizations, read into the liberal philosophy similar precepts of practice, and built a *laissez-faire* bias into the structure of economic thought.—Paul T. Homan.

9148. WEBER, ADOLF. Die sozialpolitischen Lehren der klassischen Nationalökonomie. [The social theories of classical economics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 132 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-21.—Contrary to the views of German economists such as Brentano, Held, Hildebrand, Rössler, and others, the social theories of such economists as Smith, Ricardo, Malthus and Say were permeated by a warm interest in the welfare of the laboring class, nor were these men entirely averse to governmental regulation for the solution of social conflicts. They desired the improvement of the condition of the working class, and a better position for it in the social order. They looked for this improvement, however, primarily in the free development of productive agencies and the increasing productivity of labor itself. Their position of hostility to mercantilistic policies did not permit them to expect much gain from governmental regulation of wages in the interests of labor, although they advocated various regulations such as would protect labor against exploitation. The interpretation of their doctrines by later economists as a system of interacting mechanical forces based on the economic man and free competition has effectively concealed the interest they took in problems of social welfare.—C. W. Hasek.

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

See Entries 8896, 8934, 8994, 8997, 9000, 9007, 9018, 9024-9025, 9028, 9037, 9039-9040, 9044-9045, 9049, 9054, 9057-9059, 9073-9074, 9081, 9105, 9135, 9349, 9359-9360, 9362, 9368, 9558, 9583)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 8815-8816, 8821, 8823, 9181, 9220, 9400, 9467, 9517, 9677-9678)

9149. DODOMIANTZ V. Dndésagan yev Hamakordzagsayin Geanke Nor Rhoumanioy metch. [Economic and Cooperative life in New Rumania.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 8 (1) Nov. 1929: 146-151.—Since Rumania has more than doubled her area and population as a result of post-war settlements, Dodomiantz, onetime lecturer at the University of Bucharest, prefers the term "New Rumania" to Rumania. It is a

country rich in natural resources, but the lack of capital hitherto has prevented the development and utilization of these resources. Agriculture is the staple industry; oil and forestry are next in importance. Efforts are being made to develop these industries by cooperative associations, and already such associations control most of the forest products. These associations are for production and for distribution. They operate successfully and efficiently; at the end of each year the profits are added to the capital. Encouraged by the government, welcomed by the individual producer and by the public, aided by the specialist and technician, there is a wide field for such associations.—A. O. Sarkissian.

9150. DU PASSAGE, HENRI. L'avenir économique de l'Europe. [The economic future of Europe.] *Études: Rev. Catholiques d'Intérêt Général*. 202 (4) Feb. 20, 1930: 434-455.

9151. FANG FU-AN. Notes on the problem of food. *China Critic*. 3 (6) Feb. 6, 1930: 128-132.—The principal economic problem in China is hunger. One out of every eight persons in China is suffering from famine. This would give the total number at 50,000,000 persons. Overpopulation and low productivity of land are the reasons for this condition. China has 23% of the world's population and only 7.6% of its total area, but of the land available in China, only one fourth is capable of crop production. Not all of it is cultivated. The actual area under cultivation is only about 7.5% of the total area. Conditions are rendered worse by the low productivity of the soil, the excessive burden of taxation and the advance collection of taxes. An American farmer pays no more than one fourth the tax per acre paid by a Shanghai farmer. In Szechwan province the tax has been paid thirty-one years in advance. Finally, there is little pasture land in China and the people are therefore condemned to eat only cereals and legumes. These afford much lower biological value than the proteins from milk, eggs, and meat.—H. B. Ellison.

9152. HORN, EMILE. La situation économique en Hongrie. [The economic situation in Hungary.] *Econ. Française*. 58 (6) Feb. 8, 1930: 164-166.

9153. HURST, GERALD. Modern Manchester. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (769) Jan. 1930: 40-45.—The decline of Manchester from her former eminence is veiled somewhat by the affluence of the rich and the higher standard of living of the workers. The majority of Manchester people are middlemen, commercial not industrial, and have not felt fully the effects of the depression in the cotton industry. There are thousands on poor relief. In recent years there has been a loss of the old "self-help," the masses are passive and look to socialism; the better classes have moved outside the city and take little part in local affairs. Yet there is little class-hatred. There is a need for the revival of employment in local industries, of education to combat the decay of self-reliance, and of a return by the employing class to active public leadership.—H. McD. Clokie.

9154. MERCER, ATHERTON. Politics and finance in Russia. *Finan. Rev. of Revs.* Jan.-Mar. 1930: 63-72.

9155. MOULAERT, G. La situation économique au Congo. [The economic situation in the Congo.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1 (2) Feb. 1930: 307-336.—The present economic crisis in the Congo has been caused by poor administration, excessive taxes, incomplete territorial occupation, and difficulties of the exploitation of mineral and agricultural resources. The situation could be improved through the introduction of a better system of transportation, the education of the native population in productive methods, and the establishment of administrative reforms.—Morris E. Garnsey.



9156. RAPPAPORT, J. L'industrie autrichienne au cours des dernières années. [Austrian industry during the last few years.] *Le Monde Slave*. 5 (12) Dec. 1928: 453-487.—Considering that Austria contains half the unproductive land of the old Austria, a third of the forests, prairies, and pasturage, scarcely a fifth of the vineyards and less than a fifth of the cultivated land, and that capital is lacking, agriculture is in a healthy condition of steady though slow improvement. The real economic problem centers in industry, not agriculture. Industries organized for business in the empire have difficulty in adjusting themselves to new conditions. The great arms factories are almost completely stopped. One now makes automobiles. Luxuries have no market. The lack of raw material, particularly coal, is a serious handicap. Wood, magnesia, salt, and iron are now the chief raw materials. Lack of roads makes the exploitation of the first costly. Factories with a large output before the war have a much smaller one now since markets are lacking. The manufacture of chemicals has had to start almost from the beginning since those of the empire were mostly in Bohemia and Moravia. The textile industry was demoralized; mills do not work at capacity and customs duties prevent exportation to a large degree. The automobile industry grows and also the production of electric power, incandescent lamps, paper, leather, rubber, and tobacco. Idleness and low wages make buying power small.—*Arthur I. Andrews*.

9157. SCHATTENMANN, JOHANNES. Wirtschaftskrise und Reform in Amerika. [Economic crisis and reform in the United States.] *Zeitwende*. 6 (2) Feb. 1930: 143-153.

9158. UNSIGNED. Credit position of Turkey. *Inst. of Internat. Finan. Bull.* (32) Feb. 1, 1930: pp. 36.

9159. UTLEY, FREDA. Capitalism and class struggle in Japan. *Labour Monthly*. 12 (1) Jan. 1930: 30-41.—Japan's rise from medievalism to modernism is too rapid and too recent for medieval industrial and commercial procedure to have entirely disappeared. There is still much handicraft in the homes and innumerable small shops drag out a precarious existence, side by side with huge trusts and holding companies. Agriculture, especially, has changed very little. Japan's national economy revolves very largely around silk and around cotton manufactures. The former comprises 45% of all exports and the latter, 22%. Practically all of the raw silk goes to the United States and over three-fourths of the silk goods. On the other hand Japan depends largely upon the United States for raw cotton and for iron and steel goods, including machinery. These facts tend strongly to minimize the danger of war between Japan and the United States.—*B. Benedict*.

9160. WEBER, MAX. L'économie de la Suisse en 1929. [Economic position of Switzerland, 1929.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse*. 22 (2) Feb. 1930: 51-63.

tural farm management statistics is furnished by the large agricultural organizations of Switzerland. The scientific institute of the farmers association, the so-called "Farmers' Secretariat," is engaged with the work of collecting data and of systematic analysis. The institute has five divisions, farm management, price investigation, real estate market, statistics of agricultural machinery, and, finally insurance of all kinds. Of these the farm management division is the most important. This section organizes farm accounting courses for farmers and offers them continuous assistance later. In the same way the real estate market division places its services at the disposal of the farmers in matters of land purchase and, likewise, the division on price investigation in matters of the sale of agricultural products. This extensive and faultlessly organized activity of the Swiss institute of farm management statistics is an important factor in the development of Swiss agriculture.—*Johann Martin, Jr.*

9162. BIRD, J. S. Some experiences in industrialized farming. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (2) Feb. 1930: 51-54.—The "Wheat Farming Company" is organized "to produce farm crops for profit through the ownership of large tracts of level, fertile land." Beginning with Ellis County, Kansas, the company operates in ten counties extending five to the west and two to the north. The plan is based on operating units of five to ten thousand acres each. The advantages of the plan as set forth include minimizing risk and the maintenance of a research department to improve upon present methods of production. Timeliness of preparation, weed destruction, and cultivation for moisture conservation are recognized as of first importance. Acre costs are materially reduced to a total cost of \$6.75 per acre, according to data presented, for wheat production through the use of modern equipment. These large scale operations require practically level land and large fields. Through the methods employed and by holding down costs, it is believed that corporate farming can be as profitable to the investor as are other stable lines of industry.—*H. C. M. Case*.

9163. BRANDT, KARL. Die Gestaltung des Absatzes landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugnisse im Rahmen einer erfolversprechenden Agrarpolitik. [A marketing program of agricultural products as part of a successful national agrarian policy.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 71 (1) 1930: 17-44.—The author believes that the serious situation of German agriculture can only be relieved by a reorganization of marketing conditions. He instances the cramping effect of unstable prices on the initiative of the individual farmer and on the activities of the cooperative associations that fear to handle certain products because of the attendant risks. His reform would begin with the cooperative associations themselves. Specialization in one kind of product would eliminate competition among them, and increase their influence on the market. Control of supply within the limits of demand, improved methods of packing, and attractive retailing methods are among the reforms which the author believes would place Germany on a par with the other producing countries of the world.—*A. M. Hannay*.

9164. BRUNO, M. Die landwirtschaftliche Person als betriebswissenschaftliches Problem. [The personal element as a problem of farm management.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 71 (1) 1930: 45-71.—The author characterizes the science of farm management as essentially materialistic. Its main interest is the actual farm, its organization, conduct, and development. The personality of the owner, the director of operations, or the worker is subordinate to the thing he owns or serves. Aereboe characterizes the agriculturist as the first and most important of the producing forces. When the human element does become a consideration, it is rather in the mass than as an individual entity, and in

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 8743, 8752, 8769, 8771, 8798, 8799, 8801, 8807, 8814, 8819, 9038, 9054, 9139, 9151, 9206, 9225, 9239, 9307-9308, 9312, 9314, 9343, 9423, 9432, 9448, 9453, 9459, 9463, 9516, 9537, 9540, 9580-9581)

9161. BADICS, JOSEPH. Az üzemstatisztika szerepe az agrárpolitikában. [The role of farm management statistics in agrarian policy.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 2 (11) Nov. 1929: 1-14.—The most instructive example of the practical significance of agricul-



connection with the questions of supply and demand and prices. The author believes that training of personality and development of character should be an important part of the school curriculum even for the agriculturist. He stresses the importance of a science of agrarian sociology, and outlines what he believes should be its content and its aims.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9165. CONNER, R. M. and WEISS, ANDREW. Irrigation works construction in Mexico. *Engin. News-Record*. 104(3) Jan. 16, 1930: 101-104.

9166. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. The farm export debenture plan. *Food Research Inst. (Stanford Univ.) Miscellaneous Publ.* #5. Dec. 1929: pp. 265.—A historical and analytical examination of the export debenture plan for agricultural products, as one of the several devices proposed since the crash of prices in 1920-21 to ameliorate the agricultural situation in the United States. The nature and method of analysis are apparent from the following statement of chapter titles: Essential features of the plan; The case for the plan; Sources of support for the plan; The prospective cost; Reflection back to farm prices—the case of wheat; The question of stimulus to production of wheat; The plan as applied to other commodities; The bearing of foreign experience; Potential reactions of foreign governments. The export debenture plan would represent a radical innovation in policy; no country has ever attempted so extensive an application of export bounties on agricultural products. Much foreign experience with schemes that seem similar is not pertinent; and this experience, where pertinent, has brought to light some unintended and undesired consequences. The proposed plan is not a simple extension of the American protective tariff system. To evaluate the probable working of the plan is to predict the unpredictable. Nevertheless it seems that the initial effect would be most like the expectations of the proponents in raising farm prices, at least if foreign retaliation did not occur; but even initially farm prices would not be raised by the full amount of the debenture rates. But after the first year or two the effect would be felt on acreage and production of debenturable products. Except for cattle and beef, and tobacco of types not exported, there would probably be substantial increases in production under the natural stimulus afforded by the measure; and this would cause recessions in prices abroad such that American farmers might be no better off than before the plan was in operation. Moreover, there would be retaliatory action by foreign governments. The proposed plan would enhance rather than reduce the instability of prices. At best the plan could not be expected to yield more than a portion, and probably only a small fraction, of the gross benefits that are claimed for it and this at a heavy cost to the Treasury and at the risk of numerous complications, but domestic and international, as well . . . Perhaps its largest fruit would be bitter disappointment.”—*M. K. Bennett.*

9167. DAVIS, JOSEPH S. Some possibilities and problems of the Federal Farm Board. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 13-20.—The board is set up on behalf of the farmers of the nation to do things to raise the status of farmers, to improve the prosperity and welfare of a great class of our people. It may well become a board of major strategy for agriculture. Problems mentioned include: (1) surmounting resistance and attack from legitimate business with which the cooperatives will compete; (2) retaining the good will of business men even when these are adversely affected; (3) limiting failures of cooperative efforts to the minimum; (4) deciding how far to go in promoting and supporting cooperatives; (5) marketing problems—pattern of organization and procedure for diverse products; (6) regulating production. Possibilities are many and varied: the problems that farmers face will be resolutely and intelligently attacked and solutions will be grad-

ually worked out; improvements in marketing efficiency and economy will be made; in matters not primarily concerned with marketing the board may be able to deal in a more effective way than would be possible without the cooperative organizations; the plane of competitive operations may be raised and undesirable trade situations may be improved; in many fields marketing tasks may be viewed as national units and a greater measure of coordination introduced into inter-regional and inter-commodity competitions; net gains to farmers from stabilization measures; the board may be able to contribute materially to the more effective formulation of our national agricultural policy.—*S. W. Mendum.*

9168. ÉBER, ERNST. A hitbizományi kérdés gazdasági és szociális szempontjai. [The entail considered from economic and social points of view.] *Köztelek.* 39(89) Nov. 7, 1929: 1879-1881; (91) Nov. 14, 1929: 1917-1919.—Parliament is shortly to consider the reform of the system of entail. An unprejudiced consideration of the subject is much to be desired. The question of small or large estates will not be discussed. Only the question whether the entailed estate is more or less favored in economic and social respects as compared with unentailed land will be investigated. In the literature even opponents of the entail admit the advantages of this system. The agricultural statistics of Hungary show the superiority of the entailed lands in relation to yield, livestock, and greater use of fertilizers. The many prizes which fall to the products of entailed lands at the agricultural expositions show that the management of these estates, at least in Hungary, is no worse than that of other estates. The widely-known and distinguished guard of first-class Hungarian farmers (*Landwirte*) was recruited principally from the tenants of the large entailed estates. In Hungary, statistical data show no unfavorable consequences of entailed estates in relation to increase and density of population and emigration. Statistics of agricultural wages also show no disadvantages of the entail system. According to official statistics the wages for male workers without board are higher in countries where many estates are entailed than in those in which few estates are entailed. (Many statistics.)—*Ákos von Navrátil.*

9169. FELLNER, FRIEDRICH. A földbirtok jelzálogi megterhelése Csonkamagyarországon és a mezőgazdasági hitel problémái. [The burden of mortgages on land in present-day Hungary and the problem of agricultural credit.] *Budapesti Szemle.* 215(623) Oct. 1929: 34-43.—Thanks to inflation, the burden of mortgages on agricultural cultivated land in Hungary has diminished from 2,861 million crowns in 1913 to about 1,129 million pengős. The percentage of debt in comparison with the total value of the cultivated areas is 10.03%. Although the percentage of debt is now markedly less than that of the pre-war period, the interest charges are twice as much as before the war,—10 to 11% as compared with 5.5 to 6%. This heavy burden can be lightened only slowly. The issuance of mortgage bonds depends entirely upon the foreign market for securities. It would be possible to remedy the need for short-time business credit (credit on bills-of-exchange and collateral) more easily than to remedy the agricultural credit situation. Article 58 of the by-laws of the National Bank provides for agriculture a six months credit on the basis of bills-of-exchange, credit which may be extended for three months more. It is fortunate that the bill in regard to furniture mortgages was not enacted into law, since it would have worked disastrously by undermining the personal credit of the farmers. Hungary does not suffer from lack of legal institutions for the security of creditors, but suffers from a serious lack of capital.—*Anton Baron Radvánszky.*



9170. FREISE, FRIEDRICH W. Betriebsergebnisse bei der Zuckerrohrpflanzung und Rohrzucker-gewinnung in Mittelbrasilien. [Results in sugar cane planting and production of cane sugar in Central Brazil.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 71 (2) 1930: 333-343.

9171. GUASTALLA, ETTORE. La mise en valeur intégrale de l'Italie. [The integral development of Italy.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1 (2) Feb. 1930: 279-306.—A law recently adopted in Italy contains a complexity of provisions designed to encourage the exploitation of agriculture in all possible ways. The law contemplates the expenditure of 7,300 million lire by 1959 for the encouragement of better agricultural methods, the reclamation of marsh lands, the development of irrigation projects, the construction of aqueducts and of water works for rural communities, the construction of rural habitations, the building of roads, and the production of electricity for rural consumption. The greater part of these projects will be in the hands of individuals supplied with state subsidies and supervised by the state. In event of the unwillingness of proprietors to take advantage of this law, the state will take measures necessary to secure the immediate realization of its project.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

9172. HELFFERICH, E. Das Kautschukproblem. [The rubber problem.] *Wirtschaftsienst.* 15 (3) Jan. 17, 1930: 94-98.—While the Stevenson plan was effective at the time of its promulgation in averting a crisis among rubber producers and in making it possible for them to strengthen their financial position, its inherent weakness affected only the British producers. Those outside of its jurisdiction profited most from it. The present precarious condition of rubber production in the southeastern Asiatic countries and its gloomy outlook for the future are largely due to the development of native rubber cultivation in the Dutch East Indies. Renewed control of production on European plantations would be a mistake. No unified measure is possible because of the difference in conditions of production and management on European and native plantations. The author sees the only remedy in the introduction of an export tariff which would have a restraining effect on native production in proportion to the amount of the rate and which would have, at all events, a corrective influence.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9173. HIBBARD, B. H. The agricultural tariff act of 1922 and a look ahead. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (1) Jan. 1930: 69-79.—With the collapse of agricultural prices in 1920, it was inevitable that the farmers should turn to the tariff as a means of relief. Farmers had an opportunity to write their own schedules into the tariff acts of 1921 and 1922. The effects of the new tariffs were distinctly disappointing. The tariff on one-third of the produce of our farms is effective either persistently and generally, or intermittently and perhaps locally, but at best to a rather small extent and with distinctly doubtful benefit. Appraisal of the effect on a few of the commodities follows. Wheat: Doubtful, depending mainly on the weather. Dairy products: Roughly \$40 each per year for United States dairy producers. Cattle and beef: Fairly effective for a few years past, perhaps amounting to \$147 per cattle-producing farm. Eggs: Some still come in from China, though present rates shut out considerable quantities. Sugar: There is no tariff which works more certainly and surely than that on sugar. The sugar duty passes under the name of protection; the protection reaches fewer than 1 farmer in 25, and affords this small group an income about one-third as great as the revenue the government collects. Wool: This tariff has always worked and will work. Consumers pay over three times as much as producers receive as a result of it. Butter: One of the most interesting of the border-line cases of protection. The vision of farm profits due to additional tariffs is uncertain, far from rosy. No doubt the prices

of certain farm products can be raised somewhat by higher tariffs. That this will help the farmer appreciably is quite another matter.—*S. W. Mendum.*

9174. HIRSCH, ALBERT. A cukorválság. [The sugar crisis.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 74 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 635-655.—The crisis of the sugar market is due to the over-production of sugar. From the point of view of the European sugar producing countries it is regrettable that the share of cane sugar in production is increasing. The sugar production of Hungary is not very important in the world market, but of great importance for Hungary. The position of the Hungarian export of sugar was made more difficult by the Peace treaty. The failure of the sugar industry is threatening. The consuming countries are striving to develop their own sugar industries. An additional factor is the increase in the percentage of sugar in the sugar cane. It is encouraging that the per capita consumption of sugar is increasing. (Statistics).—*Stephan Halom.*

9175. HOBSON, ASHER. A foreign agricultural information service. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (1) Jan. 1930: 57-68.—The creation of machinery which will supply adequate information on the production, competition, and demand status throughout the world of certain designated agricultural commodities is a problem now receiving the serious consideration of the government. Lubin's idea was that the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome would render foreign agricultural information service for all nations, but it has not supplied information promptly enough to influence prices. Some of the difficulties in the way, not then recognized, are rather generally known. International organizations can help, but the main burden of a satisfactory service must rest on a national organization.—*S. W. Mendum.*

9176. KOENS, A. J. De tropische landbouw in de internationale samenwerking. [Tropical agriculture in international cooperation.] *Koloniale Studien.* 13 (6) Aug. 1929: 11-23.—Five reasons can be indicated for international cooperation in the field of agriculture: (1) the development of a sort of neo-physiocracy; (2) the need for an organization that concerns itself with the price of agricultural products; (3) the need for diminishing the costs of agricultural enterprises; (4) the need for increasing agricultural technique; (5) the need for a central bureau of agricultural documents and information. These five reasons do not contain a single permanent motive for the separation of agricultural interests in tropical countries from those of other countries, unless one excepts tropical countries which are real colonies. However, in true tropical colonies there exist five reasons for imposing a separation of agricultural interests. These consist of reasons number 2, 3, and 4 above, though viewed differently, and (4) the need for assuring world economy with colonial products, and (5) the need for transforming the methods of indigenous culture. It is necessary to organize special international cooperation for tropical agriculture. This cooperation, as also the work of the Section of Tropical and Sub-tropical Agronomy of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, ought to occupy itself with colonial economy and its influence on the progress of agriculture in the colonies.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

9177. LEGGE, ALEXANDER. Policy and program of the Federal Farm Board. *J. Farm Econ.* 12 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-12.—The policies and program of the board were fairly and clearly set out in the Agricultural Marketing Act. The board hopes to do for other growers much as the California Fruit Growers have done cooperatively in the last 26 years. When cooperatives work in a common cause progress may be expected. Opposition of old line traders is not disturbing. The board is trying to coordinate the scattered efforts that cooperatives have hitherto been making. Farmers



should follow local cooperative effort through to a processing point. Curtailment of production, unpopular with farmers, must be faced. Perhaps the farmers can be convinced.—*S. W. Mendum.*

9178. LESNOVSKIĬ, V. ЛЕСНОВСКИЙ, В. Контроль молочного рынка и молочной промышленности. [Control of the milk market and milk industry.] Советское Строительство. (9) Sep. 1929: 87-92.—The author analyzes the situation from the standpoint of whether the necessary attention is given to these products, and the extent of control of the market and control of production.—*David M. Schneider.*

9179. LUDKIEWICZ, ZYGMUNT. Land reform in Poland. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 8 (23) Dec. 1929: 315-330.—An analysis of the statistics dealing with agriculture, land, and population quoted in this article reveals a condition of over-population. While a series of land reforms must be carried through in Poland, these will never prove successful unless new territories are found to which a part of the agricultural population may be transferred. The question of land reform is a highly complex problem involving a series of separate problems. First, there is the problem of increasing the area suitable for cultivation, by draining the marshes, and in some cases, ameliorating the waste land. The second task is to organize internal colonization within regions already under cultivation. This is actually being done on a large scale. The third problem is the unification of holdings and generally assisting them to become separate individual units, capable of unhampered development. Fourth and last: the problem of finding employment for the excess population likely to remain after the agrarian reform on the above lines has been completed. Much progress has been made toward solving these problems but they can not be solved in a short time, because great outlay of capital and a tremendous amount of technical achievement are necessary to achieve success.—*F. Nowak.*

9180. MCCARROLL, T. CLYDE. The position of the wool growing industry in the United States. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers.* 60 (1) Jan. 1930: 10-21.—Since 1922 sheep and wool production has been on the up swing of one of the cycles of prosperity and depression to which sheep raising like other animal industries is subject. Conditions in this period have been very favorable to the expansion of sheep and wool production. The sheep industry is on a sounder basis than ever before by finding its place in a permanent system of agriculture based on efficient land utilization rather than exploitation of natural grazing resources. From the beginning of wool growing in United States, there has been a continuous shifting of the sheep population from one region to another. Competition from other kinds of live stock has increased the cost of production to the sheep and wool producer, and wool production, in consequence, has failed to keep pace with manufacturing requirements. The demand for wool has been affected in recent years by changing styles and except for the war period, per capita consumption has declined steadily since 1885.—*J. I. Falconer.*

9181. MICHAEL, LOUIS G. Agricultural survey of Europe: Hungary. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull.* #160. 1930: pp. 104.—Hungary is competing with United States in Austria and Czechoslovakia on the wheat and flour markets and can become a considerable competitor in pork and pork products on the markets of central Europe. It is an agricultural country in which industries are relatively little developed. Its agriculture can be expanded, to any marked degree, only by improved breeds of plants and animals and by improved methods. The aim of the Hungarian peasant is a peaceful existence. He is slow to change his agricultural habits. Probably animal industry will be given a place of greater importance in the future but changes will be effected gradually. Unless marked

improvement is made in production methods the long-time competition with American farmers will be marked by decreased exports of cereals and increased shipments of animals and animal products up the Danube River. Besides outlining the agricultural situation and prospects in Hungary, this bulletin touches on the peace treaty and Hungarian trade, utilization of land, the Magyar people, population, the handicaps to agricultural development and communication, and includes the list of literature cited.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9182. PADBERG, KURT. Vergleich bayerischer und niederösterreichischer Betriebsverhältnisse und Betriebsergebnisse auf Grund von Buchführungsunterlagen. [A comparison of Bavarian and Lower Austrian farm management conditions and results based on bookkeeping statistics.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtschaft.* 9 (4) 1929: 528-534.—A comparison, based on bookkeeping statistics, is made of crop and cattle raising farms of from 5 to 50 hectares in Bavaria and in Lower Austria. Climatic conditions, area of arable land and of pasturage, crop yield and numbers of cattle, economic returns and expenditure form the basis of comparison. The Bavarian farms are operated with greater capital outlay and on a larger scale than the Austrian farms, but also with a lower net return and sometimes even at a loss.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9183. POLETIKA, W. P. von. Klima und Landwirtschaft Russlands. [Climate and agriculture in Russia.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtschaft.* 9 (4) 1929: 478-527.—The author portrays the condition of Russian agriculture as affected by the climate of the country. Although 82.3% of the population live on the land, almost one fourth of European Russia is waste land, exposed to excessive heat in the north or excessive drought in the south. It is only in the moderate climate of the forest zone and the northern part of the steppes that conditions are favorable for intensive farming. Extensive farming, on the other hand, can be carried on in the so-called dry steppes where intensive operations would be impracticable. In the agricultural regions, extremes of temperature, inequality of rainfall with a general drought in spring and early summer, hot winds, dust storms, hail, night frosts, and a short vegetation period of from 3 to 5 months are among the factors to be reckoned with. The explanation of the small percentage of cultivated land in a country that has all the social and economic earmarks of an agricultural land par excellence is, therefore, to be found in its climate. Hence, in the author's view, agriculture alone is powerless to bring about the economic restoration of Russia. He advises the development of industry, and, above all, of the mineral resources in which the country is rich. Only thus can a complete economic catastrophe be averted and an outlet provided for the surplus agricultural population.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9184. PRICE, HICKMAN. Trends in large-scale wheat farming. *Agric. Engin.* 11 (2) Feb. 1930: 47-50.—In the Panhandle district of Texas the wheat acreage was increased from 1,000,000 acres in 1925 to 1,750,000 in 1929. An increase of about 40% over the 1929 acreage is forecast for 1930. Large scale farming is replacing the 160 to 640 acre farms in the Great Plains region because of the economy of larger tracts when modern machinery is used. Tests indicate that with sixty horse power tractors and other implements of like proportion that the cost per acre may be reduced to six dollars. Ideal climatic and soil conditions in northwest Texas make it possible to operate tractors continuously day and night throughout the year. With the expanding acreage, sod is broken during winter and spring, making it possible to operate tractors for 5,000 to 6,000 hours a year. Regarding wheat farms as an engineering proposition, the author believes Americans can compete with wheat production in Russia and other parts of the world.—*H. C. M. Case.*



9185. RINGLAND, ARTHUR C. The western states and the nation's public lands. *Amer. Forests*. 36(1) Jan. 1930: 3-8.—One fourth of the surface area, or 189,000,000 acres, of the eleven western states is vacant, unappropriated public domain largely classified as arid and semi-arid land, unfit for agriculture but of importance for grazing. The existing land laws have proved unsuited to the development of this area, and its unrestricted use has led to over-grazing, which has seriously impaired its grazing and watershed values. The basic problem is not merely a political transfer of responsibility; it is the physical problem of restoring, maintaining, and safeguarding the productivity of the free range lands, their soil cover, and the carrying capacity of their watersheds. The mountain states all receive a substantial share of their income from Federal sources which might be diminished if the public domains upon which some of these Federal subventions are predicated are turned over to the states. The grazing receipts from the management of the lands should be devoted to a constructive program of conservation for a term of years. The Federal government should make an inventory of this area before any action is taken.—P. A. Herbert.

9186. SALMON, S. C., and THROCKMORTON, R. I. Wheat production in Kansas. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #248, 1929: pp. 84.—The value of the wheat crop exceeds that of any other grain crop of the world. Kansas leads the United States in wheat production. Fluctuations in yearly production, high production costs, relatively low prevailing prices, and increasing competition in wheat production make more economical wheat production highly desirable. Investigations conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station indicate many ways in which wheat production may be made more profitable. These include, adapted cropping systems, the use of barnyard manure, the use of commercial fertilizers where needed, proper seed bed preparation and seeding, the use of adapted varieties, the use of good seed, the control of insect pests and plant diseases, the use of adapted and efficient harvesting methods, and efficient and orderly marketing. The marketing of wheat by Kansas farmers to secure the best prices available may be improved by careful current study of the factors affecting wheat price changes, such as production of the various grades and classes of wheat, protein premiums, the movement to market following harvest, foreign competition in the wheat market at various seasons of the year, location of available supplies and quality of these supplies.—W. E. Grimes.

9187. SARKAR, B. K. Development of rural finance in Bengal. *Modern Rev.* 47(2) Feb. 1930: 204-209.

9188. SELL, MANFRED. Reis und Weltpolitik. [Rice and world policy.] *Koloniale Rundschau*. (1) Jan. 1930: 15-19.

9189. SPEIGHT, W. L. The poor white problem in South Africa. *Nineteenth Cent.* 106(634) Dec. 1929: 743-750.—Poor whites, *bywoners*, is the term applied to whites who work under various tenures as tenants of other landowners, and who have become poor, thriftless, and dependent. They number from 100,000 to 150,000 and constitute one-fifteenth of the total population. Government labor colonies and settlements have been established at Hartesbeestepoort Dam, Losperfontein and Sonop, and the Dutch Reformed church has a colony at Kakamas. The approved method seems to be to give training upon a communal farm, and as the men show ability, to put them out under supervision upon small farms sized according to their progress. Results show that the *bywoner* does not lack ambition if given incentive to raise himself from dependence.—H. McD. Clokie.

9190. STEWART, CHARLES L. Farm relief

measures in selected European countries. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 29-56.—Farm relief reached a higher point in 1929 than in any previous year of the decade of severe depression now closing. Acts of agricultural relief are concerned with increasing the stability of established producers of farm commodities, established lines of agricultural production, or both, and with the distribution of burdens and benefits, so as to reduce an acute unfavorableness in the position of agricultural producers in respect to their agricultural production, marketing, and consumption. Most of the acts have been designed to raise the prices received by farmers for their products, by reflection of reduced marketing margins, by orderly holding, or by port duties and cancellation of duties, and other taxes and waivers. Various measures were tried in the depression periods of the past century. Applications of the remission or waiver principle in tariff legislation have been recently expanded. These are described in detail for six different countries. Alleviations of the protectionist regime have occupied a place of major importance in this latest period of farm relief effort, but it can hardly be said that any complete or adequate program of policies has been pushed to the point where agriculture has been placed on an equality with other industries.—S. W. Mendum.

9191. THOMAS, W. PRESTON. An economic survey of the "Dixie" section, Washington County, Utah. *Utah Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #214 Jan. 1930: pp. 56.—The farms in the "Dixie" section of Washington County averaged but \$7,660 in value in 1928 and there appears to be a need for a reorganization of these farms in order that an adequate farm income may be realized. The evidence for such a need is as follows: On the average, only 21.8 acres were cultivated per farm, of which 71.6% was in field crops, 22% in fruit, and 6.4% in truck crops. The soil is low in fertility and yields are relatively low, and no consistent plans have been followed for soil maintenance. The average net farm income was \$488 which gave a labor income of minus \$7 in 1928. To supplement this low income, the farmer averaged \$415 from outside work. That something could be done to improve the situation is shown by the incomes derived in Moapa Valley, Nevada, where conditions are similar. In Moapa Valley the cultivated acreage averaged 66% more per farm, and farm income averaged approximately four times as great and the farmer's total net income more than twice as much. To improve this income, the farms must be increased in size through consolidation or more intensive crops must be grown. It appears that a market for more truck crops could be found nearby and also in distant markets if better grading and marketing methods were used.—Paul A. Eke.

9192. TISMER, RUDOLF. Betriebsverhältnisse in bäuerlichen Betrieben der Provinz Brandenburg. [Conditions of farm management on peasant farms in Brandenburg.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 71(2) 1930: 171-256. This account of conditions on 422 peasant farms (from 2 to 100 hectares) of Brandenburg is based on answers to questionnaires distributed to school children just before the Christmas vacation of 1926, and returned by them on the reopening of school. It covers the period from July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926. The conditions examined relate to land utilization, variety of crops, numbers of farm buildings and of livestock, use of fertilizer and of farm machinery, employment of labor, and payment of wages.—A. M. Hannay.

9193. TSHA, K. W. Rice crops in Changshu, Kiangsu. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 66-76.—Generally speaking, inhabitants of north China consume wheat and kaoliang as the principal food stuffs, while those of south China eat rice. The Yangtse River separates the wheat and rice consuming areas. In



rice cultivation manual labor is employed, and women and children frequently work in the fields, although animals are sometimes substituted. The selling price of rice depends upon the money market of the locality and fluctuates with the demand and supply. The multifarious forms of tax that a rice dealer must pay in transit dues greatly raises the price. Ordinarily the quantity of rice imported is very small, as the total production from various districts is much more than sufficient to meet local consumption. Farmers usually market their rice unpolished. They sell to a dealer or to an exporter through a dealer, who polishes the rice; the bran and broken rice are returned to the owner, or the broken rice is sold to candy manufacturers. For taxation the land is graded according to fertility. In many places rent may be paid in cash or in rice. Many farmers work their own holdings, but land is leased to tenants for cultivation. Tenants are asked to look after the land if they are honest and diligent. The lease is usually permanent and the tenant's son or nearest male relative often inherits it. If the tenant does not wish to cultivate the land he may lease it to someone else at the same rent. Each year the rent varies according to the condition of the crop. The landlord cannot increase the rent without the consent of the tenant but the tenant may in bad years ask the landlord to reduce the rent and may refuse to harvest until he agrees. Sometimes landlords, who may be conceived as owning only the subsoil, change more often than the tenants. Methods of cultivation, ancient though hardly primitive, are insufficient. Human labor must give way to mechanical processes, so that the total output may be increased for larger returns.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9194. UNSIGNED. La culture du blé et du maïs destinés à l'exportation. Étude statistique. [The production of wheat and corn for export. Statistical study.] *Roumanie Econ.* 4(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 107-110; (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 128-131.

9195. UNSIGNED. Wool and meat. 1. Place in New Zealand economy. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (60) Jan. 1930: pp. 3.

9196. WEHRWEIN, CARL F. The post-ownership steps on the "agricultural ladder" in a low tenancy region. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 65-72.—Following a previous analysis of pre-ownership steps in climbing the "ladder" to farm ownership, study was made of the steps between acquisition of title to the first farm and full, unencumbered ownership. The encumbered ownership stage is a period of reduction of mortgage debt, accumulating additional capital to buy a new, larger farm, or to add to the original farm. The rapidity with which mortgage debts are paid, the number of farms having such encumbrances, and the size of farms is traced in five-year intervals from 1878.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

9197. WELLMAN, H. R., and BRAUN, E. W. Cherries. (Series on California crops and prices.) *California Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #488. Feb. 1930: pp. 38.

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 8785, 9122, 9149)

9198. CHAPMAN, H. H. The forest counties of Minnesota: Tax base (cont.) tax rates, and tax burden on wild land. *U. S. Forest Service, Progress Report of the Forest Taxation Inquiry.* (5) Nov. 1, 1929: pp. 27.—The forest counties of northeastern Minnesota have been largely stripped of their timber during the past 40 years. To some extent, the cut-over lands have been cleared for agriculture, but immense areas remain undeveloped and are likely to be used chiefly for growing forests. Two counties have valuable deposits of iron ore; the other fourteen have little or no ore upon which to depend for a tax base. Assessed values have all been

increasing since 1880, generally reaching a climax in the year 1920. The tax-rates show large and continuous increases from 1880 to 1925 especially since 1910. The rates in these cut-over counties are substantially higher than for the rest of the state. The average yearly tax on "wild land" in eleven counties is 28 cents an acre, the range being from 10 to 40 cents. The tax is lowest in counties still containing merchantable timber. The prevalence of higher tax rates on wild land in counties containing little valuable timber illustrates the tendency to compensate for loss of timber value by increasing the burden on cut-over land. A recent law authorizes replacing the *ad valorem* tax on reforesting land with a uniform tax of 5 cents per acre plus an additional payment of 3 cents per acre for fire protection, and a yield tax of 10 per cent applicable to the timber when cut.—*Raphael Zon.*

9199. DAVIS, M. H. Organization and its relation to fire control in the Angeles National Forest. *J. Forestry.* 28(1) Jan. 1930: 8-15.—*P. A. Herbert.*

9200. GRAVES, HENRY S. Forestry in New England. *J. Forestry.* 27(8) Dec. 1929: 910-916.—The forests of New England are rendering only a small fraction of the service possible to their owners and to the economic welfare of the region. The restoration of productive forests will be one of the instruments in the rehabilitation of rural New England by adding to the farmers' income from part-time work in the woods and mill, and by sustaining and building up wood-using industries in local communities. Fire hazard and taxation, the two principal economic difficulties that face the land owner, can be overcome by governmental action and should be accompanied by demonstrations of the practicability of forestry on public forests and by other educational provisions. When the public has thus accepted its responsibility in working out a program of forestry, it will insist upon the private owners doing their part, employing, if necessary, regulatory legislation.—*P. A. Herbert.*

9201. HILF, H. H. Leistungssteigerung bei der Waldarbeit. [Increasing production in forestry work.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 17-25.—The article describes efficiency methods worked out by the Institute for Forestry Science. Forestry work is classified as: (1) cutting and preparation of timber; (2) planting and cultivating; (3) transportation of forest products. In efforts to increase output, time studies were taken and piece rates were set for various operations. At the same time working conditions were made more efficient and less laborious through improved planning, and the workers were trained in new methods. The result of the experiments is indicated by the fact that in the operations studied, output has increased 73% since 1925, labor costs have decreased 25%, and earnings have increased 37%.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

9202. LAZAREVICH, P. ЛАЗАРЕВИЧ, П. Химизация лесного хозяйства Б.С.С.Р. [Chemical forest products industries of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.] *Советское Строительство.* (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 68-73.—In White Russia about 10,000,000 cubic meters of wood-fiber are cut yearly, of which 98.5% are used for building and for fuel, the remainder being unused. In the last couple of years about 1½% of these hewn trees were utilized for chemical purposes, 100,000 cu. m. were exported to Germany for the manufacture of cellulose, and about 50,000 cu. m. were exported to the Ukraine for the production of tannin. This situation is far from being normal. The backward method of using wood-fiber may be explained by the absence of the basic chemical forest industry as well as by the absence of specialists in the field. The author analyzes the development of different aspects of the chemical forest industry in its relation to world consumption of different products.—*David M. Schneider.*



9203. MATTHEWS, D. M. Forestry in Trinidad. *J. Forestry*. 28(1) Jan. 1930: 72-77.—The forests of Trinidad annually yield \$500,000 in timber. The principal value of the forest is considered their effect on the climate, preventing erosion, and furnishing wind protection. The forestry department was first organized in 1901 and, today, as a result 1,004 square miles out of 1,976 are still in forest. The forests have been cut over, for the larger trees of the more valuable species and the less valuable second story species are occupying most of the area. Clear cutting and planting of such species as teak, mahogany, and cigar box cedar would probably prove the most profitable forestry practice.—*P. A. Herbert.*

9204. MOSTKOV, M. МОСТКОВ, М. Районирование лесоснабжения и нужды народного хозяйства Б.С.С.Р. [Forest resources and requirements of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.] Советское Строительство (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 49-67.—The author deals with the problem of rational timber supply in the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic. The interest in White Russian timber resources and timber industry are closely tied up with the interests of other regions of the USSR. The problem is presented in two parts: (1) means of increasing the supply area of timber together with the improved means of transportation of the product; and (2) a more rational and economic distribution of wood fibers. The author attempts to determine the extent of the interrelation between White Russia and the rest of the Soviet Union by discounting White Russian forest resources and their home consumption in order to determine the extent of timber surplus, if any; whether this surplus must be shipped as raw material or finished product and where; finally, the extent and the places of origin of raw timber imported into White Russia.—*David M. Schneider.*

9205. NEVINS, H. S. Coal mining and the future of forestry. *Black Diamond*. 84(4) Jan. 25, 1930: 11-12.—The forests of the nation have been drained so heavily to supply the requirements of the combined wood-using industries that today we are using annually four times as much timber as our forests are producing by growth. It is estimated that the annual requirements of coal mining alone amounts to 200 million cubic feet. Based upon conservative figures of growth, our unmanaged forests in the vicinity of coal mines should be capable of producing an average yearly growth of one-half cord of wood per acre. At this rate 5,000,000 acres of forest land, provided they were protected from fire, and the equivalent of the annual cut did not exceed the annual growth, could be employed indefinitely to satisfy the present annual demands of the coal mining industry. Under intensive forest management the productivity of the forests could be doubled. Policies of reforestation must be pursued not only by federal and state agencies, but by individual operating companies in order to bridge the gaps in our forest capital.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9206. PFLUEGER, O. W. The "kaiñgin" problem in the Philippines and a possible method of control. *J. Forestry*. 28(1) Jan. 1930: 66-71.—The most important cause of forest destruction in tropical countries is the shifting agriculture practiced by the natives and known in the Philippines as *kaiñgin*. Illegal *kaiñgin* annually destroys 2,000 hectares of forest. This practise is due to: (1) ignorance of other methods of cropping; (2) ease with which one crop is produced; (3) poverty which prevents the purchase of land or implements; (4) local food shortage; (5) scarcity of land either for purchase or homesteading; (6) ignorance of the value of the forest; and (7) lack of migratory instincts. It is being combatted by granting permits for *kaiñgin* on specific areas for annual crops only and requiring the *kaiñginero* to work on the forest 6 days for every hectare he cultivates.—*P. A. Herbert.*

9207. PIERRE, R.-J. Les richesses forestières des principaux pays. [Forest wealth of the principal countries.] *J. d. Économistes*. 94 Dec. 15, 1929: 392-407.—From the standpoint of forested area per capita, Finland has the greatest forest resources of any of the European countries with 1,688 acres for each 100 inhabitants. Alaska with 34,305 acres leads the world. Great Britain has but 6 acres per 100. Russia in Europe is heavily timbered in the north but in the south central part only 7% of the area is wooded. Timber exports constitute about 56% of the total exports of Finland and paper and pulp an additional 30%. These exports go chiefly to Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, and France. Norway and Sweden also export a great deal of wood and paper. Switzerland, although containing a large forested area, imported eight times as much wood (in value) as it exported in 1928. Germany imported 6,487,000 tons of wood in 1927 and 6,586,000 tons in 1928, principally from Poland, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Rumania, United States, and Russia. France imports large quantities of wood but reexports a great deal in the form of furniture and other fabricated articles. The paper and pulp production of Canada is growing rapidly. Production of news print in 1913 was 350,000 tons (a third of that of the United States); in 1920 it was 876,000 tons; in 1924 it was 1,522,000 tons; and in 1928 it was 2,381,000 tons which is 59% of the North American production and a third of that of the world. About 24.2% of the United States is forested and one third of this area is included in national forests. Only nine states export wood in any considerable quantity while many of the industrial states are large importers. Timber is being cut and destroyed considerably faster than it is being grown.—*Raphael Zon.*

9208. UNSIGNED. Protection of private forests in Poland. *Polish Econ.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 2-5.

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 8106, 8563, 9455)

9209. HAVLIK, HUBERT F. Recent history of the control of house rents. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 95-97.—The passage of the emergency housing shortage which was held to justify regulation of rentals has resulted in a gradual process of de-control. The steps in reversing the policy of regulation are traced in the District of Columbia and in New York state.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 8774, 8809, 9205, 9217, 9244, 9318, 9320, 9415)

9210. KHEĪFETS, L. ХЕЙФЕЦ, Л. Проблема синтетической нефти. [The problem of synthetic oil.] Мировое Хозяйство и Мировая Политика. (11) Nov. 1928: 75-81.—After pointing out the rapid development of the oil industry, the author shows how Germany's researches have been rewarded by the discovery of a method of producing synthetic oil. In view of the possible danger of competition with the synthetic product, the world oil trust has secured participation in the synthetic oil enterprises.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

9211. KIESSLING, O. E. "Hard coals" outside of Pennsylvania. *Coal Age*. 35(1) Jan. 1930: 29-32.—To most persons, including those familiar with the coal trade, the term "anthracite" ordinarily denotes hard coal produced in the northeastern counties of Pennsylvania. Even some close observers are not generally aware that a considerable tonnage of coal of anthracitic



and semi-anthracitic qualities is produced outside of Pennsylvania, and that the volume of this production has been steadily increasing. Such coals are commercially produced in the Crested Butte field of Colorado, the Los Cerrillos of New Mexico, in the Spadra and Russellville districts of Arkansas, and in that portion of the Valley coal fields of Virginia, lying in Montgomery and Pulaski counties. For the first time statistics are available which show the production of these fields. The present output of these coals amounts to more than 700,000 tons annually. A detailed history of the development of these fields is presented by the author.—*H. O. Rogers.*

9212. MATHEWS, EDWARD B. Analyses of Maryland coals. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Technical Paper* #465. 1930: pp. 85.

9213. SCHEFER, RENÉ. Les potasses d'Alsace. [The potash of Alsace.] *Écon. Nouvelle*. 27 (287) Feb. 1930: 49-62.

9214. SCHMIDT, BENNO. Die Mineralöle in deutschen Güterverkehr 1928. [Mineral oils in German freight traffic, 1928.] *Petroleum Z.* 26 (8) Feb. 19, 1930: 249-254.

9215. TORGASHEFF, BORIS P. Mining prospects of Manchuria. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 77-103.—A bibliography of the author's books and articles on the subject of minerals in China is given. This article supplements these works, treating individually the occurrence, extent of deposit, and production of thirty-three minerals in China.—*H. B. Elliston.*

9216. UNSIGNED. Gewinnung, Absatz und Belegschaft im Ruhrbezirk 1929. [Production, sale of coal and employment in the Ruhr district in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 66 (6) Feb. 8, 1930: 203-205.—According to preliminary reports of the mining association (*Bergbauverein*) in Essen, the anthracite production of the Ruhr district in the past year was 123.6 million tons, which corresponds to an average production of 407,000 tons per working day. In 13,296 coking ovens a total of 34.2 million tons of coke was produced, or 94,000 tons daily. The number of briquet presses in operation averaged 156, producing a total of 3.76 million tons of briquets, or 12,000 tons per working day. The number of workers on an average for the year, including the sick and those on vacation was 375,970, of whom 21,393 were employed in the by-product industries, coke producing establishments, briquet factories, etc. Salaried employees (*Beamten*) included 15,734 technical workers and 7,044 office employees.—*E. Friederichs.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 8813, 8817, 9037, 9039, 9044, 9049, 9105, 9156, 9159, 9170, 9178, 9202, 9210, 9223, 9300, 9303, 9330, 9393, 9414, 9480)

9217. ADAMS, W. W., and GERRY, L. S. Production of explosives in the United States. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper* #467. 1930: pp. 57.

9218. BARNES, A. S. L. The electrical trade position in Canada. *Electrical Rev.* 106 (2719) Jan. 1930: 3-6.

9219. BORMANN, ARTUR. Der Umsatz im Fremdenverkehr in Deutschland. [The tourist trade in Germany.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentrabl.* 21 (13-14) Nov. 1929: 193-196; (15-16) Dec. 1929: 225-234.

9220. CARLI, GIUSEPPE. L'economia italiana nell'economia mondiale. [Italy's position in world economy.] *Critica Fascista*. 8 (4) Feb. 15, 1930: 61-63.—An increase in the supply of certain goods, not followed by a corresponding increase in demand, has provoked a crisis which is evident not only in Italy but throughout the world. A fall in prices has been its inevitable consequence. A revision of the costs of production is therefore necessary to obviate this crisis.

Italy is in this respect in a favored condition with regard to other nations, because of her new economic organization, which having abolished any costly struggle between capital and labor, allows her to reach the goal of reduced costs of production more easily.—*Mario Einaudi.*

9221. CHANG, B. T. Weaving and knitting mills in Hangchow. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 117-122.

9222. CHARLES, F. Organisation de la distribution de l'énergie électrique en Grande-Bretagne conformément à la loi du 16 décembre 1926. [Organization and distribution of electric power in Great Britain in accordance with the law of Dec. 16, 1926.] *Ann. de l'Énergie*. 12 (9) Sep. 1929: 201-204.

9223. CLARK, FRED E. Marketing economics and management. *Amer. Petroleum Inst.* 11 (1) Jan. 2, 1930: 5-10.—Some major problems of competition are considered in their relation to the petroleum industry.—*Fred E. Clark.*

9224. DOANE, ROBERT R. Aircraft demand, past, present, and future. *Aviation*. 28 (3) Jan. 18, 1930: 97-103.—The aircraft production industry is becoming stabilized through the increase in the number of machines sold for replacement purposes. In order to continue producing at the long trend rate which has been fixed during the past ten years, it is necessary for the manufacturers year after year to find a decreasing number of new users. For example, in 1928 the industry had to sell 4,184 planes to the domestic market to increase the total number of planes in use to about 3,170. In 1929, by contrast, in order to sell the same number of planes the manufacturers were compelled to increase the number in use by only about 1,989. The author explains in detail his method of figuring the replacement demand. (The article contains numerous charts and tables).—*H. L. Jome.*

9225. EPSTEIN, M. ЭПШТЕЙН, М. К вопросу организации промышленности минеральных удобрений в Б. С. С. Р. [The mineral fertilizer industry in the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.] *Советское Строительство*. (9) Sep. 1929: 42-49.—One of the problems of the five year plan is to increase agricultural production. The lack of phosphorous fertilizers, which, up to the present time, were imported from abroad and other parts of the Soviet Union in insufficient quantities, may be considered one of the causes of the poor state of agriculture in White Russia. The five year plan in White Russia marks a great increase in the use of artificial fertilizers (1927-28, 14,200 tons; 1931-32, 905,000 tons). The Scientific Institute of Fertilizers has determined a number of bases of supply of phosphorous beds throughout the Soviet Union, and during the past two years the building up of the phosphorous fertilizer industry has started. So far as the production of nitrous fertilizers is concerned, very little is produced in the Soviet Union; recently, however, the synthetic nitrate industry was found to exist in the territory of the Union. Methods of producing chemical fertilizers are described.—*David M. Schneider.*

9226. FOSTER, R. G. Scraps of paper. *Stone & Webster J.* 46 (2) Feb. 1930: 200-209.—A brief outline of the origin, growth and present development of the pulp and paper industry of Puget Sound.

9227. FRANCIOSA, L. Le attività commerciali nel Regno e nelle regioni agrarie di montagna di collina e di pianura. [Commercial activity in the Kingdom and in the agricultural regions of the mountains, hills, and of the plain.] *Commercio*. 2 (9) Sep. 1929: 5-32.—Conclusions drawn from an examination of the statistics of the distribution of commercial enterprises of various types in geographic regions and in the agricultural zones of mountains, hills, and plain. The agrarian zones which diminished in population most between 1911 and 1921 were zones of low commercial



activity. In general, commercial activity was high in all the plain country of northern Italy, was less in the hills and plains of other geographic regions, and was very limited in all the mountain zones, particularly in southern Italy and in the islands.—*Roberto Bachì.*

9228. HARRISON, A. E. Completely mechanized foundry for tractor castings. *Amer. Machinist.* 72 (11) Mar. 13, 1930: 445-448.

9229. HARTL, E. M., and ERNST, E. G. The steel mills today. *New Republic.* 62 (794) Feb. 19, 1930: 7-9.

9230. LISTON, JOHN. Developments in the electrical industry during 1929. *Gen. Electric Rev.* 33 (1) Jan. 19, 1930: 5-68.

9231. McKAY, J. R. Fresh and canned fruit industry of Porto Rico. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #669. 1930: pp. 19.

9232. MURCHISON, CLAUDIUS. King cotton is sick. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6 (1) Jan. 1, 1930: 48-64.—The textile industry in the South, as throughout the country, faces the necessity of a readjustment. The wage problem in cotton mills is national in scope, since other major manufacturing industries are paying higher wages and enjoying higher profits. Most cotton mills are on the verge of insolvency, although the yardage output has not diminished. Manufacturing units are small, numerous, and scattered, with local managements that consider local attitudes as much as profit. There is conflict between the groups, from spinner to consumer. Methods of financing are bad. gyrations of the raw cotton market are demoralizing; trading risks increase; night work, prevalent in the south, throws the industry out of joint; style changes bring havoc. Integration of functions, apparently the solution, must come through combination, must include half the industry's output, and must embrace all functions from the purchase of raw cotton to the sale of the product to large retailers. Iron, steel, and automobile industries have demonstrated what such methods can accomplish. The price of raw cotton could not be controlled, but sensitive and balanced relationship between operations could be achieved.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9233. NATANSON, V. НАТАНСОН, В. Результаты мероприятий по химизации народного хозяйства Б.С.С.Р. и дальнейшие перспективы [The chemical industries of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic.] *Советское Строительство.* (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 42-48.—The chemical industry played an unimportant part in the present territory of the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic before the war. Thus, the production of the chemical industry in 1913 hardly reached 1% of the production of all census industries and in 1927-28 less than .9%. Under the five-year plan, it is proposed to increase the production of the chemical industry up to 5.2% of all census industries, with the production of all census industries increasing 4.2 times, thus increasing the production of the chemical industry 22 times. The first year of operation of the plan has shown very satisfactory results. In 1928-29, the importance of the chemical industry rose to 1.1% of all census industries and it will reach 1.3% during 1929-30. During 1928-29 there was an increase of 315% in the use of chemical fertilizers (1927-28, 14.2 thousand tons; 1928-29, 58.9 thousand tons), together with an increase of 472% in the use of chemicals for insect destruction. The author analyzes further numerous clauses of the five-year plan and recommends certain revisions of it in order to increase the importance of chemical production.—*David M. Schneider.*

9234. NIXON, H. C. The rise of the American cottonseed oil industry. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (1) Feb. 1930: 73-85.—By 1890 this industry was important enough to be given a distinct place in the federal census and to have occasioned the formation of an important trust. There were a few cottonseed oil mills in existence in

1860, and the industry had its beginnings long before this date, with experimentation, inventions, business ventures, and prophecies, a résumé of which is given. The 119 American cottonseed oil mills in 1890 were crushing 1,000,000 tons of seed annually and were turning out products valued at \$19,700,000; the seed consumption and the output doubled in the nineties, and again in the 20th century, with nearly three-fourths of the seed crop eventually going to the mills. The ramifications and integration of the industries based partly or entirely on cottonseed were exemplified by the growth of the American Cotton Oil Trust, which was terminated as a legal "trust" at the end of the eighties. In 1889 this trust owned or included 52 crude-oil mills, 7 refineries, 19 gineries, 3 compressors, 7 fertilizer plants, 4 soap factories, and 4 lard manufacturing, with a capitalization of more than \$42,000,000. "The continuation of this story after 1890 would be an expanding statistical account and a listing of the multifarious new uses of cottonseed products. Cottonseed has been a prominent feature in the industrial revolution in the American cotton belt, and the world's leading region in the production of cotton has become the world's leading region in the production of cottonseed oil."—*F. J. Warne.*

9235. STERNBERG, FRITZ. Die extensive Ausdehnung der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise. [The extent of the capitalistic mode of production.] *Kölner Vierteljahrs. f. Soziol.* 8 (2) 1929: 165-189.—*F. N. House.*

9236. UNSIGNED. Japan's spinning industry in China. *Japan Mag.* 20 (4) Jan. 1930: 181-184.—With the increase in cotton mills in China, owned and managed by the Japanese, the exports of cotton yarn from Japan to China has naturally decreased, this decrease having been striking since 1925. There has also been a less striking decrease in the same period in the cotton yarn exports from Japan to India, doubtless due in part to the new import duty in India effective in September, 1927, but even more so to India's increasing imports of cotton yarns from China in consequence of the rapid development of the Chinese spinning industry largely under the management of Japanese. Thirty years ago both China and Japan were importing cotton yarns from India, and a little later India yarns were competing in the Chinese market with yarns from Japan. "In this respect relations between the three countries were revolutionized by the war." Cost of labor is given as the principal reason for the increase in China of Japanese cotton spinning. It is for this reason that the Japanese cotton spinners are establishing mills in China, using Chinese cheap labor to compete with China itself. Successful competition with the Chinese product is also resulting from raising the grade of the Japanese products and making yarns of higher counts, and turning yarn into fabric. Another possible source of future advantage is in modernizing the Japanese mills in Japan, the vast majority of which at present "are of small dimension and not at all up to date." This renders the future of Japan's cotton industry more problematical than is generally supposed. At the present time Japanese mills in China operate 1,421,860 spindles and 10,849 looms, with a probable early increase of 140,000 spindles and 1,336 looms.—*F. J. Warne.*

9237. UNSIGNED. The new age of alloys. *Trade Winds.* 9 (1) Jan. 1930: 7-9, 14.

9238. UNSIGNED. The 1928 records of new building construction. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3372) Feb. 8, 1930: 868-877.—Includes a table showing building operation by states and years, 1917-1929.

9239. UNSIGNED. Statistics of dairy factories, 1928. *Dept. Trade & Commerce, Dominion of Canada Bur. of Stat., Dairy Stat. Branch.* 1930: pp. 78.



**9240. UNSIGNED.** Uno squardo ai principali risultati del censimento industriale e commerciale del 1927. [A glance over the principal results of the Italian industrial and commercial census of 1927.] *Banca Commerciale Italiana, Rev. Mensile.* Apr. 1929: 269.—The transformation of Italy from an agricultural country into an agricultural and industrial country took place without a very noteworthy increase of the share of the population employed in trade. While the increase in the number of employed persons was very small, the increase in all mechanical means was very imposing. The author explains the method of taking the last census, the unit being the workshop, the factory, the office, the branch bank, etc.—not the entire undertaking—and comments on the principal results attained: the number of establishments, the number of persons employed and their occupations, sex and age; size of establishment and their distribution in the several provinces of the country.—*R. Fubini.*

**9241. UNSIGNED.** Water power development in British Columbia with unusual features. *Contract Record & Engin. Rev.* 43(3) Jan. 15, 1930: 52-56.

**9242. VAN NORMAN, LOUIS E.** American industry abroad. *Current Hist.* 31(5) Feb. 1930: 883-889.—International migration of industry has assumed vast proportions; there are nearly 2,000 independent or branch American factories in foreign lands and machinery is taking first place among our exports. In Europe, Americans are confronted by the growing idea of continental solidarity evidenced by efforts at rationalization and at a European Economic Union. The recovery of Europe means larger sales of American goods in European markets which now take 46% of our exports.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

**9243. WEST, AUGUSTUS P. and TAGUIBAO, H.** Philippine camphor. *Philippine J. Sci.* 41(2) Feb. 1930: 103-118.

**9244. WILLIS, WILLIAM A., and others.** The metal producing industries in 1929. A symposium on the past year's activities in the non-ferrous field. *Metal Indus.* 28(1) Jan. 1930: 4-13.

**9245. WISSELINK, J.** The present condition of the English cotton industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 152-169.—Concentration is being attempted as a solution of the difficulties of the English cotton industry. Though England's 57,136,000 spindles—directly and indirectly supporting 5,000,000 people—are concentrated in Lancashire, the total is made up of many moderate-sized mills, rather than of large single factories. There is very little vertical integration; though there has been some tendency toward direct sale by finishing firms, the industry is still typically divided into four distinct phases: (1) spinning, (2) weaving, (3) finishing, and (4) trading. This classification is not only functional, but geographical as well. The dependence of the industry on export trade makes the marked decline of export markets serious. The spinning branch, though suffering from a distinctly bad financial condition, and having heavy fixed interest charges, is basically inconvenienced by its unfavorable technical position. Proposals calling only for a general refinancing do not strike at this basic difficulty. The plan, however, of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation has been modified to suit the needs of the industry. The English industry is heavily handicapped in competition with Japanese, Indian, and Chinese production—now supplying much of the market formerly served by the English industry: (1) by its much higher labor costs and indirect costs, the latter ensuing from shorter hours of labor and working with single shifts; and (2) by its irrational methods of production and selling. From the standpoint of specialization, size of mill, and transportation costs, England is in a satisfactory condition, though the large number of small commercial houses hampers the expansion of

factories. On the other hand, the need of small mills to have their own special export houses in order to maintain their existence in the declining foreign market makes a solution of this point difficult, and makes the rationalization of production well-nigh impossible. Improvement can be effected only by a complete vertical combination of spinning, weaving, and finishing, whereby, besides the rationalization of the spinning mills, at least as much attention could be paid to the state of the weaving branch, and, above everything, efficient trade organization be created. Although less desirable in a technical-organization sense, much might be achieved by the creation of a corporation consisting of some horizontal combinations with very far reaching interlocking relationships. The industries in other countries will therefore do well to reckon seriously with the possibility of the formation in England of a big complete vertical trust with its own selling organization, or some equivalent corporation composed of closely interlocked horizontal groups.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 8741, 8744, 9073, 9142, 9245, 9262, 9388, 9395, 9435-9436, 9438, 9473, 9477, 9507, 9582)

**9246. BLACK, MARVIN M., Jr.** Americanizing Europe. *Outlook & Independent.* 153(11) Nov. 13, 1929: 409-411.—European countries are copying many of America's methods of production and habits of consumption. Methods of manufacturing, assembling, and distributing automobiles are becoming Americanized because they are being increasingly directed by United States firms. Other American characteristics that are becoming more conspicuous in European countries are standardization and mass production, chain stores, and glaring electric signs. Russia is adopting American methods more rapidly probably than any other country because American firms are being employed as technical advisers in the development of Soviet industry.—*H. B. Killough.*

**9247. DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF.** Die Überwälzung der Monopolwirkungen im wirtschaftlichen Konzentrationsprozess. [The shifting of the effects of monopoly in the process of economic concentration.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 130(4) Apr. 1929: 481-504.—A discussion of the various claims made in behalf of cartels and other forms of industrial combinations in the light of the theory of monopoly price. Most of the current literature considers only the production aspects; the effect on the consumer is not observed, primarily because strong organizations do not draw attention to them. Detailed studies of steel and other combinations reveal a tendency on the part of those who bear the burden of the earlier concentration to build up protective mechanisms. There are marked examples of this among the labor organizations. The entire problem is so fluid in its present stage that an effort to readapt theory to new circumstances is thwarted by the difficulty of distinguishing relatively permanent from purely experimental factors.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

**9248. FOLSOM, M. B.** The thirteen-month calendar. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 218-226.—The present calendar is unsatisfactory because of: (1) the variation in the number of days in the month from 28 to 31; (2) the fact that the month is not a multiple of the week; and (3) the instability due to the fact that the date of the month each year falls on a different



day of the week from the preceding year. The adoption of a thirteen-month calendar, sponsored by the League of Nations, and favored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, various governmental departments, and a large number of important corporations, would make possible much more exact business planning: there would be comparability of periods, a more rapid turn over of accounts because of the addition of an extra day of monthly settlement, a more accurate ascertainment of costs and a more convenient and economic scheduling of production. A notable advantage would come as the result of the placement of all holidays on Mondays, thus giving workers a double day, and avoiding mid-week shut-downs. Objections to the project are chiefly based on sentiment and conservatism: the objection to the new calendar because of the indivisibility of 13 months by four for quarterly closings, reports, etc., is not valid because the week is planned to be the base period under the new arrangement, and quarters of thirteen weeks would be highly satisfactory. Experiences of various of the more than 70 large concerns using the new system in this country are given.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9249. GILBRETH, LILLIAN M. The management movement in Japan. *Management Rev.* 19(2) Feb. 1930: 38-44.—This is a report by an American delegate on the interest shown by Japanese delegates in the sessions held by the Scientific Management Section of the World Engineering Congress. Japan has accepted the principles of scientific management and she is busy applying them to her industries. Though the management movement is still in its early stages in Japan, there are evidences that she will not only apply scientific management to her own activities but that she will make significant contributions in technique for the use of other countries.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

9250. HOMAN, PAUL T. Industrial combination as surveyed in recent literature. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(2) Feb. 1930: 345-375.—Recent books indicate a general belief in the inadequacy or ineptness of the present antitrust laws. There is, however, no consensus upon the nature of the shortcomings. Evidence is notably lacking whereupon to build an appropriate policy in respect of monopolistic practices and forms of organization.—*P. T. Homan.*

9251. HUNT, BISHOP C. Recent English company law reform. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 170-183.—The act of 1928 introduced important and in some respects drastic modification of the then existing English Companies Law. More stringent regulation is provided for the issue and sale of securities, more complete prospectus information being required, and subterfuges which had come to be used in evading previous requirements are blocked. Shares may not yet be sold at a discount at the time of issue by, or with the knowledge and consent of, the issuing company, and no-par stock is still illegal. Full accounts and statements are required, and periodical audits are given a greater emphasis. The liabilities attaching to the directorship have been substantially increased. Amalgamation is facilitated, and 90% majorities are not empowered to form consolidations. Dissenting minorities, in any company action, can appeal only to the courts. The reforms will tend to meet the most common abuses, will require more publicity of company affairs, and will guard further the interests of the small investor.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9252. JESERICH, KURT. Entwicklung und gegenwärtiger Stand der gemischtwirtschaftlichen Unternehmung. [The development and present status of mixed private and public enterprises (in Germany).] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 19(23) Dec. 10, 1929: 1703-1726.—A "mixed private and public enterprise" is one organized according to private law in which capital and management are shared jointly by private and public

corporations. The first such enterprise was formed in 1905 between the Rhenish-Westphalian Electricity Works and the cities of Essen, Gelsenkirchen, and Mühlheim. At present, the principal legal forms of these enterprises are the joint stock company (*Aktien-Gesellschaft*) and the limited liability company (*Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung*). Since 1905, their development has been uncertain and relatively limited. In 1925 approximately 85% of all Prussian business undertakings were purely private, 14% public, and only 1% in the mixed form. The percentage of mixed forms was highest in the electric, gas, and water utilities, amounting to 18.28%. The developments of the past 20 years show: (1) that the mixed enterprise has lost ground to the private company wholly capitalized and controlled by public corporations; and (2) that the proportion of capital invested by public corporations in the mixed enterprises has gradually increased. The private enterprise and the mixed enterprise are both losing ground. (7 tables.)—*R. H. Walls.*

9253. LEMOINE, ROBERT-J. La concentration des entreprises en Belgique. [The concentration of enterprises in Belgium.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 21-2(3) Jun. 1929: 483-511.—Industrial concentration in Belgium generally takes the form of the *Konzern*. The shortage of domestic sources of supply for raw materials leads to efforts to control foreign companies which supplements this deficiency. The banks play an increasingly important role in the industrial companies. Detailed figures as to various participations are given.—*Harry D. Gideonse.*

9254. LUFFT, HERMAN. Die Ausfuhr Kartelle von U. S. A. [The export cartels of the United States.] *Deutsche Volkswirt.* 4(5) Nov. 1, 1929: 150-151.—A short survey on the Webb-Lawrence Act and United States exports under its influence, including the development of the law, the extent of cooperation of exporters through Webb associations, and a discussion of the products involved.—*R. M. Weidenhammer.*

9255. P., I. H. Corporations; reorganization; disregarding corporate entity; rights of dissenting minority shareholders. *California Law Rev.* 17(5) Jul. 1929: 557-565.—The shareholders of an insolvent company authorize the directors to form a new corporation for the purpose of refinancing the enterprise. The personnel and purposes of the new corporation are substantially the same as those of the old, the new shares being distributed among the former shareholders in proportion to their holdings. Must an objecting shareholder accept these shares, or may he resist any distribution, or hold the directors liable in damages for an illegal distribution of the capital stock? In the recent California case, *Conway v. Citrus Belt Land Company et al.* the court, deciding against the complaining shareholder, held that such a transaction was not a violation of the California statute forbidding the distribution of the assets of a corporation to the shareholders, on the ground that the new corporation was only a reorganization and continuation of the old. The doctrine of "disregarding the corporate entity" has been invoked frequently in California, but never before to legalize a transaction which otherwise would have been a clear violation of State statute as well as of the principles of corporate reorganization. This decision would seem to permit the evasion of regulatory statutes, and force creditors and shareholders to enter into contractual relations with a reorganized corporation on the theory that it is practically the same and just as good as the old one, though with a new financial structure.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

9256. PEARLS, SIDNEY. The Companies Act, 1929. *Accountant.* 82(2879) Feb. 8, 1930: 183-187.—This article deals with certain sections of the new British Act which have already become the subject of controversy.—*H. F. Taggart.*



9257. POTTIER, A. La réglementation du vote plural dans les sociétés par actions. [The regulation of plural voting in stock companies.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Feb. 15, 1930: 129-143.

9258. UNSIGNED. Cartels in Poland. *Polish Econ.* 5(1) Jan. 1930: 5-7.

9259. WILLIAMS, JOHN H. Is there an optimum size of organization? *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 15(1) Feb. 1930: 22-31.—There is no optimum size for organizations in general. While, theoretically, there is no optimum size for any particular organization, practically, there is, dependent on the personal equation, the extent to which authority is decentralized, and whether accounting procedure is so standardized as to permit effective comparison between units of the business as a stimulus to unit managers. Organizations reach a critical point in their existence when they have become too large for one-man domination, and have not yet become adjustable to multiple control. Necessary adjustments for multiple control are the replacing of the idea of authority on the basis of birth, ownership, or rank by the concept of fitness and function; substitution of leadership for authority; setting up accounts in conformity with authority, and introduction of a flexible budget. Non-financial incentives are very important, but money rewards are best understood and still more effective. The discussion following this paper revealed both agreement and disagreement with Williams' statements, the general sentiment being that effective size will be determined by capacity of executives, that a different type of executive is needed for the future, and that the problem is largely one of controlling the human and psychological elements through scientific instruments to be developed by management.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 9449, 9452, 9462, 9555)

9260. ALLCORN, JAMES. Trustees in bankruptcy. *Accountants' J.* 47(562) Feb. 1930: 769-776.—A description of the duties of a trustee in bankruptcy under British laws.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9261. AULD, G. P. Investment trusts. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 12(7) Oct. 1929: 57-60; (8) Nov. 1929: 62-68; (9) Dec. 1929: 71-75; 13(1) Jan. 1930: 78-81.—The first part of the article is a general survey of the investment trust, dealing with the definition of this form of organization, its recent rapid increase in this country, and the types of investment trusts to be found. Specific concerns are used as examples of the matters brought out and certain statistics are given. The rest of the article is devoted to a study of one of the most difficult accounting problems in connection with investment trusts, namely, the valuation of stock dividends received. Three possibilities are discussed. (1) The dividend may be assigned no value, its receipt therefore giving rise to no book income. (2) The stock received may be given a value equal to the amount charged to surplus on its account by the issuing company. An income of this amount would be recognized by the recipient. (3) The stock received may be valued at market price, thus giving rise to book income of this amount. The first treatment corresponds to the federal income tax procedure following the decision of *Eisner v. Macomber*. It is also the procedure apparently favored by most accountants and many economists. The author analyzes the Supreme Court decision, however, as deciding only that Congress has no right, on technical constitutional grounds, to tax stock dividends, and not that they were not actually income. The second scheme is apparently favored by a recent stock exchange ruling, although this ruling does not bar other

methods. The third is a method favored and actually employed by numerous large holders of investments, especially investment trusts, on the ground of logic. The author argues at some length in favor of this practice, although he does not go so far as to say that it is universally acceptable. The conclusion he arrives at for the guidance of the public accountant is that the auditor can scarcely refuse to certify to statements which include income from stock dividends "provided: (1) that the item is separately set out in the income statement, (2) that the investment account as a whole is conservatively stated, and (3) that any excess of such credits over the stated value of the stock dividend as charged to earned surplus by the issuing corporation not to be used by the receiving corporation for the payment of cash dividends."—*H. F. Taggart.*

9262. BARBER, J. H. Budgeting and forecasting in an individual company. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 11(12) Feb. 15, 1930: 741-758.—A budget should be designed for an individual company to the end of profitable operation. Getting back to fundamentals is of value in obtaining executive significance for accounting data. An example of a composite invoice for the month's sales is given which illustrates the point. Forecasting and sales plans are scheduled, with the emphasis on the adjustment of schedules to trends to assure adequate profits and the checking and enforcement of the budget.—*J. C. Gibson.*

9263. BIRNBAUM, SERGE. Essai d'application de la comptabilité standard à l'analyse du prix de revient dans l'industrie du papier. [An attempt to apply standard accounting procedure to the analysis of cost of production in the paper industry.] *Le Papier.* 33(1) Jan. 15, 1930: 17-27.

9264. BOSTON, H. R. Rebuilding antiquated cost systems. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 11(10) Jan. 15, 1930: 619-626.—Cost systems may be weak in material records, others in labor records, or burden data. To tackle the cost system repair job the natural thing is to tackle each element separately in the order of relative importance of each to the particular plant. A knowledge of economics and a program of scientific research will aid in rebuilding.—*J. C. Gibson.*

9265. CASSEL, J. C. Accounting for fully depreciated assets. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 11(11) Feb. 1, 1930: 681-701.—Several forms of depreciation schedules are presented in detail by the author together with appropriate discussion and comment.—*J. C. Gibson.*

9266. DERBY, F. C. Accounting for granite quarries. *J. Accountancy.* 49(1) Jan. 1930: 28-32.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9267. DICKSEE, L. R. The nature of goodwill. *Accountants' J.* 47(561) Jan. 1930: 641-644.—Goodwill is not the capitalized value of the surplus profits of a business, as is apparently popularly supposed. This is a common formula for valuing goodwill, but goodwill actually is the present value of future excess profits. Capitalization of past profits is worth while only insofar as future profits can be predicted therefrom. Cyclical and other fluctuations make dependence solely upon past profits a dangerous expedient. Neither is goodwill a mere matter of sentimental attachment, as is evidenced by the large profits of many concerns where this feature is entirely lacking. Two forms of goodwill whose importance is often lost sight of consist in goodwill of employees and goodwill of those from whom supplies are purchased. These forms of goodwill cannot be measured, but are very real. Patents and trademarks are components of goodwill. They cannot be separated in practice, however the provisions of the new companies act with respect to their separate showing on the balance sheet may be interpreted.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9268. FRANCKEL, LEOPOLD. Accounting for the fur trader. *J. Accountancy.* 49(1) Jan. 1930: 10-27.—*H. F. Taggart.*



9269. GUTIÉRREZ SÁNCHEZ, MIGUEL. La contabilidad en relación con los contratistas. [Accounting in relation to contractors.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 3 (3) Sep. 1929: 129-151.

9270. MEYERHEIM, HUGO. Die Prüfung der Verfahren zur mechanischen Buchführung nach psychotechnischen Gesichtspunkten. [Testing the operation of mechanical bookkeeping from the psycho-technical point of view.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 25-29.—The author seeks to determine whether antiquated methods, carried over from the pre-machine era, have persisted after the adoption of calculating machines has made them meaningless and superfluous.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

9271. NAUGHTEN, T. E. Depreciation and redemption funds. *Accountants' J.* 47 (561) Jan. 1930: 694-698.—The writer presents a graphic demonstration of two propositions. "(1) A Depreciation Fund to replace a wasting asset is a charge against profits, but (2) a Redemption Fund to repay a liability is an appropriation of profits." These statements mean that a reserve for depreciation is built up through charges to operations, while a reserve for sinking fund is established by means of charges to surplus.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9272. PAIN, J. G. The statistical side of cinema accounts. *Accountants' J.* 47 (561) Jan. 1930: 689-693.—This is a description of a method of obtaining a weekly statement of the operations of one or more moving picture theaters.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9273. PETTIT, R. D. Punched hole accounting. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 11 (10) Jan. 15, 1930: 627-633.—The use of tabulator equipment can be advantageously adapted to all cost, statistical, and accounting problems where a volume of detail is involved.—*J. C. Gibson.*

9274. ROTHRAUFF, G. A. Standard costs in the illuminating and industrial glass industry. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 11 (9) Jan. 1, 1930: 553-570.—"Keen competition did not enter the glass industry until comparatively recent years, so that the industry as a whole has been somewhat slow in applying modern cost methods." The author presents an outline for departmentalization and the determination of standards. The necessity for preparing the organization, presenting of plans to the executive in an interesting manner, educating the staff, and interpreting results is fundamental.—*J. C. Gibson.*

9275. SCHROER, HILDEGARD. Die Hauptwerke der amerikanischen Buchhaltungsliteratur unter besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer Einstellung zur Bilanz und zur Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung. [The outstanding books of American accounting literature with special reference to the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement.] *Z. f. Handelswissensch. Forsch.* 23 (2) Feb. 1929: 49-82; (3) Mar. 1929: 97-111.—The volumes of Kester, Montgomery, Finney, Couchman, Scott, Bliss, McKinsey, Hatfield, and Cole were studied for their views on balance sheets and profit and loss statements. The article presents a sketch of the development and the fundamental problems of American accounting literature; comparisons with German accounting literature are made. The principal concepts, the form and structure of balance sheet, the quantitative limitation of certain balance sheet items, problems of valuation, and the form and content of the profit and loss statement are dealt with. The author believes that the discussion of theoretical problems is relatively neglected.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

9276. WITTMAN, C. W. Costing public accounting engagements. *J. Accountancy.* 49 (1) Jan. 1930: 33-41.—*H. F. Taggart.*

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 8804, 8887, 9066, 9135, 9530)

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 9058, 9214, 9588, 9613, 9617)

9277. BARDOUX, JACQUES. Le transcontinental Africain. *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22 (3) Mar. 1930: 495-510.—Possession of colonial empire is an essential condition of economic prosperity for the French Republic. In order to complete its economic work in Africa, the problem of the Transsaharan railway must be solved.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9278. BONNECARRÈRE. Prolongement du chemin de fer du Togo. [Extension of the Central Railroad of Togo.] *Bull. Périodique de Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (74) Feb. 1930: 36-39.—The economic resources of Togo are sufficient to assure a steady and profitable traffic were the present central railroad to be extended beyond its present provisional terminal at Atkapamé; further, the fertile region which would be tapped, were the present line doubled in length, would be developed rapidly, and raw materials would be added to the world commerce.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9279. CORDEMOY, PIERRE. French development work in Indo-China. *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (85) Jan. 1930: 13-27.—The article treats largely of the railways in France's Far Eastern possession as one phase of "the great public works undertaken by France since her settlement in Indo-China." The information is drawn largely from *Les Travaux Publics de l'Indo-Chine* by A. A. Pouyanne, member of the French Board of Roads and Bridges. The article discusses the history of the French Indo-China railway system, its construction, situation, and prospects, proposed extensions, the value of its permanent way and rolling-stock, and the conditions of its improvement.—*F. J. Warne.*

9280. DAVIES, ASHTON. The co-ordination of transport. *J. Inst. Transport.* 11 (6) Apr. 1930: 251-259.—Coordination of transport defined as a blending of transport in its different forms, and of the different units within each form, to provide the maximum of service at the minimum of cost. The amalgamation of British railways into four large systems in 1923 was the biggest step in this direction. Further coordination is necessary, however, first within the rail, motor, and other transport industries themselves; second, between the rail and motor industries.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9281. FANG FU-AN. A review of China's railways. *China Critic.* 3 (4) Jan. 1930: 82-85.—Statistics show a remarkable depletion of rolling stock and a falling off of revenue, caused by military seizure and control of stock, irregular taxation by local warlords, and military damage. The excellent condition of the Japanese-leased South Manchuria Railway points the contrast, but it is hoped that contemplated unification will restore order, and that a windfall from the returned Boxer indemnities will enable China to effect needed improvements and finish the Canton-Hankow line.—*H. B. Elliston.*

9282. LAUCK, LEE G. The railways work for the tax collector. *Transportation.* 6 (4) Apr. 1930: 11-12.—Railways of the United States pay more than 400 million dollars in annual taxes, or 6.3 cents of every dollar of revenue they earn. In addition, they pay hundreds of millions of indirect taxes, through the materials they buy, wages they pay, and the like. Nearly a quarter of the railway plant is devoted to earning a net revenue sufficient to pay taxes on the whole plant. Railway taxes during the last seven years have exceeded dividends to railway stockholders.—*J. H. Parmelee.*



9283. MONKSWELL, LORD. *Railway progress in France and Belgium.* *Discovery.* 11(121) Jan. 1930: 17-19.

9284. SANYAL, NALINAKSHA. *Indian railways, 1925-28.* *Calcutta Rev.* 33(2-3) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 122-147.

9285. SPEARE, CHARLES F. *Whence the urge for railroad consolidation.* *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(8) Feb. 1930: 737-738.—*Helen Slade.*

9286. UNSIGNED. *Le chemin de fer de la baie d'Hudson. [The Hudson Bay railroad.]* *Rev. Générale d. Chemins de Fer.* 49(4) Apr. 1930: 367-369.—The Canadian National is completing a rail line about 500 miles in length, at a cost of \$30,000,000, to connect The Pas, on the Saskatchewan River, with Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay. This will afford an export outlet shorter than the present route for Canadian Wheat through Montreal or New York, at a considerable saving in transportation costs.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

9287. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H. *Consolidation of value from transportation angle.* *Railway Age.* 88(16) Apr. 19, 1930: 916-918.—Generally approves recent railway consolidation plan issued by Interstate Commerce Commission. The consolidation program will now go forward expeditiously. New and further legislation may be necessary. Economies to be derived from consolidation are often overstated, but it would be difficult to overstate its value from a transportation and operating standpoint. Consolidation will enable the railways to enlarge units, to better distribute equipment, to eliminate inequalities of car and power supply, to expedite freight movement, to use terminals more intensively, and to bring about many intangible improvements in service to the public.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 8767, 8776, 8781, 8790, 8796, 8827)

9288. COLSON, C. *Revue des questions de transports—La navigation intérieure en 1927 et 1928.* [Review of transportation questions—Inland navigation (in France) in 1927 and 1928.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 142(423) Feb. 10, 1930: 301-312.—Official data now available make possible a study of inland navigation in France showing comparative statistics for the years 1913 (the last before the war), 1925, and 1927 (1926 being omitted because of the distorting effect of the English miners' strike on movements of oil, an important element in inland water traffic). Omitting data for Alsace-Lorraine, the kilometric tonnage for 1928 (about 48,120,000 kmt) is approximately equal to that for 1913 and 14.4% in excess of that for 1927. Figures for rail movements of slow-train goods traffic, by contrast, show (excluding data for Alsace-Lorraine) an increase from 25,777,000 kmt in 1913 to 37,286,000 kmt in 1928, a gain of 44.5%. Explanation of this contrast is found in two facts: (1) all the more important inland waterways, except the Seine, are in the regions devastated by the war; (2) the water carriers were free to resume service after the war to such an extent as seemed profitable to them and on such terms as they pleased, while the rail carriers were required to restore complete service regardless of its profitability and, in fact, at a serious loss when they resumed operations. An important feature of the present situation is that the traditional division of traffic between rail carriers and water carriers has been disturbed. The water carriers hauled 18% less oil—a commodity bulky in proportion to its value—in 1927 than in 1913 but 40% more of the products of industry—valuable in proportion to their bulk—in 1927 than in 1913. In the rehabilitation of inland water transportation the Office of Navigation has played an important part. Established in 1912 with

large, vaguely defined powers and an individual budget, it acquired new functions as a result of the war. At present, among other things, this agency of government operates ports and traction services directly and maintains partial ownership and management interest in certain private corporations which it has created. It has organized a company (*la Compagnie générale de traction*) to install electric traction on the most used canals in Northern France. Assuming a credit in the budget of 1930 of 50 millions for waterways and making proper charges for wages, salaries, and other government expenditures not covered by this amount, Colson estimates total expenses for waterways aggregating at least 85 to 90 millions for the year. Revenues received by the State from inland water navigation will not equal half the aggregate expenses to say nothing of contributing to return on, or amortization of, capital.—*W. M. Duffus.*

9289. KUTZ, C. W. *Ohio River canalization—its history and possibilities.* *Engin. News-Rec.* 104(11) Mar. 13, 1930: 432-441.—When the Ohio River became a highway of commerce its usefulness was found to be seriously limited by: (1) the falls at Louisville; and (2) seasonal fluctuations in the flow of water. The obstacle to navigation at Louisville, where there is a low water drop of 26 feet in 2 miles, was attacked by the construction by a Kentucky corporation 100 years ago of a toll canal around the falls. The obstacle to navigation resulting from variations in the flow of water has been removed, it is believed, by the recently completed canalization of the river to give a navigable depth of 9 feet from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cairo, Ill. Prior to 1879 the federal government confined its activities on the Ohio to removing snags and building contracting dikes at points where they were most needed. In 1879 Congress authorized the construction of the Davis Island lock and dam, five miles below Pittsburgh, and this project was completed in 1885. In 1910 Congress authorized the improvement of the entire river to provide a navigable depth of 9 feet throughout. This was to be effected by a number of low-lift movable dams each with a lock chamber 600×110 feet. Forty-nine such locks and dams including some built before 1910 or nearing completion in that year, have been constructed. The improvement "was planned solely in the interest of navigation, and . . . serves in no way to reduce flood heights or to regulate flood discharge." The total first cost of the canalization, after allowance for accrued depreciation on certain locks and dams replaced before their useful lives had expired in order to improve the service, was \$115,000,000, which is less than one-third of the cost of the Panama Canal. Total annual charges will aggregate \$7,703,000. Colonel Kutz estimates total annual savings in transportation costs effected by the use of the Ohio River as follows: 1925, more than \$5,000,000; 1926, \$6,911,600; 1927, \$7,098,600; 1928, \$7,796,000. In his computations he makes use of data as to costs and plant performance supplied by the principal users of the river, includes charges for depreciation and allows 6% interest on the investment in floating equipment by private carriers, who do the bulk of the hauling, and on the investment in privately owned terminals. Tonnage figures for 1928 show a total of 20,938,267 with the leading items as follows: coal and coke, 9,160,766; sand and gravel, 8,749,233; iron and steel, short haul, 1,063,216. Now that the river is completely canalized, it is expected that there will be a large movement of coal over it from West Virginia to St. Louis, at an estimated saving over existing rail rates of 75 cents per ton, and that the tonnage of iron and steel products shipped down the river from Pittsburgh for Memphis and Baton Rouge will increase from the 1928 tonnage of 260,000 to a tonnage of 440,000. The Ohio will not attain its full usefulness, however, until



the railroads cooperate as freely in the establishment of joint river and rail rates as they now do in the establishment of joint all-rail rates. (Eleven photographs, a map, a chart showing slackwater improvement, a tonnage graph for 1928, and engineering details concerning the dams, locks, lock gates, and navigable passes employed.)—*W. M. Duffus*.

**9290. MORSE, C. A.** Inland waterways will shorten length of rail haul. *Railway Age*. 88 (17) Apr. 26, 1930: 969-971.—Any branch line from which a railway does not secure 250 or 300 miles of main line haul is a liability and not an asset. The tendency to develop waterways, particularly those of the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, will tend to reduce main line movement to market by rail, and will thus tend to make that movement less remunerative at present rates.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

**9291. OTTE, FRIEDRICH.** Shipping in China and Chinese shipping abroad. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6 (2) Feb. 1930: 123-152.—The author, erstwhile Professor of Private Economy at the National University at Peiping, has brought together statistical material relating to the proportions of the shipping of the Chinese and foreign nations in the foreign trade of China, and of the participation of Chinese vessels in the shipping of foreign ports, those of far eastern countries from Japan to British India. In the former regard, evidence is advanced on the changing positions of the British, German, Japanese, and Norwegian shipping in Chinese trade from 1900 to 1928, and in the latter regard, indication is given of the inconsiderable importance anywhere of Chinese participation. Finally, brief comment is made upon inland steam navigation and upon Chinese shipbuilding.—*A. H. Cole*.

**9292. OWEN, D. J.** The port of London authority. *World Ports*. 17 (8) Jun. 1929: 547-570.

**9293. THOMSON, LESLIE R.** The St. Lawrence navigation and power project. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (1) Feb. 1930: 86-107.—This article is an analysis of a recent study, *The St. Lawrence navigation and power project*, by H. G. Moulton, C. S. Morgan and A. H. Lee, of the Brookings Institution. The main argument of the book is summarized: (1) 27 feet is a satisfactory channel depth in view of the use to which the waterway would be put. (2) The navigational cost of the waterway is estimated at \$742,000,000 as a capital amount, and as either \$40,000,000 or \$36,000,000 in annual charges, depending on the allocation of costs between power and navigation. Traffic is estimated at a maximum of 10,500,000 short tons, of which grain would constitute about 60%. As a mean of the two annual charges, the annual cost would be \$3.50 per ton. Transferring the argument to grain alone this would be a cost of about 11 cents per bushel, although the saving to grain shippers is found to be but 4 cents. The project is accordingly condemned. The study of capital charges is criticized by the reviewer as involving the most unfavorable possible distribution between navigation and power, "with no discussion or indication of the existence of other figures." The addition of a capital charge of 20% on the ground that expenditures for public works are usually under-estimated the reviewer considers unjustified. Likewise criticized is the inclusion of \$250,000,000 for deepening harbors on the Great Lakes in the estimated cost of the waterway, the reviewer challenging "the inclusion of such capital charge without taking cognizance in the subsequent analysis of those benefits that flow to the cities and towns concerned by the creation of those harbor and port facilities." The reviewer concludes that a fair estimate of navigational capital cost is about \$425,000,000 rather than \$712,000,000. Further, that the annual charges would be much nearer \$30,000,000 than \$40,000,000. The traffic estimate of 10,563,000 tons is stated to be extremely low, in view of present traffic through the

shallow channel, and the rate of increase of that traffic during the past decade.—*John D. Sumner*.

**9294. UNSIGNED.** Le mouvement des ports. [The commerce of the (Rumanian) ports.] *Roumanie Econ.* 4 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 110-114.

**9295. UNSIGNED.** Recent developments in American shipping. *Conference Board Bull.* (35) Nov. 15, 1929: 281-284.

## TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entry 9603)

**9296. UNSIGNED.** Communication systems of the USSR. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 5 (1) Jan. 1, 1930: 5-7.—Since 1922 the rehabilitation of the communication systems has continued steadily. In the postal service, 60% of the populated localities are now reached, whereas only 3% were reached before the war. The mileage of the postal service routes has tripled since 1917, and airmail lines have been established. Rural deliveries were inaugurated in 1925. The postal carriers perform such additional functions as taking subscriptions for newspapers and magazines and selling books. The electrical communications—telephone, telegraph, and radio—have been unified into one system, permitting maximum efficiency in the utilization of pole lines and other equipment. Carrier-current apparatus permits simultaneous transmission of telegraph and telephone messages over the same wires. The pre-war magneto, local battery telephone exchanges have been replaced by modern common battery semi-automatic equipment. Full automatic central office equipment has been installed in Moscow, Rostrov and Odessa. High-powered radio stations broadcast both on short wave lengths and over the telephone wires. The five year program of radio distribution plans to have radio receiving sets in 35% of peasant dwellings and 50% of urban houses. The communications system is included in the federal budget. Revenues have increased steadily from 136 million rubles in 1925 to 190 million rubles in 1929. Profits from operation during recent years have been re-invested in new construction and capital repairs. These profits amounted to 40 million rubles in 1929. During the next five years it is planned to expend 308 million rubles (\$158,000,000) on capital investments for communications, divided 57% for telephone construction, 11% for telegraph installation, 22% for buildings, and 10% for the postal service.—*Karl K. Van Meter*.

## AERIAL TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entry 9224)

**9297. BURNEY, DENNISTOUN.** Empire air communications. *United Empire*. 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 135-142.—The British empire needs "a home market of continental dimensions" if it is to rival the United States in economic strength. This possibility depends on the efficiency of imperial communications, in which the chief improvements will come by way of aviation. Civil aviation, therefore, should be liberally subsidized. "The burden of the cost must fall on the empire as a whole," the British government starting the fund with some £10,000,000 a year and "each state contributing to its capacity."—*Carter Goodrich*.

**9298. CLOGETT, BRICE.** Air transportation and its legal problems. *Aviation*. 28 (13) March 29, 1930: 636-639.—Two legal problems in connection with air transportation are: (1) Who shall regulate? What form shall such regulation take? (2) Shall the carrying of United States mail by air transport continue to be arranged through contracts between a limited number of noncompeting companies and the post office depart-



ment? It is generally agreed that regulation by the federal and the state governments cannot be conflicting. State legislation cannot constitutionally place an unreasonable burden on interstate commerce. No provision is made in our federal laws for regulating the financing of airplane companies or for exercising control over rates. With reference to the carrying of mail, the main difference between rail and air transport seems to be that by an act of Congress of 1838 every railroad is a post road, while under the existing law, air mail contracts are awarded by the postmaster general upon competitive bids. Practically all railroads carry the mails, but the post office department refuses to permit competing air transport companies to serve as such carriers.—*H. L. Jome.*

9299. DUNWOODY, HALSEY. Air express progress. *Engineers & Engineering*. 47(3) Mar. 1930: 59-60.

9300. ROCCA, CARLO. Il rendimento economico del traffico aereo. [The profitable operation of air transportation.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 52-66.—The percentage of utilization of the carrying capacity offered is of great importance in determining the profitability of operation in air transport and small variations in this percentage can produce enormous differences in the cost per ton-kilometer transported. The author examines the conditions of cost and of return in the air transportation industry in Germany, the Netherlands, England, France, United States, and Italy, taking as bases (1) the cost per ton-kilometer of capacity and the percentage of utilization of this capacity on the part of the public and thus the cost per ton-kilometer transported; and (2) the average traffic receipts per ton-kilometer transported. He finds that on the average in the Netherlands receipts cover 65% of the cost, in England 60%, in German 23%, in France 22%, whereas in the United States, on account of the predominant contribution which receipts from air mail make to the total air traffic, there is actually a net economic return. The air transportation companies should therefore direct their efforts to increase the transportation of air mail.—*Mario Saibante.*

9301. UNSIGNED. México y la aviación. [Mexico and aviation.] *Crisol, Rev. de Crítica*. 1(4) Apr. 1929: 46-52.

9302. UNSIGNED. De ontwikkeling van de Indische luchtvaart. [The development of Dutch East Indian aviation.] *Mededeelingen d. Regeering omtrent enkele Onderwerpen v. Algemeen Belang*. May 1929: 95-110.—In 1927 some large companies in the Netherlands established an East Indian Company for aviation (the K.N.I.L.M.); a contract with the government was entered into. At the end of 1928 regular air services in Java were started; the first lines were Batavia to Bandung and Batavia to Semarang. In 1929 a regular service Batavia to Surabaia was commenced.—*Cécile Rothe.*

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 8934, 8994, 9000, 9028, 9140, 9159, 9166, 9172-9174, 9190, 9194, 9242, 9254, 9291, 9294, 9329, 9516, 9529, 9608, 9612, 9619)

9303. BALDWIN, CHARLES F. Markets for sawmill and woodworking machinery in Australia, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, British Malaya, and Netherlands East Indies. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #670. 1930: pp. 38.

9304. DEUTSCH, OTTO. Weltwirtschaft, 1929. [International commerce in 1929.] *Panuropa*. 6(1) Jan. 1930: 19-22.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

9305. FREYMARK, HERMANN. A közép-európai kereskedelmi politika céljai és utjai. [The aims and methods of commercial policy in central Europe.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 74(10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 609-623.—The basis for the movement for a closer union between the central European countries, Austria-Hungary and Germany, which has been in progress since the beginning of the 19th century, was the recognition that they would be in a position to expand their markets and to develop their industries in important products to a position of independence and dominance. The World War and the peace treaties wiped out all previous attainments in this direction. But since the Geneva Economic Conference of 1927 the movement has become stronger, even in the newly-formed Central European States for the abandonment of tariff barriers and of commercial isolation.—*Eduard Vajna, Jr.*

9306. HELD, HERMANN J. Chronik der Handelsverträge 1925-1928. [Commercial treaties, 1925-1928.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 338-376.

9307. JASNY, N. Die Neuordnung der deutschen Getreidewirtschaft. [The reorganization of the German grain market.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 15(2) Jan. 10, 1930: 44-46.—The introduction of a sliding scale in connection with the German bread grain tariff is discussed, especially its effect on the existing import certificate system. Instead of the former fixed rate of 6.50 RM for wheat and 6 RM for rye, the rate will vary from 3.50 RM to 9.50 RM for wheat and from 3 to 9 RM for rye at the discretion of the government. The author is dubious about the practical working out of this arrangement. That the price of wheat and rye for the first four months of 1930 should be based on the average price prevailing during the period from Sep. 1 to Dec. 31, 1929, he does not approve, and he also criticizes the fact that the difference between wheat and rye prices is less than that in 1913. The import certificate value will no longer correspond with the tariff rate when the latter exceeds 6.50 RM for wheat and 6 RM for rye. The change will lead to decreased export of wheat and will not bring about an increase in the price of rye which was the main reason for the revision.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9308. KIPPS, J. The Greek currant trade. *Econ. Hist.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 137-153.—Control of the Greek currant trade, first under the government and then from 1905 to 1924 under the joint stock Privileged Company, has been based upon the retention within the country of an amount equal to a stated percentage of the exports. In 1925 the Central Currant Office was established. "The fundamental difference between the C.C.O. and previous organizations is that the industry is now controlled by a cooperative association. . . . If profits are earned they will accrue to the industry alone, while the incidence of losses will be more nearly on the grower than it has been since 1895." The writer finds little merit in the contention that valorization has "exploited" consumers of currants. He believes that it has worked an injustice on the Greek people as a whole in depriving them of products that might have been grown on the currant land, that it has increased competition for the Greek producers of wine grapes, and that it has added to the burden of growers of currants who were producing on the most economic basis and who would have survived in any case. Valorization has stood in the way of improvement and diversification of agriculture in the currant producing areas. On the other hand, the present organization, involving the cooperation of growers, is a distinct advance, and the well-managed and organized Currant Office "will probably extend its hold on the international market and may thus reduce the scope of retention even though it is unlikely to abolish it."—*L. A. Wheeler.*

9309. KLEIN, HELMUT. Die deutschen Handelskammern im Auslande. [German Chambers of Com-



merce in foreign countries.] *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 244-258.

9310. LEES, SIR WILLIAM CLARE. Some aspects of trade with South America. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 78(4033) Mar. 7, 1930: 454-482.—The commercial history of the principal countries of South America "practically dates rom within the living memory of man." Brazil and Argentina afford examples of the benefits which the whole world secures through the development of virgin land by emigration and the application of the capital resources of some industrially advanced nations. The success of the British in South American trade may be attributed in large part to good will and certain friendships established among Latin Americans. Friendship counts for much in South America. The needs of Argentina and Great Britain are complementary. The position of Great Britain in Argentina's trade, compared with that of the United States, is unfavorable. It is probably due to the production of new lines of merchandise in the United States rather than to a decline in the sales of old lines. The manufacture and sale of motor cars, radios, gramophones, cinematograph goods, and sewing machines are some of the newer items in which Great Britain is backward. Standardization in equipment and capital investments by the United States in South America have had a strong adverse influence upon British trade. The disparity between British and United States trade with Brazil is due to the fact that Great Britain is not a coffee drinking nation. For example, in 1928 the United States bought seven million bags of Brazilian coffee while Great Britain bought only ten thousand.—*E. Van Cleaf.*

9311. McPHEE, E. T. Trade of the Commonwealth of Australia since the War. *Weltwirtsch. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 132-150.—Six pages are devoted to Commonwealth tariffs since 1906: increasingly intensive protection supplemented by anti-dumping duties and by bounties; preferential tariffs between United Kingdom and Australia; reciprocal tariff agreements with Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa; and discriminatory excise duties on Australian sugar from cane grown by colored (Kanaka) labor. The rest of the article deals with trade. Tables compare pre-war and post-war imports and exports—on the basis of value, countries of source and destination, and commodity groups—and some other factors in the international balance of payments. In pounds sterling, trade in 1927-1928 was nearly 100% greater than in 1913 and about 50% greater per capita; but, allowing for price changes, it had hardly kept pace with growth in population. The only striking change in composition of imports is in the "Oil, fats, and waxes" group, and due mainly to increased use of petroleum. The share of Great Britain in Australian imports has declined because of competition of other industrial nations and of the rising importance of commodities which she can not supply (e.g. petroleum, rubber, unmanufactured tobacco, etc.) American exports to Australia have increased from £10,909,000 to £35,000,000—from 13½% of the total to 23½%; and American investments in Australasia are estimated at £168,000,000. Of Australian exports, wheat and wool furnish a larger percentage than in 1913; minerals and metals and meats, a smaller percentage. These changes have affected the distribution of exports among countries—a smaller proportion going to Belgium and a larger to Italy, Egypt, Japan, Sweden, and the United States. More direct trading (instead of *via* England) has also increased the share taken by Russia. The wisdom of the protective policy is being seriously questioned. Trade is now depressed.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

9312. MORIARTY, DANIEL J. Foreign trade in fresh fruits. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #90. 1930: pp. 103.

9313. NÉRON, ÉDOUARD. Le problème douanier sarrois. [The customs problem of the Saar.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141(421) Dec. 10, 1929: 346-355.—The economic relations of the Saar are with Alsace and Lorraine and France generally, rather than with Germany. Agreements now in force between France and Germany (especially those of August, 1927, and February, 1928), have to some extent favored German trade with the region and have correspondingly caused a falling off of that with France. Nevertheless this trade is still important, amounting in the case of several companies in the Bas Rhin to 50 or even 60% of their total business. Under the terms of the Versailles treaty the present arrangements as to customs are to continue until 1935. French policy should insist upon a retention after 1935 of conditions as favorable to French manufacturers as those now in force.—*Lane W. Lancaster.*

9314. RITTER, KURT. Voraussetzungen und Bedeutung einer deutschpolnischen Roggenexportverständigung. [Prerequisites and importance of a German-Polish rye export agreement.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 15(6) Feb. 7, 1930: 217-220.—A sketch of conditions on the world rye market shows that Germany and Poland produce and export a large share of the world supply of rye. As competing countries they have suffered a number of disadvantages. At the same time, there are difficulties, both political and economic, in the way of an effective export agreement. A private export organization with government support established in both countries with mutual supervision is tentatively suggested, but the prevention of underbidding seems the most that can be hoped for.—*A. M. Hannay.*

9315. SHEN, CHENNAN. The sugar tariff. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 1-8.—China's consumption of foreign sugar has doubled since 1913 and now amounts to three times the amount of the domestic production. The author pleads for the development of the home industry so as to rid China of its dependence on foreign sugar. After consulting the sugar tariffs of other countries, a protective tariff for China is outlined. Consumers would be able to pay the slightly higher price which would thus be called for. That it would encourage the importation of foreign capital is not the least advantageous factor in the proposal.—*H. B. Elliston.*

9316. UNSIGNED. Beiträge zur Zahlungsbilanz Österreichs in den Jahren 1926-1928. [Austria's balance of payments, 1926-1928.] *Stat. Nachr.* 8(2) Feb. 25, 1930: 44-47.

9317. UNSIGNED. De richting van den export van Sumatra's Oostkust. [Exports from the east coast of Sumatra.] *Mededeel. v. de Handelsvereniging te Medan.* 15(23) Dec. 1929: 1-3.—In 1927, 17% of the products exported from the east coast of Sumatra went to the Netherlands, in 1928, 14%; in 1927, 18% to the United States, in 1928, 20%; in 1927, 27% to Poeloe Samboe, in 1928, 23%; in 1927, 18% to Singapore and Penang, in 1928, 22%. Nearly all the tobacco and palm kernels are exported to the Netherlands, and a large amount of rubber, copra, palm oil fibres, and tea. The largest proportion of rubber goes to the United States, and most of the palmoil and fibres. Nearly all the native products are exported to Singapore and Penang. The copra imported in Singapore from the east coast of Sumatra is shipped from there to the Netherlands and Germany.—*Cecile Rothe.*

9318. UNSIGNED. Deutschlands Aussenhandel in Kohle 1929. [German foreign commerce in coal in 1929.] *Glückauf.* 66(6) Feb. 1930: 205-207.—With imports of 7.90 million tons of coal, Germany exported in the past year (1929) 26.77 million tons of anthracite coal valued at 531 million marks. The exportation of coke was 10.65 million tons, of anthracite coal briquets 785,000 tons, of lignite coal 29,000, and of lignite coal briquets 1.94 million tons. In these export figures



reparations deliveries are included, which amounted to 9.27 million tons of anthracite coal, 3.13 million tons of coke, 101,300 tons of anthracite coal briquets, and 509,000 tons of lignite coal briquets.—*E. Friederichs.*

9319. UNSIGNED. Distribution of our overseas trade, year ended December, 1929. *Board of Trade J. & Commercial Gazette (England)*. 124 (1732) Feb. 13, 1930: 231-236.

9320. UNSIGNED. Dutch East Indian agricultural exports in relation to world economy. *Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging (Monthly Rev.)*. 10 (12) Dec. 1929: 293-299. (cont.)—*John Donaldson.*

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 9163, 9223, 9410)

9321. BIENAIMÉ, ROBERT. Sur la publicité\* [Publicity.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (422) Jan. 10, 1930: 64-75.—French industry has failed to utilize the new tools of commercial competition and to maintain itself must adopt advertising methods of its commercial rivals. Some essentials of good publicity are summarized and French advertisers shown as wanting, particularly in their attitude towards advertising. French advertising should be standardized and advertising programs pooled, with mass campaigns, accompanied by carefully planned firm-advertising.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

9322. HARING, H. A. Cooperative grocery warehousing: what it may mean. *Advertising & Selling*. 14 (7) Jan. 22, 1930: 17-18, 56-57.—The plan of cooperative warehousing proposed by the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, a new proposal of cooperation which follows a number of failures in cooperative warehousing in other fields, faces three basic difficulties: (1) the heavy capital requirements will necessitate an investment on the part of manufacturers; (2) the time requisite for the completion of the project will be so long that the cooperators may become discouraged; and (3) the degree of cooperation needed is not likely to be forthcoming from unrelated, and even competitive, firms. The fact that present facilities afford much the service desired, and that greater possibilities for saving exist in the work of selling render the plan unlikely to succeed as it has been announced. In spite of the fact that the association disavows such an intention, the plan may drift into a cooperative selling effort.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9323. KATTENTIDT, ILSE. Das Problem der Arbeitsbereitschaft im Einzelhandel. [The problem of readiness for work in the retail business.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsforschung*. 3 (1-2) 1929: 117-128.—It is a problem to arrange the daily work of the salespeople in such a way as to minimize waste of time. The owner of a retail store in Berlin found that the average length of a stop (interruption of work) was about 4½ minutes, with about 20 stops a day. On the basis of an experimental study the following conclusions were drawn: The intervals of waiting for the customer should be utilized but only by such kinds of extra work as will not interfere in any way with the main job to sell goods.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

9324. KEISER, GÜNTHER, and RUBERG, CARL. Umsatz und Lagerhaltung im deutschen Einzelhandel seit 1924. [Sales and stock control in the German retail business since 1924.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. No. 14) 1930: pp. 81.—This study of sales and stock control in the German retail trade aims to show how the business of the retail trader is reflected in the trend of general business activity and how opposite trends of income (wages and salaries) and accumulation of capital in savings banks influence the retail business. Data have been collected for a period of four years (1924-1927) in some cases as late as 1929.

Data are classified into the following groups: (1) food, (2) textiles and clothing, (3) furniture, (4) luxuries, (5) drugs and hygienic articles, and (6) miscellaneous, and are analyzed with respect to the following points: (1) trend of sales, (2) sales per person employed, (3) movements of stock, (4) turnover of stock, and (5) stock per person employed. In some cases actuals have been reduced to relatives for the purpose of comparison and weighted averages are computed. These weighted averages enable one to compute an approximate value for yearly sales, turnover, and invested capital in any kind of retail trade where actuals of this sort cannot be obtained.—*Louis A. Wolfe.*

9325. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Sinn und Praxis der Absatzfinanzierung. [Theory and practice of sales financing.] *Bank* 44 (10) Oct. 1929: 579-587.

9326. MURPHY, JOHN ALLEN. Night stores. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22 (7) Jan. 1930: 647-649, 706-707.—*Helen Slade.*

9327. OLDS, GEORGE D., Jr. Straight facts about the grocery warehousing plan. *Sales Management*. 21 (2) Jan. 11, 1930: 61, 88.—The president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America explains the association's plan of cooperative warehousing: To avoid the present dispersion of manufacturers' grocery stocks among the various public warehouses in the larger cities, a dispersion which causes a great deal of duplication of effort, particularly in trucking, the association plans to establish, either by leasing present facilities, or by building new warehouses, cooperative storage places.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9328. PERRIS, NORRIS M. Distribution costs. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 15 (1) Feb. 1930: 32-38.—Each item of distribution expense is analyzed as being dependent upon some major factor and then distributed to the products in relation to that factor. The plan provides for the allocation of distribution costs by classes of products and by geographical areas. This serves as a basis for developing a system of cost accounting to control the sales department and prices. Control of salesman begins with a budget based upon the forecasts of a financial service. To the average manufacturing cost based upon the quota is added the direct selling expenses of the salesman. From the above, the expected profit of each salesman in each major line is determined. Reports on sales and costs of sales are made up for each salesman and for each class of customer. The net result is a comparison of salesman with salesman and customer with customer on a profit and loss classification basis.—*George Filippetti.*

9329. PURDON, RUPERT L. Confectionery distribution in the United States. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #31. 1930: pp. 33.

9330. UNSIGNED. Markets for fuel-oil burners in the Eastern Hemisphere. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #679. 1930: pp. 35.

9331. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Marktbeobachtung. [Market analysis.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 132 (1) Jan. 1930: 66-81.—This article is a survey of the development of market analysis in Germany and of its present problems. It is divided into three parts: (1) a brief historical survey of the development of market analysis, particularly in Germany; (2) a summary of the present state of market analysis in Germany and of the agencies engaged in market research; and (3) some general problems in market research. Under the third heading the author points out that market analysis is dependent upon systematic economic theory, particularly the theory of cyclical fluctuations. The point of view of both entrepreneur and economist is necessary in any worthwhile market analysis, and such analysis may contribute much to economic theory through empirical investigation. There is need for



greater recognition of the importance of statistical material, and its proper interpretation on the basis of economic theory. Forecasting is natural, but can only be prosecuted with success when regularities have been indicated theoretically. In the analysis of statistical material it is necessary to distinguish between structural changes and cyclical fluctuations in the industrial organization.—*C. W. Hasek.*

9332. WOLFER, E. P. Zur psychologie des Zeitungsinserates. [The psychology of newspaper advertising.] *Psychol. Rundsch.* 1 1929: 204-210.—Experiments by Scott, Münsterberg, and Starch show that a full-page newspaper advertisement attracts more than twice as much attention as does a half-size page. The higher priced an article, the greater the difficulties of a sale, and therefore the larger insert is demanded in order to arouse interest. The size is necessary not only for attracting attention but for conveying a message. Four factors are involved in advertising: (1) competition in the matter of size of an advertisement; (2) larger inserts less frequently used are more efficacious than small ones repeated more often; (3) some articles can never be advertised in small spaces; (4) there are today more types of business that are in a position to use the large insert. The author lists a number of specific problems that determine the size of an insert.—*Psychol. Absts.*

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 9358, 9377, 9380)

9333. FLYNN, JOHN T. Speculation and gambling. *Harper's Mag.* 160 (956) Jan. 1930: 201-208.—Issue is taken with J. Edward Meeker of the New York Stock Exchange as to the differentiation between gambling and speculation. The author does not believe that "speculation involves the purchase and sale of some form of property, while gambling does not." He also takes issue with the idea that the speculator's risks arise fundamentally from the risks inherent in the property and he refutes the argument that the speculator's buying and selling affect the forces of supply and demand. The writer has no objection to gambling or speculation *per se*, but indicates that both have inherent similar qualities which are, if misused, harmful to public good. Excerpts from the works of Professors Seligman, Taussig, and Fisher are used to defend his conclusions and the philosophy of Roman Catholic moralists is outlined and endorsed.—*Robert L. Smithey.*

9334. LESCURE, JEAN. Le krach de Wall Street. [The Wall Street crash.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1 (2) Feb. 1930: 219-236.—The stock market panic of 1929 was not unforeseen, although the warnings of the Federal Reserve Board and others were unheeded by brokers and speculators alike. The Hatry failures and the elevation of the discount rate by London in September provided the slight pressure which was all that was needed to burst the bubble. The chief cause of the excess of speculation which brought the crash is found in the insufficient amount of cover required of margin speculators. To remedy this situation an impartial committee of the Stock Exchange should be given the power to supervise the margin regulations imposed by the brokers on their clients. This would be a better solution than one involving a more strict Federal Reserve or governmental control.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

9335. UNSIGNED. Listings on the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1929. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3372) Feb. 8, 1930: 860-867.

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

(See also Entry 9574)

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 9045, 9059, 9802)

9336. BROOKS, BENJAMIN. Problem of policy coverage. *J. Amer. Insur.* 7 (12) Feb. 1930: 3-8.—Reviews interpretations by courts in various states of the standard workmen's compensation and employers' liability policy form especially with respect to interpretation of the words "accident," "accidental," "by accident" and similar constructions.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

9337. COOLIDGE, CALVIN. The economics of life insurance. *Bankers Mag.* 120 (2) Feb., 1930: 182.—"Our people are now purchasing insurance at the rate of \$20,000,000,000 per year and receiving in matured policies about \$2,000,000,000 per year of which nearly three-fourths goes to living policy holders." Sixty billion dollars of insurance is issued to persons who have average incomes of less than \$5,000.—*Helen Slade.*

9338. HAZARD, WILLIS HATFIELD. Function of the reserve in life insurance. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8 (2) Jan. 1930: 206-217.—Life insurance rates, in spite of the apparent disparity between sums collected from, and sums paid to, the public by life insurance companies in any one year, are not too high. (1) The difference between these two sums goes into a reserve that is eventually returned to the policy holder or to his heirs. (2) The expectancy of life at 21 years of age is now less than before the Civil War, owing largely to the increase of degenerative diseases in middle aged and older persons.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9339. NIEMEYER, M. Aandeelen als object van belegging voor levensverzekeringmaatschappijen. [Stocks as investments for life insurance companies.] *Levensverzekering.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-10.—In general Dutch life insurance companies do not avoid stocks: one company, for example, has 20% of its total amount of securities and nearly 7% of its total assets invested in stocks. The author advocates limiting the investment in stocks to a maximum of 10% of the total assets.—*A. G. Ploeg.*

### SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 9430, 9569, 9573, 9575-9576, 9764)

9340. ELIASBERG, W. In welcher Weise nimmt die wirtschaftliche und soziale Leistungsfähigkeit ab? [Measurement of decrease in ability to work.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39 (7) Feb. 13, 1930: 156-159.—German accident and invalidity insurance needs exact measurements of the decrease in ability to work, caused by accident, sickness, or old age, because the amount of pensions is dependent thereon. Such measurements are difficult, particularly when the decrease in ability to work is not caused by a sudden emergency, but by slow changes. It has been found that of two persons with same sickness, one seems to be absolutely unable to work, while the other, through great will-power, achieves full labor. Experimental psychological methods to measure ability to work have proved impractical. In many cases product cannot be measured but only estimated, particularly those in which work is of an intellectual nature. Main stress should be placed on the restoration of the psychological basis for regular work. It is conceivable that the same worker who is unable to continue his regular occupation may be able to pursue his avocations. Once a worker is declared an invalid, it is rare



that he again becomes able to work. Temporary leisure of the invalid does not restore his strength. He is nervous, because he does not know how long he may receive his subsidy. He also loses his skill. As to practical proposals for the authorities who have to evaluate decreases in ability to work, some directions may be given: Evaluation of decrease in ability to work as a consequence of physical sickness remains necessary, but the psychological problems should also be taken into account. It is desirable to try a change in occupation as an expedient to restore working capacity. The factors which can increase ability and willingness to work should be studied systematically and be developed as a science of pedagogy of motivation.—*R. Broda.*

9341. KÁDÁR, L. LEVENTE. Családvédelem és társadalombiztosítás. [Family protection and social insurance.] *Társadalombiztosítási Közlöny.* 23 (13b-15b) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 553-576.—Protection of the family is the central point in the most recent social movements. Economic liberalism furnished the worker merely with his wage and took no concern over his family. In the post-war period the family wage in Germany, wage supplements, and different special concessions were utilized to diminish the evil. A new branch of social family insurance would fulfill great tasks in the field of family protection. The Hungarian Ministry for public welfare and labor has already prepared a bill on the subject.—*L. Grossmann.*

9342. MCCONNELL, BEATRICE. The compensation status of illegally employed minors. *Labor & Indus.* 16(12) Dec. 1929: 3-11.—The decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the case of *Lincoln vs National Tube Co.*, 268 Pennsylvania 504, declared that benefits of workmen's compensation do not extend to illegally employed minors. Injured minors who are so employed may have recourse to action of trespass for personal injuries received during employment. The court intended to protect these children but actual practice reveals little or no protection. Illegal employment was found in 53% of 297 accident cases of minors which had been given to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Inspection for investigation. Of those illegally employed, 44 were noncompensable, since loss of time due to the accident was less than 7 days; 95 were given compensation by insurance companies although the latter were not legally obligated to do so. The remaining 17 were boys, from 11 to 17 years of age, one of whom was fatally injured, one lost an arm and 5 had one or more fingers amputated; no civil suit was brought against an employer in any of these cases. Case histories of the 17 boys who were refused compensation are classified according to nature of the settlement and degree of disability. The analysis shows the need for remedial legislation such as that provided in Wisconsin and New York.—*Leila M. Benedict.*

9343. TAKÁCS, EMERICH. A mezőgazdasági munkavállalók biztosítása. [Insurance of farm laborers in Hungary.] *Társadalombiztosítási Közlöny.* 23 (13b-15b) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 577-585.—In certain cases the insurance of farm laborers against accidents has long been compulsory, whereas their insurance against sickness has not even yet been introduced. The article discusses the legal provisions already adopted in the interest of sick farm laborers and favors the widest extension of the different branches of social insurance to these workers. A law for old age and disability insurance of farm laborers is already in preparation.—*L. Grossmann.*

9344. UNSIGNED. Sozialaufwand und Reichshaushalt. [Social insurance charges and finances of the Reich.] *Soz. Praxis.* 38 (51) Dec. 19, 1929: 1233-1241; (52) Dec. 26, 1929: 1257-1263.—The expenses for German social insurance, covered by contributions of employers and employees, amounted to 1,320 million

marks in 1913. In 1925, they amounted to 2,705 million marks (after reestablishment of the currency), and in 1928 have practically doubled, amounting to 4,892 million marks. Sickness insurance is responsible for about 42% of that total amount, accident insurance for about 8%, invalidity insurance for about 22%, office employees' insurance for about 6%, unemployment insurance for about 17%, and miners' insurance for about 5%. The *Reich*, the states, and municipalities contributed, in 1928, another 903 million marks, while in 1913 they had contributed only 58 million marks. Public authorities now contribute 15 times as much as before the war. These charges are a very great burden to public finances, but at least can be clearly budgeted; there are, however, payments from the exchequer of the *Reich* which depend on contingencies. The *Reich* has to give loans to the Federal institution for unemployment insurance which depend on the finances of that institution and, indirectly, on the state of the labor market. There are further contributions of the *Reich* and the states for public works undertaken to decrease unemployment. There is finally the financial burden of emergency unemployment insurance, which is applied in times of particularly unfavorable labor markets. Eighty percent of that emergency insurance, to which employers and employees do not contribute, is covered by the *Reich*; 20% by the municipalities. Reconstruction of the German social insurance, which had broken down during the inflation period, can be considered a great success, but that reconstruction has been too rapid. Further charges for social insurance may lead to breakdown of the *Reich's* finances.—*R. Broda.*

9345. UNSIGNED. State old age pension legislation. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (51) Feb. 15, 1930: 1-3.

9346. VANVERTS, J. Les critiques du corps médical et les conditions de son concours à l'application de la loi sur les assurances sociales. [Criticisms by the medical profession and the conditions of its cooperation in the administration of the social insurance law.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 67 Jan.-Feb. 1929: 29-42.

9347. VILLARD, HAROLD G. German experience with old-age pensions. *Monitor (Buffalo, N. Y.)* 16(4) Sep. 1929: 59-62.—This article presents data on the early and present status of the German invalidity and old age insurance system.—*A. Epstein.*

## MONEY, BANKING AND CREDIT

(See also Entries 9187, 9533)

### MONEY

(See also Entries 9024, 9057, 9368, 9390)

9348. DVORAK, L. J. La réforme monétaire en Tchécoslovaquie. [Monetary reform in Czechoslovakia.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Jan. 15, 1930: 28-48.—This article, besides summarizing the contents of the law of November 14, 1929, which established definitive terms for the regulation of the Czechoslovakian exchange,—though the latter has, as a matter of fact, been at its present level since 1923,—gives a summary account of the legal and administrative steps undertaken since 1918 by the Czechoslovakian government, towards restriction of the quantity of currency in circulation and the consolidation of the floating debt. A description is given of the relation of the Czechoslovakian National Bank, established in 1926, both to the Czechoslovakian government and to other Czechoslovakian financial institutions. Among the tables presented are some which show the development of the balance of international



payments for Czechoslovakia from 1925 to 1928, inclusive, and which make it possible to observe the growth, as between the years 1919 and 1928, of certain factors which may be regarded as registering the economic development of the Republic.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

9349. KANN, E. The mystery of the Hongkong dollar. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 9-32.—A brief history of Hongkong's currency system from 1842, the date when Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain, is given, together with excerpts from currency legislation pertaining to Hongkong. The history of Hongkong's note issue and the high premium paid on notes in recent years is reviewed in more detail. The Colonial Treasurer's report on the question of premium on banknotes, July 23, 1929, is quoted in part. The causes of the high premium and the subsequent solution are discussed.—*H. B. Elliston.*

9350. LEHMANN, FRITZ. Die kurzweiligen Bewegungen der Zinssatzes für tägliches Geld, ihre Ursachen und Auswirkungen. [The weekly and monthly fluctuations of the rate of interest for daily money, their causes and effects.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaft. Forsch.* 23(3) Mar. 1929: 123-136.—Results of a detailed investigation of changes in the rate of interest for exchange of checks at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany—taken for several reasons instead of a corresponding rate at Berlin. During the course of a month a reduction is found from the first up to about the 11th to 13th, and from the 21st until the 24th to 26th; there is a rise from the 13th until the 18th to 20th, and from 27th to the last day of the month. For the week the corresponding picture is marked reduction on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; rise on Monday, a very minor rise on Thursday and a conspicuous rise on Friday. These fluctuations are caused by fluctuations in the circulation of money, produced by payments of salaries, interests, and wages. The combined action of rate fluctuations for the days of the month and of those of the week partly explains the differences in the last of the month strain and of the course of interest rates and gold movement at Frankfurt. (Several tables).—*Hubert Huppertz.*

9351. MAZZUCHELLI, MARIO. Moneta unica. [Monetary Union.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 10(12) Dec. 1929: 957-958.—A unified currency in Europe would not be subject to fluctuations of exchange in the countries which adopted it, but would be possible only if the United States of Europe were established. The proposals which have been made to institute such a currency are inflationistic. The function of an international means of payment which such a currency might have is already performed by gold.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9352. RODRÍGUEZ DULANTO, A. M. La restauración del patrón de oro en el Perú. [The restoration of the gold standard in Peru.] *Rev. Econ. y Finan.* 1(2) May 1929: 1-40; (3) Jun. 1929: 3-27.

9353. UNSIGNED. Aspetti della situazione monetaria agli Stati Uniti d'America. [Some aspects of the currency situation in the United States of America in 1928.] *Banca Commerciale Italiana Riv. Mensile.* Jan. 1929: 151.—A rapid survey of the currency situation during 1928. The author comments on the exportation of gold from the United States in the first seven months of the year, considering at the same time the volume of the currency, its composition and fluctuation during the year, in reference to the operations of the big banks, brokers, and dealers (from 1921 to 1928). The high cost of credit is the most efficacious restraint to speculative excess.—*R. Fubini.*

9354. UNSIGNED. Stabilization of the Luxembourg currency. *L'Information (Paris)*, Nov. 16, 1929: 3.

## BANKING

(See also Entries 9018, 9392, 9583)

9355. ALIBERT, LOUIS. Le solidarité des banques dans la distribution du crédit. [The solidarity of banks in the distribution of credit.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Feb. 1930: 144-159.—An abandonment of the "particularism" which has heretofore characterized the action of French banks—in favor of a "solidarity" of action which need not interfere seriously with the liberty of the cooperating banks, would have at least two beneficial effects. (1) By facilitating the exchange of credit-information it would reduce the risks which are now incurred through ignorance of the facts with respect to the precise amount of the total indebtedness of individual borrowers. (2) It would make possible a more vigorous policy than has heretofore been followed, in the direction of providing for the longer-term credit needs of French industry—particularly those branches thereof which, being organized on a regional basis, have heretofore had difficulty in finding adequate financial support—as well as in the direction of financing a greater amount of foreign trade.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

9356. AULER, W. Die Konzentration und Expansion im deutschen Bankgewerbe. [Concentration and expansion in German banking.] *Sparkasse.* 50(1) Jan. 1, 1930: 1-6; (2) Jan. 15, 1930: 32-36.

9357. CHUN LEE, MILTON. The Manufacturers Bank of China, Limited. *Chinese Econ. J.* 6(2) Feb. 1930: 185-194.—The purposes of this new bank are to solve the problem of financing the new industrial and commercial pursuits and to gather the scattered small savings in sufficiently large sums for investment purposes. It is the instrument by which the National Government hopes and intends to play a creative part in the early growth of commerce, industry, and manufacture. It is a combination of investment and commercial banking and has the power of establishing foreign branches and agencies.—*William E. Dunkman.*

9358. COFFIN, GEORGE M. Banking control over speculation. *Bankers Mag.* 120(1) Jan. 1930: 17-19.—Now that the outside loans are again going back into the banks as deposits the time is opportune to make accommodating profit sharing terms with deposits, which would enable the banks to control credits, "a function which unquestionably should belong to them."—*Helen Slade.*

9359. COLE, ARTHUR H. The New York money market of 1843 to 1862. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 12(1) Feb. 1930: 30-38.—This is a first portion of a study based on statistical material relating to New York banks,—material which originally was included in reports to the New York state authorities, and after 1853 was required by law to be published in New York papers. This first section deals with secular trends, and is particularly significant in contrasting the course of deposits with both note issue and loans. The increasing importance of deposit currency is indicated.—*A. H. Cole.*

9360. DOWRIE, GEORGE W. History of the Bank of Italy in California. *Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 281-298.—In twenty-five years the Bank of Italy expanded from an insignificant bank in San Francisco to one of the four or five largest in the United States. Its shattering of banking tradition gives it significance in the history of our banking evolution. Giannini, its founder, gained his wealth in the produce business in San Francisco. He established a bank for small tradesmen. The earthquake gave the bank unexpected opportunities. Its distinctive activity was the building of a branch-banking system in California against much opposition. Governmental opposition was circumvented by a subsidiary corporation. In 1927 the bank practically got both state and



federal permission to consolidate the Giannini interests. Now the Giannini group controls banking, insurance, real estate, mortgage, investment, and investment trust companies in California and New York City. If Congress should permit branch banking, a "Bank of America" would probably appear.—*Henrietta Larson*.

**9361. DYBOSKI.** The new and the old Bank of Poland. *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (769) Jan. 1930: 94-100.—*H. McD. Cloukie*.

**9362. FOULDS, MARGARET HADLEY.** The Massachusetts Bank, 1784-1865. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 256-270.—The Massachusetts Bank was apparently the first commercial bank in New England and the third in the United States. At first the directors managed the bank, serving in rotation. A premium was charged, and no interest was paid on deposits. There was considerable difficulty with discounting. The establishment of other banks issuing notes of doubtful value brought serious difficulties. The Suffolk Bank helped solve this problem. From 1788 till 1812 the Bank was prosperous, but 1814 brought financial stress, as did also 1837, 1851, and 1861. The Bank became a national bank in 1865, and in 1903 it was consolidated with the First National Bank of Boston.—*Henrietta Larson*.

**9363. HARDING, W. P. G.** The Federal Reserve system in the light of changing banking conditions. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 147-151.—The trend in banking toward consolidation, and the increase of commercial financing by issuing of securities, which decreases the volume of short-term bank loans, and hence, of commercial paper eligible for rediscount, call attention to the need for changes in the Federal Reserve System. The limitation on branch expansion, and, particularly in the face of the high money rates that have prevailed recently, the fact that member banks do not receive interest on deposits have caused dissatisfaction. Amendments authorizing loans on high grade non-government bonds, and providing some method of meeting the expansion needs of banks should be passed. Further, a more equitable distribution, allowing some return to member banks, should be made of profits of the Federal Reserve Banks; and provision should be made for an interest on the part of member banks in the growing surpluses of the Reserve Banks. The larger banks and trust companies throughout the country appreciate the value of membership in the system; but in order to assure the continued successful operation of the system, it is necessary to retain the interest and cooperation of the great body of small and medium-sized banks the independent existence of which may depend in some degree upon the continued operation of the Federal Reserve System with its mobilization of reserves and rediscount facilities. This question must receive authoritative attention.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

**9364. HARDING, W. P. G.** Suggested changes in the Federal Reserve Act. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 22(8) Feb. 1930: 733-735.—Changes in banking conditions since the institution of the Federal Reserve System, include a decided trend towards the establishment of branches in those states where they are permitted, and the acquisition of a controlling interest in banks by holding companies. The holding of U. S. bonds and Treasury notes by the banks is practically all that enables the Federal Reserve System in times of stress to give many of them accommodations. Authority to permit federal reserve banks to make advances to member banks on their notes secured by government obligation was given in June, 1917. The extension of this to include "Lombard" loans is advocated. Since the establishment of the system the government has received from all federal reserve banks, as a franchise tax, a total of \$147,109,573. The net

earnings of the twelve federal reserve banks for the year 1929 amounted to \$36,403,000, of which amount member banks have received \$9,584,000 as dividends, leaving after payments to the Treasury the sum of \$22,536,000 to be transferred to surplus account. Member banks receive a cumulative 6% dividend on the amount of stock they hold in the federal reserve bank. Earnings of federal reserve banks are derived mainly from transactions with their member banks. Recommendations have been made to provide that after the payment of expenses and annual dividend, the remainder of net earnings should be apportioned as follows: 25% to the government as a franchise tax, and all remaining net profits distributed among the member banks in proportion to the amount of their capital in the federal reserve bank, or "to the capital stock plus average reserve deposits for the year."—*Helen Slade*.

**9365. LANSBURGH, ALFRED.** Die Motive der Bankenkonzentration. [The motives of bank concentration.] *Bank 44*(10) Oct. 1929: 634-644.

**9366. LAWTON, C. L.** The Bank of England—its origin and present-day functions. *Accountants' J.* 47(561) Jan. 1930: 682-688.—The modern functions of the Bank of England may be grouped under three main heads: (1) those of a private bank, concerning which little is made public; (2) those of a quasi-state bank, evidenced particularly by its power of note issue and its close connection with governmental fiscal policy; and (3) those of a central bank. The last mentioned consist principally in the custody of the reserves of other banks, the control of credit, acting as repository for the gold stocks of other central banks, and cooperation with the central banks of other countries.—*H. F. Taggart*.

**9367. LEE, VIRGIL P.** Country banking efficiency and the movement for concentration of management. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 26-37.—The current movement toward concentration in bank management lends interest to the opportunities for economies among country banks. Investigation shows that substantial economies are possible. Expenses per dollar of loans and investments decrease as loans and investments increase; a similar tendency is found for expenses per dollar of earning assets. An improvement in country banking efficiency, measured in these ways, is to be expected from the great decrease in the number of such banks between 1921 and 1926. During this period the average volume of loans and investments of this class of banks in 13 states increased about 25%, about half of which is attributable to the reduced number of banks. Bank failures, consolidation, and stricter administration of banking laws have been the major influences in this development. Opportunities for increased efficiency through increased volume, within the unit banking system, are limited in the one-bank towns; and 40% of the Texas banks are in these towns. Of the banks in two-, three-, and four-bank towns, from 50% to 90% have a volume of business sufficient to reach average efficiency. That the attainable efficiency of country banking is largely affected by management is indicated by a comparison of the range of various efficiency ratios for 10 small and 10 large country banks.—*E. W. Morehouse*.

**9368. McKENNA, REGINALD.** The history of banking. *Accountant.* 82(2878) Feb. 1, 1930: 155-157.—The chairman of the Midland Bank contrasts the situation in 1930 with that in 1844 as regards central banking, the reserve-deposit ratio, note issues, the ratios between currency and credit and between money and gold reserves, and as to the gold standard.—*H. F. Taggart*.

**9369. MUMFORD, GEORGE S.** The concentration of banking resources. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 137-146.—Banking laws, state and Federal, have not kept pace with changing conditions.



Because of this, the merger movement, prompted by the need of adapting banking to meet new demands, has been hampered. During the first phase of the movement, there was no general uniformity of statute though branch banking was often restricted to the limits of a single city. In 1918 Congress legalized the consolidation of pairs of national banks. Not till 1927 was the consolidation of national and state banks provided for. Banking had developed to the point where, to be a complete unit, a bank should be divided into three major departments: (1) pure banking, (2) trust activities on a commission basis, and (3) dealing in securities. Even at the present state of law, there is uncertainty as to whether consolidating banks can combine their trust activities. Because of the difficulties still in the way of consolidation resulting in branch banking, holding companies doing chain banking are increasing. In England and in Canada, branch banking is the basis of the system. The "Big Five" in England, Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Provincial, and Westminster, control resources of \$12,000,000,000, and Canada's four great banks do virtually all banking there. In this country, there has recently been developed the Northwest Bancorporation, a chain of 76 banks, with total resources of \$440,000,000, in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. First Bank Stock Corporation, in virtually the same territory, groups under the holding company 72 banks with total resources of \$438,000,000. Various other consolidations, including the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association with aggregate resources of nearly \$1,000,000,000, are already developed. The cause is found in the unprofitable condition of the older type of banking. There is still political hostility to group banking, though the holding company movement is in better favor than branch banking. The current trend toward increased size of the business unit will force further development in the size of the banking unit.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9370. NICOTRA, GIOVANNI. Le casse di risparmio nel 1928. [Savings banks in 1928.] *Riv. Bancaria*. 10(6) Jun. 15, 1929: 483-486.—Brief statistical summary of the activities of the savings banks in 1928. A remarkable increase in savings deposits has taken place in the last few years.—*Roberto Bachi.*

9371. OSTROLENK, BERNHARD. The revolution in banking theory. *Atlantic Monthly*. 145(2) Feb. 1930: 214-219.—Our bank legislation is founded on the theory of independent local banking. Concentration in industry has brought need for larger bank units and has weakened small country banks, many of which have failed. Mergers and the grouping of banks into chains, controlled by individuals and holding companies have tended to meet the new conditions. The national bank system and the federal reserve system, with their more stringent laws in regard to branch banking, have suffered losses. We should modernize our branch banking laws to fit the times.—*H. E. Miller.*

9372. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, F. W. The bank and the bank rate. *Accountants' J.* 47(553) May, 1929: 57-64.—This is a discussion of the cause and effects of the rise from  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the Bank of England rate. The writer's view is that the rise was unwise. He believes that the directors of the bank should be publicly appointed and responsible to the government. The only final remedy for fluctuations in the value of money will be in international cooperative action.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9373. ROCKWELL, HARRY. Risk of loss in bank collections under North Carolina statute. *North Carolina Law Rev.* 8(1) Dec. 1929: 55-61.—As an emergency measure, North Carolina, in common with a number of other states enacted a statute permitting a drawee bank to pay by exchange draft an item pre-

sented to it for collection, by or through a federal reserve bank, post-office, or express company, unless the drawer had specified on the check to the contrary. The statute was directed against the practices of the federal reserve bank during the par-clearance controversy and has lain dormant until recently when the North Carolina Supreme Court held that the payee of a check cannot recover against either the drawer or the collecting bank when a drawee bank, acting under the statute, remits in payment of an item, an exchange draft which is dishonored upon presentation.—*R. H. Wettach.*

9374. SCHWABE, A. Der Standort der deutschen Banken. [The location of German banks.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaft. Forsch.* 23(1) Jan. 1929: 44-48.—This outline extends the theory of location hitherto applied to industrial, agricultural, and commercial enterprises, to banks. The method is inductive. The supply of capital is more decisive for the location of banks than the demand for capital. In addition, detailed investigations have to be made taking in consideration the different kinds of banks, differences as to their size and the historical development of the problem. The outline may be used, as a help for determining the efficient distribution of bank branches. (Several tables).—*Hubert Huppertz.*

9375. UNSIGNED. Mechanisation in the banks. *J. Inst. Bankers*. 51(1) Jan. 1930: 19-40.

9376. VAN DER MANDELE, K. P. The Bank for International Settlements. *Harvard Business Rev.* 8(2) Jan. 1930: 129-136.—Though advertised as a central bank for central banks, the Bank for International Settlements will not be able to issue money, but will rely instead on selling its own obligations where it can find funds, and thus, being unable to create credit, it will have central banks as its clients because it will be dependent upon them. The activities of the bank will increase, especially its loans, if there is a postponement of transfer (a skeleton balance sheet is given). Under normal conditions, i.e., when Germany is regularly fulfilling her obligation, the only items on which the B.I.S. can extend credit will be: (1) capital, (2) reserves, (3) deposits from central banks, (4) deposits from others, (5) the special guarantee German deposit, (6) the non-compulsory long-term deposit of Germany which is the condition of her participation in the bank's surplus, and (7) the proceeds of the bank's own obligations. Deposits from central banks and others are the only elastic items here, and these are likely to be limited because they must originate in the bank's functioning. Hence the B.I.S. will play a passive role under normal conditions. The bank may exercise a beneficial influence in bringing central banks closer together.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

9377. WILLIS, H. PARKER. Who caused the panic of 1929? *North Amer. Rev.* 229(2) Feb. 1930: 174-183.—The collapse was essentially the result of banking and financial mismanagement. (1) The federal reserve system, in Washington and in the several reserve banks, was fundamentally and primarily a cause of the panic of 1929. In order to aid in the restoration of European finance, a cheap money policy was pursued and in this way indirectly stimulating speculation. Prompt and adequate steps were not taken to check the situation when it became apparent. (2) The Treasury Department, under the direction of Secretary Mellon, was a primary factor in bringing on the panic. By pursuing a policy of having banks carry as much as possible of the national debt in the form of short term obligations, their portfolios became "frozen." (3) The banks and investment houses were responsible by aiding in the indiscriminate flotation of new security issues and by loaning for stock market purposes the proceeds of borrowings from the federal



reserve banks secured by government bonds.—*C. C. Bayard.*

9378. ZWICK, ALBERT. Községi takarékpénztárak az 50,000-nél nagyobb lélekszámu német városokban. [Municipal savings banks in German cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants.] *Városi Szemle.* 15(5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 965-972.—The German savings bank service has an excellent organization. The main purposes of the municipal savings banks are the education of inhabitants for saving, the encouragement of concentration of capital, and safe investment. Statistical data show the rapid increase in these institutions, which are very profitable.—*Tibor Przyborski.*

## CREDIT

(See also Entries 9169, 9392, 9581)

9379. MILDSCUH, WILLIBALD. Kreditinflation und Kreditdeflation in Theorie und Praxis. [Credit inflation and credit deflation in theory and practice.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Staatswissensch.* 86(3) May 1929: 472-490.—The article discusses the peculiarities of war inflation.—*Georg Brodnitz.*

9380. SMITH, EDGAR LAWRENCE. The break in the credit chain. *Atlantic Monthly.* 145(1) Jan. 1930: 108-113.—The role played by debit balances in recent stock market history has been devastating. Banks have developed a control over the volume of credit they extend based on the competence, character, and earning power of the borrower. Brokers build up a debit balance which represents only the borrowers' ability to make the initial payment, and credit is extended without regard to the customers' credit rating and without any pretence of credit investigation. These loans by brokers form the weakest link in our credit structure. Should the market fall, it will have the power to wipe out a man's financial standing without affording him recourse to any protection. Over \$8,000,000,000 has been borrowed by members of the New York Stock Exchange alone. This does not include loans made by banks and others to brokers not members of the New York Stock Exchange. How unwise it is to base a substantial portion of the nation's credit upon the general level of stock prices, when those prices themselves are a function of the volume of the credit so granted, without introducing the credit standing of the ultimate borrower as a safeguard.—*Henry Sanders.*

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 9158, 9169, 9187, 9261, 9325, 9339, 9451, 9471, 9474-9475)

9381. CATCHINGS, WADDILL. Report of Industrial Securities Committee—discussion of common stocks and stock dividends (Investment Bankers Assn. of Amer.). *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 129(3358) Nov. 2, 1929: 2754-2756.

9382. MOSER, EARL L. Comparison of municipal borrowing rates in Oregon with other states. *Univ. Oregon with other states. Univ. Oregon Bur. Business Research, Studies in Business.* 3. Nov. 1929: pp. 10.—This study is a comparison of the yield to maturity on city bonds issued in 1926 and 1927 by the cities of Oregon in comparison with the Pacific coast states, with Iowa and Illinois, and with New York and Massachusetts. The results are presented in tabular form. It was found that Oregon cities with the exception of Portland had a slightly higher rate than cities in Washington, about .5 of 1% higher than California and the middle western states, and 1% higher than the eastern states. The author states that an outstanding

reason for the differential is the distance of Oregon from the money market.—*F. G. Crawford.*

9383. PFITZNER, JOHANNES. Fünf Jahre Auslandsanleihen. [Five years' foreign loans.] *Bank.* 44(12) Dec. 1929: 708-715.

9384. REIERSON, ROY L. Utilities in recent financial markets. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) 1930: 18-35.—A statistical analysis of the volume, character, source, and yield of public utility security issues from 1919 through the third quarter of 1929.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

9385. WATSON, BERA B. Investors' protective service of Rochester Chamber demonstrates value. *Amer. City.* 42(1) Jan. 1930: 149-150.—The Rochester, New York, Chamber of Commerce organized an Investors' Protective Association consisting of a dozen lawyers, bankers and business men, and a secretary to conduct a campaign against unscrupulous promoters. Needed changes in legislation were sponsored and secured. The committee now consists of 67 persons,—lawyers, bankers, accountants, realtors, insurance men, investment bankers, and representatives of the press. Methods used are outlined.—*Harvey Walker.*

9386. ZUTRAUEN, FRITZ. Englische und amerikanische investment Trust Gesellschaften. [English and American investment trust companies.] *Bank.* 44(10) Oct. 1929: 587-593.

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 8741-8742, 8744, 9331)

9387. BIELSCHOWSKY, GEORG. Business fluctuations and public works. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(2) Feb. 1930: 286-319.—This is an attempt to subject to critical analysis the proposal to eliminate business fluctuations by planning public works for the periods of depression. The author examines the objections made by Hawtrey and Cassel. An unwise shifting of public construction may accentuate rather than mitigate industrial fluctuations. The fortunate outcome of such a program involves the problem of coordination of the various factors. Obstacles of a technical nature are present. Also, it is necessary to predict accurately the future state of employment and business. At best, the results of the policy are uncertain. "... the greater the stability, efficiency, and integrity of the government directing the planning and execution of public works, the smaller the political and economic difficulties involved in the scheme will be." Countries which are least affected by the evils of unemployment are best prepared to secure a remedy by the planning of public works for the slack periods.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

9388. KEMÉNYFFI, JOHANN. Über das Problem der Möglichkeit und der Zweckmässigkeit einer "konjunkturlösen Wirtschaft." [Concerning the possibility and desirability of business without cycles.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 132(1) Jan. 1930: 38-65.—The possibility of an economy free from cyclical fluctuations rests upon two assumptions, (1) that a stable price level can be attained, and (2) that the productive capacity of industry can be steadily increased without disturbing unduly the proportions between the various branches of production and thus bringing about changes in the price level. The second assumption presents the real difficulties. Only a system of control can insure the proper volume of production of production goods and consumption goods at the full capacity of the industrial system with suitable provision for expansion and without fluctuations in the price level. The interest rate by itself operates better as a check to undue expansion than as a stimulus to greater industrial activity, and its action is usually



retarded. A process of control through credit rationing would obviate the weaknesses of an unregulated interest rate, but such control would have to be based on a profound understanding of economic relations and conditions. It would at the most lessen cyclical fluctuations rather than eliminate them, but it would represent such a marked departure from free competitive action that its adoption is hardly to be expected. It seems probable that the present uncontrolled economy with its cyclical fluctuations leads to a more rapid development and expansion of industrial organization, but the great variations in employment and in the price level which accompany cyclical fluctuations are the source of much injustice and unrest. A controlled economy would eliminate these evils, although the rate of growth of the industrial system would not be so great.—*C. W. Hasek.*

**9389. MITCHELL, WESLEY C.** Industrial equilibrium in business economy. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 15(1) Feb. 1930: 2-6.—Since 1921 we have attained some degree of balance between economic forces. Through the complicated business dealings going on at any time runs a pull toward equilibrium. Every departure from equilibrium, if free interchange of goods takes place, starts processes which tend to reestablish it, since every element in modern business life influences and is influenced by every other element. This is true of demand, supply, costs of production, incomes received, and incomes spent. Economic life is an evolving process of cumulative changes. What is desired is probably not a perfect balance, but one which will permit such cumulative changes, since a great part of our mechanical progress has come from the pressure which those who have adopted improved methods and technique, have enforced upon their competitors. But this very process has, in our profit-seeking competitive system, made it necessary at times to limit industrial output. The reason is that we have invested in productive equipment more capital than we can use profitably even in a busy year. This restriction of output makes it difficult to achieve a balance on a high real income level, since consumers' purchasing power depends upon this output. The equilibrium desired is a dynamic one, which levels industrial output and consequently per capita real income up, but it will take a most discriminating technique of balance to accomplish it. There are practicable steps toward this end which may be taken. President Hoover's recent conference to check the business depression constitutes a very significant experiment in this direction.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

**9390. SCHWARZ, PAUL.** Geldumlauf und Konjunktur. [Circulation of money and the business cycle.] *Z. f. Handelswissensch. Forsch.* 23(2) Feb. 1929: 82-84.—In a comprehensive study of balance sheet figures of German banks Albert Hahn finds, roughly speaking, that, with the exception of the circulation of notes, these figures reflect the course of the business cycle in accordance with the theoretical postulates. This article shows that the circulation of notes alone can not be used as an index for the business cycle. The entire circulation of money, however, is a fairly reliable index. But there are still some departures from the course required by theory to be explained. (Four Charts.)—*Hubert Huppertz.*

**9391. SCOTT, W. R.** Economic resiliency. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2(2) Jan. 1930: 291-299.—The term applies to those forces, chiefly psychological, which after a business crisis tend to bring about a return to normal conditions. The rapidity with which adverse conditions are overcome depends partly upon the severity of the crisis through which the country has just passed, and partly upon the enterprise, judgment, and adaptiveness of its business men. Inventiveness, in the widest sense,

including improved forms of organization and new ideas for the reduction of waste, is an important element in resiliency. The degree of resiliency is a supreme test in marking off those nations of full vitality from those which have reached stability or have begun to decline. The concept can hence be applied with considerable significance to the various European countries in the post-war period.—*Mildred Hartsough.*

**9392. SNYDER, CARL.** New measures of the relations of credit and trade. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 13(4) Jan. 1930: 16-34.—Statistically the following relationships hold true: (1) the rate of turnover of bank deposits has no definite secular trend; (2) the cyclical movements of trade and the turnover of bank deposits are similar; (3) the trend of trade is the same as that of bank clearings and debits, deflated by an index of general prices; (4) the trend of trade agrees closely with that of loans and investments of National banks; and (5) a theoretical price level derived by dividing total credit (loans and investments of National banks) by the trend of trade is almost identical with an independently computed index of the general price level. These results indicate that the measures employed are a fairly close approach to reality. Their economic significance is that they indicate that if we are to steadily maintain a maximum of prosperity and employment with a minimum of price fluctuations, we must permit bank credit to expand no more and no less than the annual increase in trade—about 4% per annum.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

**9393. SOULE, GEORGE.** The industrial depression. *Labor Age.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 4-6.—Labor, with the exception of those thrown out of work in luxury trades, was benefited by the Wall Street crash. It did not come soon enough. Insofar as Wall Street affected industrial conditions, it was the rise and not the fall of stocks which was injurious, since this absorbed credit which might have been used in building, foreign loans, or financing instalment payments. But if we have a serious depression, the main causes lie outside of Wall Street. The author quotes an article by him published February 27, 1929, in *The New Republic*, "Hoover's Task at Home," which notes the inflation of the stock market, starting with easy credit, and the effect of ultimate credit stringency in slowing down building construction. But even if credit were ample, according to the earlier article, we might still have depression. The purchasing power of the consumers had been enlarged chiefly by booming construction and motor production. Both industries might reach the saturation point of demand. If we have a serious depression, he now concludes, lack of continued stimulus from these industries will be the principal cause. Hoover should have begun to stabilize building in August, instead of waiting until after the drop in stocks.—*George Soule.*

**9394. WOLMAN, LEO.** The bearing of industrial equilibrium on regularity of operations. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 15(1) Feb. 1930: 6-17.—If the notion of balance and equilibrium is sound, industrial stability and regular employment depend upon the early discovery of excesses in the industrial system and the application of measures of control. A study of the period since 1920 is helpful as a means of determining causes of and remedies for disequilibrium. The swiftness of recovery after 1921 was largely due to the speed and thoroughness of the business liquidation and the fact that capital and labor were remarkably mobile. This mobility has persisted during ensuing years. The pace of our industry has been accelerated by education, progressive mechanization of industry, experimental attitude of engineers and managers, invention, and improvement of plant. Associated with these have been such fundamental features as the efficiency of industry, movement of the



price level, credit conditions, and possibilities of market growth. Changes in industrial efficiency reflect themselves in cost, but cost reduction should come from improved methods rather than lowering of wages. Since 1920 the most striking reductions have been in the new industries—automobile and allied lines, electrical, and chemical industries.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 8876, 9148, 9189, 9240, 9518, 9629, 9653, 9657, 9669, 9677, 9708, 9726, 9774, 9794, 9823, 9865)

9395. AUCUY, MARC. L'organisation scientifique du travail d'un congrès à l'autre. [Scientific management at the International Conference.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 43 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 1569-1587.—The Fourth International Conference on scientific management of industry held in Paris made notable advances over preceding congresses. For the first time, attention was given to problems other than those exclusively technical. The effects of modern machine industry on the workers, the health of the labor group, the monotony of the present industrial system, and the payment of high wages (with frequent reference to Mr. Ford's ideas) were discussed. Sections on commerce and agriculture were established. Some study was made of the problems of distribution and the sale of goods.—*Ernest J. Eberling.*

9396. COHEN de BOER, H. Het koelie contract te Genève. [The coolie contract at Geneva.] *Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1 (18) Jan. 1930: 147-150; (19) 1930: 156-159.—A criticism of an address delivered by Kupers at the 12th International Labor Conference. This address has been quoted in the U. S. Senate on the occasion of the discussion of the proposed modification of the Tariff Law regarding the import of articles produced by forced labor. Kupers regretted that a sharp difference had been made between indentured labor and forced labor; there is a great difference: the first is a contract freely entered into which is guaranteed by penal clauses applicable to both parties; the latter is not based on a contract, it is labor required by the government for general or private benefit. Kupers put forward three grievances: namely, (1) The native laborer is insufficiently protected. (2) A large proportion are recruited under false pretences. (3) The bad living conditions for the coolies. Against these statements the following has to be remarked: For the protection of the laborers a labor inspection service has been instituted which supervises the contracts; this supervision is so keen that it has been sometimes detrimental to the prestige of the European staff of some estates. It is not correct that false pretences are used by the recruiters; before the laborers leave Java they are informed and their duties are explained to them by an official; even in Sumatra the laborer can apply to the labor inspection service in case he thinks he is being deceived. There have been abuses in recruiting when done by professional recruiters, but these have been dismissed. There is a recruitment by the *Algemeen Delisch Emigratië Kantoor* ("Adek"), established by the two great societies,—*Algemeene Vereeniging van Rubber planters ter Oostkust van Sumatra* ("Avros") and *Delic Planters Vereeniging* (D.P.V.). Besides there is the "Veda" (*Vrije Emigratie van D.P.V. and Avros*). The laborers recruited by the Veda do not enter into the contract in Java but in Sumatra; they immigrate as free persons; the number of persons recruited in this way is increasing in the past few years. As regards

the third grievance, the ill treatment of the coolies, Kupers brings forward the argument that the planted area has increased, but that the number of coolies has remained steady. Indeed the planted area has increased by nearly 100,000 ha. in the past 10 years but Kupers forgets that the number of laborers increased by nearly 40,000 in these years. Moreover, the working system has been modified, for example in the rubber industry the trees are now tapped every other day instead of daily, so that only half the laborers are required for this work. The attempts on life of the European assistants are no proof of bad treatment; in Java such attempts have occurred in the past few years. The minimum daily wages of the coolies are 42 cts, but with the regular extra allowances the average wage, for example on the tobacco estates, is 57½ cts. Moreover the coolie gets rice for a small price, free lodging and medical help and usually a pension. The Javanese as well as the Chinese coolies send yearly considerable amounts of money to their home countries. The fact that in 1928 141,000 of the 250,000 coolies entered into a new contract disproves the statement that they are ill-treated. It is incorrect to say that only very few free workers are working on the estates; in 1928 their number amounted to 20% of the total and their number is yearly increasing.—*Cecil Rothe.*

9397. SCHOENBAUM, EMIL. Pracovní trh a pokles porodů. [The labor market and the decline of the birth-rate.] *Naše Doba.* 37 (3) Dec. 1929: 132-135.—The author again draws attention to the ways in which the decline of the birth-rate in the years 1915-1919 will make itself felt. This decrease results from the absence of men during the war and from unfavorable social and economic conditions. In Czechoslovakia the total decline in birth-rate during those five years amounts to 837,000; it will result in 1929-1933 in a total decline of 577,000 persons of the age between 14 and 18 years. However, since not all children at the age of 14 (i.e. at the "school-leaving" age) work for their living, there will be a shortage of young workers (14-18 years) which, in 1933, will reach 390,000. The same shortage of workers will be observed in 1933-1937 more and more among adult workers, until in 1937 it will amount to 382,000 persons. This shortage will be felt first and most intensively in those industries which to-day show little attraction in the labor market, that is first of all in agriculture. It will be necessary to rationalize and mechanize the work in order to meet the growing shortage of workers. In agriculture, however, considerable improvements will have to be carried out to keep the workers on the land. Among these must be mentioned the raising of the standard of life, and better social and political protection equal to that which the industrial workers in towns already enjoy.—*Josef Fischer.*

9398. SCHOENFELD, HANS. Arbeitszeit, Arbeitslohn und Arbeitsleistung im Hochofenbetriebe. [Working time, wages, and product of labor in steel mills.] *Soz. Praxis.* 38 (50) Dec. 12, 1929: 1209-1214.—A new inquiry, undertaken by a commission investigating the conditions of production and marketing in Germany, has shed new light on the productivity of labor as influenced by length of working time and methods of wage payment in continuous processes in German steel mills. But, the inquiry shows that so many factors influence the productivity of the mills that to isolate the factor of working time is difficult. Clearer results have been found as to the influence of wages on productivity. Direct inquiries of the workers showed that they increase their efforts in order to earn more, but an even greater factor for increase of their efforts is the desire to avoid dismissal and unemployment. Another important factor is the stricter control exercised over the workers. For these reasons, they



are ready to accept the increased fatigue connected with higher quotas of production.—*R. Broda.*

**9399. UNSIGNED. Middle-aged and older workers.** *California State Dept. Indus. Relations, Spec. Bull.* #1. Jan. 1930: pp. 35.—This bulletin "summarizes views and opinions of leaders in business and industry and of thinkers in the field of economics and sociology on the folly of eliminating mature and experienced persons from gainful employments." Charts present data from the census of occupations of 1920 showing age distributions of California men and women in six fields of gainful employment. Domestic and personal service showed the highest percentages of men and women who were 45 to 64 years old. Men of these ages numbered nearly a third of those in trade and in professional services; women between 45 and 64 constituted less than a fifth of those employed in trade and professions, but were almost 3 in 10 (27.8%) of those engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries.—*Lucile Eaves.*

**9400. WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA.** Die wirtschaftliche Lage der Arbeitnehmer in der Schweiz und die sozialpolitische Entwicklung im Jahre 1928. [Economic conditions of employees in Switzerland and development of the country in 1928 from the standpoint of social legislation.] *Soz. Praxis.* 38(32) Aug. 8, 1929: 873-886; (33) Aug. 15, 1929: 805-809.—The war has stopped the great increase of population in Switzerland, as many foreigners have left the country. Housing construction has finally caught up with needs. Employment conditions have, in 1928, become quite favorable. The economic crisis which set in immediately after the war is over. The number of factory workers has reached 392,000, a figure never before attained. Of the total Swiss population of four million 10% works in factories. Social reform proceeds. A law for minimum wages for home workers is being prepared at present. Compulsory sickness insurance is more and more being developed. Establishment of old age pensions and dependents' insurance was voted in 1925, through an amendment to the Federal constitution. A constructive law is at present being prepared. It will embrace not only workers, but the whole people; all persons from the nineteenth to the sixty-fifth year will be compulsorily insured. Unemployment insurance remains in the hands of private societies, which, however, receive subsidies from the cantons and the federation.—*R. Broda.*

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entry 8997)

**9401. BONNSTEDT, WERNER.** Chronik der deutschen Gewerkschaftsbewegung von 1924 bis 1927. [History of the German trade union movement from 1924 to 1927.] *Soz. Praxis.* 38(28) Jul. 11, 1929: 682-685; (30) Jul. 25, 1929: 732-736, (38) Sep. 19, 1929: 926-930.—Reconstruction and consolidation characterize the development of German labor organizations during the period. The number of members in all three main groups, General Federation of Labor, Christian Federation of Labor, and Hirsch-Dunker Federation of Labor has slightly decreased, but the dues received have nearly doubled. Results of class struggle have been rather favorable. Many strikes have reduced hours and increased wages or have prevented an increase of hours or a reduction of wages. The trade unions have financed housing construction, and have been rather successful in these enterprises. Trade unions of office workers have maintained their strength. They had particular successes in the development of educational institutions for their members.—*R. Broda.*

**9402. LEWIS, NELL BATTLE.** North Carolina at the cross roads. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 37-47.—Both the National Textile Workers Union (a communistic organization) which organized the workers at Gastonia and the United Workers of America (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) which organized the workers at Marion have equally drawn the ire and opposition of the mill owners. The cause of the strike at Gastonia was a demand for shorter hours, better wages, better facilities, equal pay for equal work for women and abolition of the "stretch out" system. Hours of labor have been contrary to the legal limits, and provisions for the women have not been made as required by law.—*H. A. Richardson.*

**9403. VINCENT, MELVIN J.** The proposed Mexican labor code. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 14(3) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 233-237.—The proposed Mexican labor code implies the recognition of the industrial situation as a factor in social unrest. This code represents an attempt to stabilize industrial relationships. It has two principal objectives; namely, the establishment of juridical rules to regulate the relations between employer and employee, and the legal regulation of conditions of work. The following are its specific tenets. (1) The validity of labor contracts is recognized. (2) Organized labor is given complete recognition. (3) The employer is obligated to provide hygienic and safe working conditions, to give preference to unionized labor, to establish elementary schools for the children of workers, etc. (4) The worker is obligated to render a good day's work for a good day's pay, to submit disputes to arbitration and abide by the decisions, and to withdraw from a job according to rules given in the code. (5) Workmen's compensation is provided.—*W. O. Brown.*

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 9128, 9564, 9624)

**9404. BURNS, C. DELISLE.** Groups in industry: their origin, characteristics and activities. *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn. Report of First Triennial Congress.* (2) Jan. 1929: 63-76.—A group in industry may be defined as a mental fact and is formed by pressure of the same circumstances upon the minds of individuals and by interaction among individuals within these same circumstances. Large-scale machinery and the factory system produce a greater homogeneity among persons so far as their external habits are concerned, the rhythms of contemporary industry are regular and repetitive, and the wage system gives work-people short views and uncertainty about the future: these are factors in molding the manual worker's outlook and set of mind. Miners, who live in isolation and for the most part have only slight contact with persons not connected with the industry, are brought to a discussion when they have a grievance only with difficulty; railroad employees, on the contrary, are very amenable to discussion because the railroad industry is continually in contact with the persons it serves. What trade unionists want is not a dabbling in shop management, but control of economic policy.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

**9405. MILES, GEORGE.** What are the problems of method in research in industrial relations? *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Congr.* (2) Jan. 1929: 229-235.—Probably the most difficult task in making an investigation into industrial relationships is that of evaluating the relative importance of material and mental factors. In human relationships, no research is effective which omits the emotional aspect. A group constantly tends to set up for itself a standard of conduct by which its own members are judged, the group attitude diverging from the "normal" to the extent that the group is isolated. Specialization pro-



duces diversity of attitude toward the same facts. Information concerning the factors conditioning group attitudes can be obtained only by direct personal contact with numerous members of the group over a considerable period of time. To get precision of fact, the procedure should be, first, a clear definition of actual relationships; second, an evaluation of all contributing factors present; and, third, an investigation of the paths by which the existing situation has been reached. Trivial and immediate causes of industrial disturbances may have underlying them a multitude of grievances and irritants, both physical and mental, which are hardly recognized.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

9406. RICHARDSON, J. H. Recent developments in industrial cooperation in the United States and Canada. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20(1) Jul. 1929: 67-93.—Interesting experiments in the field of constructive cooperation between management and workers with the object of increasing productive efficiency are being made in the United States and Canada. These are working councils in which employees of an individual establishment, through representation chosen by and from among themselves cooperate through conferences in the consideration of conditions of employment in the establishment. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey introduced work councils in 1918. But the trade union movement in both United States and Canada has been hostile to these "company unions" because they are a check to trade union development. But progressive unions and leaders, such as the American Federation of Labor and its president, William Green, have advocated cooperation between trade unions and management. Railway transportation, for example the Baltimore and Ohio and the Canadian National Railway, has fostered this kind of cooperation. While all of these cooperative plans cover only a narrow field of industry, they are significant not only as a means of ensuring increase of productive efficiency but also of creating a better understanding for the solution of the problems of distribution.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

9407. UNSIGNED. The check-off in collective agreements. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 1-4.—The check-off is an arrangement under which the employer agrees to deduct from the wages due to each union employee the amounts that may be due from such employee to the union for dues, special assessments, or fines. The aggregate amount thus collected is then paid over by the employer to the treasurer of the union. Provision for the check-off system of collecting union dues appeared in the earliest agreements between the bituminous coal operators and the miners' union. Though apparently abandoned for some time, it appeared again in the agreements of 1890, and continued to be a part of the agreements to the present date. Provision for the check-off is made in some agreements in many other trades, including bakers, barbers, brickmakers, cleaners, dyers, and pressers, retail clerks, and a number of others. The provision for the check-off appears frequently in the agreements of teamsters and chauffeurs. In the building trades agreements the check-off generally covers only the collection of initiation fees when non-union men are employed. In a few cases, however, the employer has agreed to deduct the amount of union dues, assessments, and fines when written authorization is given by the employee.—*E. E. Cummins.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 9201, 9270, 9405, 9792)

9408. CHAPIN, CARL K. Choosing personnel in the water business. *J. Amer. Water Works Assn.* 22(1) Jan. 1930: 82-89.—This article deals with (1) the importance of the human factor in the water works branch of the public utility business, and with (2) a method of selecting and grading the personnel. Much

of the success or failure of the water business depends upon keeping down losses which result from alienating customers by careless or discourteous service. The method here presented is based upon an examination of the following factors: (1) quality quotient of the individual; (2) ability and quantity of work; (3) dependability; and (4) general suitability. The test is aimed to reject applicants and weed out employees who are not in the upper third of a general class analysis.—*G. T. Schwenning.*

9409. EVERETT, ALLEN. Personnel records and reports—their purposes and uses. *Amer. Management Assn. Office Management Ser.* #47. 1930: pp. 19.

9410. MOEDE, WALTHER. Eignungsprüfung für kaufmännische Lehrlinge und Angestellte. [Aptitude tests for commercial apprentices and employees.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 1-17.—Aptitude tests in commercial establishments have made less progress than in manufacturing industries. Tests are classified in three general groups: (1) business conduct, including conversation and sales methods; (2) general and business intelligence, (3) capacity for accounting, administration, and organization. In the first group much stress is laid upon facility in conversation. The author believes that business communications between officials or employees in the same establishment should be brief and simple. With customers, however, it is often necessary to hold extended conversations. Observations indicated that in selling shoes, for example, "with women on the average 24 minutes was necessary for a sale; the shortest and longest times were 6 and 58 minutes. With men the times were shorter—on the average 14½ minutes; in the lowest and highest extremes 3½ and 34 minutes." What the employee is to say during these sales periods; how he is to say it, and by what means his conversation shall advance his selling opportunities were among the points covered in the tests. The investigators staged sales conversation in which the conditions of actual selling were reproduced as accurately as possible. The learner was rated according to his quickness of thought, his tact and other qualities. Different tests were used to determine correctness of speech and readings. Somewhat similar methods were used in rating intelligence and executive ability.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

9411. ROBERTS, EDWARD H. How the occupational therapist can help the employer. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 9(1) Feb. 1930: 21-26.

9412. WALLON, H. Selection et orientation professionnelles. [Vocational selection and placement.] *J. de Psychol.* 26(9-10) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 710-727.—The author distinguishes between the selection of employees and placement or vocational guidance, defining selection as the process of choosing employees for particular jobs, and placement as the process of choosing jobs for individual employees. Thus, selection is largely for the benefit of the employer while placement is largely for the benefit of employees. In a preliminary discussion of the process of selection various bases for determining whether an employee is suitable for a particular line of work are described. These bases include productive capacity, aptitudes, and physical and mental traits. Maladjustment of workers to their work causes failure to perform work efficiently, high labor turnover, liability to accidents, and the cost of training men who are unfitted for the jobs.—*Edward S. Cowdrick.*

9413. WYATT, S. Maximum capacity and average achievement. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 20(3) Jan. 1930: 251-260.—In machine-feeding operations output is usually measured in terms of the average rate of working. Maximum capacity under the most favorable circumstances would be a much better standard. Deviations from this standard would be only in one direction and would be a measure of the combined influence of factors detrimental to productive activity. With



the nature and amounts of such deviations in hand, steps could be taken to eliminate them as far as possible.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 9340, 9348, 9359)

9414. ADAMS, WILLIAM W. Accidents at metallurgical work in the United States during the calendar year 1928. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper #474.* 1920: pp. iv+34.

9415. ADAMS W. W. and CHENOWETH L. Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1928. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Tech. Paper #468.* pp. 37.

9416. HILL A. BRADFORD. An investigation into the sickness experience of printers (with special reference to the evidence of tuberculosis). *Indus. Fatigue Research Board, Report #51.* 1929: pp. 108.—In 1925 the Joint Industrial Council for the Printing and Allied Trades and the Newspaper Proprietors' Association of London asked the Industrial Fatigue Research Board to undertake to discover why printers have a relatively low death-rate from all other causes and yet have a death-rate from tuberculosis in excess of that of the general population. The occupational mortality returns suggested that this also applied to the divisions within the industry. The data were secured for a five-year period (1921–1925 inclusive) from the records of nine approved societies administering benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts. The duration of incapacity suffered from all causes of illness by all printers during 1921–23 was compared with a sample group representing the general insured population for the same years. The printers had higher sickness rates in the age group 16–19, but in later age groups they were at a distinct advantage. Comparing the occupational groups within the trade with each other for all causes of diseases from 1921–1925 the compositors had a high morbidity rate at ages 16–19 but, for the rest of their working lives, they had a low rate, rising somewhat at ages 60–69. Bookbinders and rulers had a still lower rate, while machine printers and warehousemen showed materially higher rates in middle life when compared with compositors. For stereotypers and electrotypers and for lithographic machine printers the evidence was less definite but indicated that they had a higher sickness rate than the compositors. An analysis of particular groups of diseases showed that the high rates for printers at ages 16–19 were largely due to the high incidence of nearly all diseases among compositors. The latter group was responsible for the pronounced tuberculosis rate in this age group and the high morbidity in later life, 60–69. The high incidence of long-period incapacity among bookbinders was derived from tuberculosis and diseases of the nervous system. The greater amount of illness suffered by machine printers and warehousemen was traceable to a general inferiority at the older ages. Machine printers of ages 40–59 and warehousemen from 30 to 39 years of age showed high sickness rates from phthisis. Lithographic printers had an excess of nervous diseases and influenza while stereotypers and electrotypers were more susceptible to rheumatism and gout than the general population. The data for sickness rates among the women of the printing trades were not adequate to enable the drawing of valid conclusions. The report contains fifty-two tables and five charts.—*Constance Tyler.*

9417. McCONNELL, BEATRICE. An analysis of machine accidents to employed minors. *Labor & Indus.* 16 (10) Oct. 1929: 10–15.—The increasing mechanization in industry makes additional safeguards for employed minors necessary. The Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics found that, in 1924, accidents to minors caused by machines were nearly twice as numerous

as for adult employees. In 1928, 18% of 4,760 accidents to minors under 18 reported to the Department of Labor and Industry were caused by power machines. The Bureau of Women and Children analyzed 398 machine accidents to minors under 18 which occurred in the six months period July 1 to December 31, 1928. About two-thirds of these accidents were to boys, and over 10% were to 14- and 15-year-old children, although there were more 16- and 17-year-old children than younger groups employed. Nearly one-fourth of the reported accidents were on metal working machines, by which more boys than girls were injured; while another fourth were on textile machines, on which nearly two-thirds of the girl operators injured were employed. Over one-half the accidents took place at the point of operation, in 86% of the cases the injured minor was the operator of the machine, and over one-half of the accidents occurred while machines were in motion. One fatal accident occurred, and 36 which required amputation. Eighty-seven per cent of the machine accidents were investigated by the Bureau of Inspection to detect illegal employment. Violations of the Child Labor Law or Department regulations were found in 50 cases; the most common offense was the operation of machines prohibited for children.—*Leila M. Benedict.*

9418. PONZO, M. Pericolosità sul lavoro e profilassi sociale. [Hazards of labor and social prophylaxis.] *Arch. di Antropol.* 50 1929: 329.—The author deals with the individual subjective factor of labor accidents and the prevention thereof. He shows that the worker's insufficient adaptation to his work is responsible for 49% of labor accidents and constitutes a menace not only to the individual but also to his fellow workers. In addition to this factor, there is the element of wear or deterioration that comes with age, as well as the effect of addiction to alcoholic drinks. The author studied these factors of labor hazards in both normal and mentally abnormal workmen in various professions. He concludes with a proposal for social prophylaxis which reconciles individual and social interests.—*Psychol. Absts.*

9419. WYATT, S. and FRASER, J. A. The effects of monotony in work. *Indus. Fatigue Research Board, Report #56.* 1929: pp. 47.—As mechanization proceeds in industry, attention is focused on the mental rather than the bodily effects of work; boredom, as well as fatigue, is now regarded as an important influence in industry. Unlike fatigue, it is a purely psychic state, evoked by unsatisfying activities like the repetitive processes in industry. This investigation was based on first hand observations of the following processes: two types of filament winding, inserting, soap wrapping, chocolate packing, and tobacco weighing. Periods of boredom were accompanied by low and variable rates of production; the absence of boredom was conducive to high and uniform rates. The spurts of increased output when the end of the work period was near show that the slump in the middle of the period was due to boredom rather than to physical fatigue. Talking usually occurred when the workers were bored. It is a powerful antidote to boredom, but experiments show that it retards the rate of work. The isolated worker is more likely to be bored than one in a group where some conversation is possible. When rated according to intelligence tests, the inferior were found to be steadier and less affected by the mid-spell depression than the more intelligent operatives. Their output was lower, but they liked the repetitive processes and seldom suffered from boredom. Uniformity in working procedure is more conducive to boredom than variety, and is accompanied by lower rates of output. Pay on the piecework basis, frequent small supplies of material, and the division of a large task into small self-contained units are devices which help to maintain interest. Boredom is most likely to arise in the semi-automatic activities which require enough attention to prevent mind-wandering but not



enough to provide thorough interest in the work. Mind-wandering, unlike talking, does not reduce output. Numerous illustrative charts and graphs.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 9684)

**9420. MAGEE, ELIZABETH.** Mothers who earn. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 30-33.—A study of 500 working mothers in Cleveland was made by the Consumers League of Ohio, in an attempt to discover the causes for the increasing employment of women with children, and the effects of their employment. One hundred and nineteen mothers were widowed, 62 divorced or separated, 46 deserted, and the husbands of 13 women were in institutions. However, there were 295 husbands who were living with their wage-earning wives. Of these 295 women, 34 gave personal preference as a reason for going to work, 33 gave the illness of their husbands, 26 their unemployment, and 187 insufficient family incomes. In over one-half of the cases where insufficient income was the reason for going to work, the husbands had irregular work, and 80% of these husbands received less than \$30 per week. One half of the families had one or two children, and one half had three or more. Most of the mothers were doing full time work away from home, and 45 were employed at night. One hundred and eighty-three mothers stated that nobody took care of their children while they were away from home. The writer claimed that the records of the Juvenile Court showed that in many of the families of boys and girls brought before the court the mothers were employed away from home.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

**9421. UNSIGNED.** Laws containing rest provisions for women workers. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (2) Feb. 1930: 59-70.

**9422. UNSIGNED.** Laws relating to women industrially employed.—Night-work laws for women. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (2) Feb. 1930: 54-58.

**9423. UNSIGNED.** Number of women in agriculture in Germany, France and Czechoslovakia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (1) Jul. 1929: 84-95.—In comparison with men, the number of women occupied in agriculture in Germany and Czechoslovakia has decreased, while in France they have increased. Because of the lack of uniformity in the definition of the statistical unit as used in the censuses of the various countries, comparative statistics are likely to be erroneous. Everywhere women are playing an important part in the struggle between urban industry and agriculture. In Germany the number of women engaged in agriculture is now a little greater than the number of men. But for every 10 men on their own farms in 1907 there were 13 in 1925. On the other hand for every 10 women in 1907, there were scarcely 11, in 1925. For every 10 men in hired agricultural employment in 1907, there were 9, in 1925, but for every 10 women in 1907, there were only 8, in 1925. In France the women comprise 44.5% of the agricultural population, but the movement of population is exactly the opposite in Germany. Women have gained over men. The gain has been almost but not quite sufficient to balance the loss in the number of men. In Czechoslovakia women comprise only 32.3% of the agricultural population. The total number of agricultural workers has decreased since the war, but the men have decreased only 4.2 and 3.2% in the two parts of the country while the women have decreased 50.8 and 52.2%. A further study of the causal factors of migration, which would include the Great War, the waves of employment, the alterations in land tenure, the foreign migrations, the normal increase of population and the deliberate choice of the persons concerned would be of great interest.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

**9424. UNSIGNED.** Prohibitory and regulatory laws relating to the employment of women. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 30 (2) Feb. 1930: 71-75.

## WAGES

(See also Entries 9341, 9398)

**9425. ROZSAVÖLGYI, L.** Leistungserfassung und Lohnrechnung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Lohnbüros. [Efficiency and wages with special reference to the wage bureau.] *Werkstattstechnik.* 23 (10) May 15, 1929: 285-304.

**9426. WOLKENSTEIN, HENRICH GRAF.** Rechnungen am Prämienlohn. [The calculation of the premium wage.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 71 (1) 1930: 137-147.—The author discusses the essential characteristics and the development of the graduated premium wage, pointing out its inherent advantages and the dangers attendant on its misuse, illustrating his thesis by means of mathematical examples.—*A. M. Hannay.*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 9344, 9387, 9398, 9792)

**9427. CROXTON, FRED C., and CROXTON, FREDRICK E.** Unemployment in Buffalo, New York, November 1929. *New York State Bur. Stat. & Infor., Spec. Bull.* #163. 1930: pp. 48.—This study of unemployment was conducted in Buffalo, New York in November 1929 in cooperation with the New York State Department of Labor. The study consisted of a house-to-house canvass of over 9,000 households in nine representative areas. Information was gathered for all persons 18 years of age or over (except those in school) who were usually employed in gainful occupations, a total of 15,164 persons. The report represents a cross-section of employment conditions in the selected areas in Buffalo as of November 4, 1929. At that time 10.9% of all males enumerated were idle for all causes and 6.7% were employed part time; 5.9% of all females enumerated were idle for all causes and 5.2% were employed part time. Among heads of households 10.1% of the males were idle for all causes and 7.2% were on part time. Among female heads of households, 8.4% were idle for all causes and 8.0% were on part time. Further information is presented concerning the numbers of persons employed part time, and the duration of unemployment for those out of work. The greatest relative unemployment was present in the building trades, and in the manufacturing and servicing of automobiles, parts and tires. Of the 109 males per thousand who were unemployed, 59 per thousand were unemployed because of slack work, 23 per thousand because of sickness or injury, 20 per thousand because of old age or retirement, and 7 per thousand because of miscellaneous and not reported causes.—*Frederick E. Croxton.*

**9428. EMMERSON, H. C.** An analysis of the unemployed. *Pub. Admin.* 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 86-96.—The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons between 16 and 65 years of age excluding those in domestic service and agriculture. There are about 12,000,000 at the present time. There has been an increase of at least 700,000 in the number of insured persons in employment in the past five years. On Sep. 23, 1929, there were nearly 1,170,000 persons unemployed or about 10% of the insured population. Men constituted 76% of the total. Of these, 642,000 were "wholly unemployed." In September, 1929, there were in the principal export trades about 486,000 unemployed persons of all categories or more than one-third of the total number of unemployed. There were 102,000 unemployed in the



transport industries, and 121,000 in building and public works contracting, the industries most adversely affected. Studies have shown from time to time that of large groups of unemployed interviewed only 2% can be classified as "unemployable." There is not a "standing army" of unemployed; their personnel is changing all the time. Over 95% of those who are unemployed on any given day have done some work during the previous year, about 60% have worked during at least half the weeks in the year, and 30% have been at work during at least 39 out of the 52 weeks.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**9429. ROBERTS, J. Migration and unemployment.** *Contemp. Rev.* 137 (769) Jan. 1930: 71-79.—Had the pre-war emigration from England continued there would be a million and a quarter fewer people in England today. Since there are that number of people permanently unemployed, the problem of migration must be attacked as a national enterprise. The conditions to be considered, climate, selection of emigrants, cost per individual and number of failures, lead to the conclusion that, at first, "assisted" settlers of the "public school" type, by way of group settlement, community stores, etc., are most successful. The cost of financing will compare favorably with the cost of the dole over a period of 10 years. Moreover, the demand for railways and machinery in the new regions will stimulate home industry.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**9430. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH.** A munkahiány és munkahiány esetére szóló biztosítás problémája Németországban. [The problem of unemployment insurance in Germany.] *Társadalombiztosítási Közlöny.* 23 (11b-12b) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 379-392.—The war and inflation profoundly affected the economic organization in Germany by destroying the harmony between the factors of production, population, capital, and land (*Raum*). Labor as a factor of production has increased by one-third in the last 20 years. On the other hand, there is a considerable decrease of capital and land to be noted, a fact which constitutes the principal cause of unemployment. The regulations for unemployment insurance in recent years are discussed critically. The treatment of seasonal unemployment forms the principal issue in a reform advocated by employers.—*L. Grossmann.*

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 9440)

**9431. DICKINS, D. A nutrition investigation of Negro tenants in the Yazoo Mississippi Delta.** *Mississippi Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #254. 1928: pp. 52.—Study was made of the nutrients in the diet of 80 Negro tenant families for one month, February-March. According to Sherman's tentative standard (primarily for whites) the Negroes' diet attained only 95% of the requirement in calories, 85% in protein, 77% in calcium, 75% in phosphorus, 81% in iron. We have as yet no definite vitamin standard but apparently many of the diets were deficient in vitamins A and C and some, in vitamin B. The consumption of meats, milk, fruits and vegetables was low according to approved American practice, the consumption of fats and cereals high. The variety of foods consumed was relatively low, especially the variety of vegetables. The Negroes used only one-third as much milk as was used by fairly comparable white families in Mississippi. In spite of the low consumption of milk and the apparent deficiency of vitamin C in the Negroes' diet, county health records in Mississippi indicate that the teeth of Negro children are superior to those of white children. Cookery in the average home is poor, but great improvements over diets and practices of the past have already been accomplished through agricultural extension work.—*E. E. White.*

**9432. GEE, WILSON, and STAUFFER, WILLIAM HENRY.** Rural and urban living standards in Virginia. *Univ. Virginia, Inst. Research Soc. Sci., Monog.* #6, 1929: pp. x+133.—This is one of the first attempts made to study the living standards of rural and urban residents jointly and comparatively. The most common designations used to describe the various economic groups studied are: poor, families with living expenditures of less than \$1,200 annually; intermediate families whose annual living expenditures ranged from \$1,200 to \$2,500; and prosperous, those families whose expenditures for living were above \$2,500 annually. In securing the sample, an effort was made to have the following distribution of economic classes: poor 25%; intermediate 50%; and prosperous 25%, which was realized approximately for both the farm and the urban families. Food, clothing, and housing in the rural sample account for a little more than 75% of the total expenditures of the poor families, while for the prosperous group these expenditures consume only 57% of the total. Among the poor city families the primary wants consume 66% of the total living cost; and for the prosperous families these costs amount to 46% of the total, for the intermediate farm group, primary wants take up 66% or a little more of the total living cost, while for the corresponding urban group, 60% of the total living expense is consumed in satisfying these wants. Fuel and light costs rise rapidly as we ascend the social scale of city families. The automobile finds a less widespread use among city families than among farm families. The poor families of the city average five times as great an expenditure for household furnishings and equipment as do farm families of the corresponding economic level. The poor families of the city spend 65% more for health than do similarly situated farm families; intermediate and prosperous city families spend respectively 53% and 103% more than the same groups of farmers for health. Absolutely and relatively, city families spend more heavily than farm families for cultural things. Investment in insurance is more prevalent among urbanites than among farmers. In both the country and the city poor families spend greater proportions of their advancement and recreation fund for church and charitable purposes than do the intermediate and prosperous families. City families show greater absolute expenditures for reading matter than rural families, but a higher proportion of the farmers' advancement expenditures is for reading material. The educational attainments of the poor and prosperous families measure up more favorably for the city than for the farm families, but in the intermediate classes there is little difference either way. Farm families spend more time reading than city families of the same economic level; poor farm families read about the same as intermediate city families, and the prosperous farm families read 50% more than city families of the same classification. The unskilled occupational classes in the city have a much larger percentage of the children of poor families than other classes. The data are presented in 58 statistical tables and two graphs.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**9433. LAMB, JEFFERSON D. H.** The problem of a higher standard of living. *China Tomorrow.* 2 (3) Jan. 20, 1930: 37-42.—About 70% of the population of China live on or below a poverty standard, 20% on a minimum of subsistence standard and 10% on a comfort or luxury standard. The per capita annual income upon which the standard of living depends is only a little over 20 dollars. Of necessity women and children must contribute to the family income since the cost of living is also relatively high. Other factors contributing to a low standard of living are the ignorance of women concerning food values and the high death rates among both children and adults. The first step in raising the standard of living of the masses, who are chiefly agricultural workers, is the improvement of agriculture and



industry. In spite of a rich soil and natural resources, China depends upon other countries for such products as oranges, apples, rice, coal, wool, cotton, kerosene, sugar and iron stoves. The fundamental problems of China are agricultural and industrial, not political and militaristic. Large scale production with government protection, management, and subsidy will lower the price of commodities and thus raise the standard of living.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

9434. ZIMMERMAN, CARLE C. Incomes and expenditures of Minnesota farm and city families, 1927-28. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #255. Jun. 1929: pp 50.—Incomes and expenditures are analyzed for 252 urban families living in two Minnesota cities of 15,000 and 50,000 inhabitants, and 226 farm families living in the trade areas of the two cities. After paying "costs of production" the average farm family had a net spendable income of about \$2,124. The methods of spending these incomes showed that farm families consider land ownership as one of the major values in improved living, and second, a greater consumption of urban manufactured goods and professional services. Farm families have need for improved facilities for the safe investment of funds which do not go into land. The city families represented all occupations and social classes found in these cities, with wide range in income. The average incomes and expenditures were between \$3,800 and \$4,000. Urban families placed the acquisition of property, security, and high proportions of "unearned income" as one of the first values of improved living. City groups have a much greater diversity of investment facilities than farm groups. Competition within the family budget, as indicative of the attitudes of families toward improved living is primarily between expenditures for the present (consumption for living) and the future (investment expenditures). The item for miscellaneous expenditures which has gained wide credence as an indicator of improved living failed to be a valid index in this study. The chief things gained by the upper classes not found in the miscellaneous budget of the lower classes, were travel, vacations, increased formal entertaining, and rapidly increasing organization memberships. Improved church life, schooling facilities, and home life did not take first place in the competing expenditures of the miscellaneous budget. The distribution of the total budget rather than miscellaneous expenditures, constitutes the more satisfactory index of the standard of living. A comparison of rural and urban expenditures on the basis of the average amount spent for investments and non-physiological living expenditures lead to the conclusion that farmers are really better off both as to incomes and standards of living than the lower two-thirds of the urban population. From a comparison of average net accumulations of property, the conclusion is reached that the lower four-fifths of the farm families are in as good or better condition than the lower four-fifths of the urban families.—*Dorothea D. Kiltredge.*

pense that might have been interchanged were combined into one group and items showing a similarity of movement into another. These groups had the characteristics of fixed and variable costs. The first stage of development, made before 1926 data were available, included the construction of an index of gross income to replace the tabulated gross income figures. This index was a weighted average of several published indexes. The difference between it and the tabulated data was assumed to represent the omissions in the tabulation. Fixed costs, estimated as a trend of tabulated data, and tabulated net income were deducted from the index of gross income for 1923. The remainder was assumed to be an estimate of variable costs in that year and the ratio of this figure to the gross income index was applied to the index for the other years as an estimate of variable costs. The difference then found between calculated and tabulated net income corresponded in direction with the changes in labor costs and inventory losses, and when an estimate of inventory losses alone was deducted the two net income figures agreed closely. Here seemed to be a promising method of forecasting the net income of all corporations but, in order to estimate tax receipts, figures for the net income of corporations reporting only net income are necessary. Data were available for two years only for these corporations. If fixed costs were varied in proportion to the variation in the percentage of gross income or number of corporations reporting net income to all corporations, the calculated net income corresponded closely with the tabulated figures. Conversely, the net income of returns reporting net income would be unchanged if there were imputed a constant percentage of gross income and deducted a constantly increasing amount of fixed costs. Calculations based upon this hypothesis gave promising results. After much experimentation and the inclusion of 1926 and 1927 statistics of income data likely percentages of gross income for variable costs and trend lines for fixed costs were arrived at for all corporations and for corporations reporting net income. Having these, all that was necessary for forecasting net income was a forecast of gross income. This estimate was made for 1928 and 1929 by applying the percentage change over 1927 in an index of gross income, estimated as the weighted average of various published indexes, to the tabulated gross income in 1927, the last known total. Given estimated gross income, percentages for variable costs, and trend lines for fixed costs, it was possible to forecast net income for all corporations and for corporations reporting net income.—*Lillian Epstein.*

9436. EPSTEIN, RALPH C. Statistical light on profits, as analyzed in recent literature. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44 (2) Feb. 1930: 320-44.—The recent volumes on profits by Crum and Sloan are analyzed. That by Crum summarizes the earning power of approximately 455,000 corporations in terms of the percentage of net profits to sales and the percentage of net profits to total assets. The volume by Sloan discusses only about 550 corporations, nearly all of them large companies, and presents ratios of profits to net worth. What is needed is a body of summarized data which, like Crum's treatment, will be comprehensive in scope, but will present the percentage of earnings upon invested capital.—*Ralph C. Epstein.*

9437. FAULKNER, HAROLD J. Changes in the New York law regarding the descent and distribution of property. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 130 (3372) Feb. 8, 1930: 858-860.

## WEALTH, PROPERTY AND INCOME

(See also Entries 9144, 9196, 9261)

9435. EBERSOLE, FRANKLIN J.; BURR, SUSAN S., and PETERSON, GEORGE M. Income forecasting by the use of statistics of income data. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 12 (1) Feb. 1930: 39-47.—In forecasting corporation income an attempt to use independently items such as gross sales, cost of goods sold, and miscellaneous expenses was made but showed many variations not due to economic changes. Therefore, items of ex-



## COOPERATION

(See also Entries 9040, 9149, 9167, 9322, 9327)

9438. LAVERGNE, BERNARD. Die Regiegenossenschaft, eine neue Unternehmungsform. [Governmental cooperatives, a new form of enterprise.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(1) Jan. 1930: 219-243.—The governmental cooperative (*Regiegenossenschaft*) is similar to the ordinary consumers' cooperative. It is characterized by: (1) its organization depends upon an official act and the government has a part in its management; (2) it has, nevertheless, almost complete administrative and financial independence; (3) members are at the same time consumers; (4) membership is open to all including official government units; and (5) the cooperative distributes profits in proportion to purchases. The oldest government cooperative is in Belgium, the *Crédit Communal de Belgique*, founded in 1860. Detailed data of the operations and development of this institution are given. A second cooperative was the *Société nationale des chemins de fer vicinaux*, a third the *Société nationale des distributions d'eau*. Other cooperative organizations are in the fields of insurance, housing, and distribution of electric power. The conclusions reached in the article are as follows: (1) Governmental cooperatives show all the principal characteristics of the consumers' cooperatives: (a) the profits are returned to the purchaser or are placed in a reserve fund; (b) unlimited number of members; (c) the members are either direct or indirect consumers of the product produced by the cooperative. (2) They are distinguished from capitalistic enterprises not by legal structure or economic technique but by their objective which is immediate or future reduction in price to consumers. (3) The governmental cooperative offers the advantages of a combination of the financial strength of governmental bodies and the advantages of the private undertakings, viz: free initiative and responsibility of the management. (4) In spite of the denials on the part of the entire classical school since Adam Smith it is possible to separate distribution completely from the process of consumption. While production proceeds according to the laws of capitalistic economic techniques, distribution can take place on the basis of anti-capitalist or socialistic principles. According to the theory of the classical school, production is profitable only when all the profits go to the entrepreneur. Thus it was forced to the alternative of either overproduction and aristocratic distribution or underproduction and democratic distribution of income. The results of the governmental cooperatives and the almost equally important results of the consumers' cooperatives have struck a deep breach in the classical thesis. (5) The governmental cooperatives thus prove that modern large scale industry can be socialized without being owned and operated by the state. The facts speak in favor of the cooperative organization either in the form of cooperatives or as governmental cooperatives as the best and most flexible form of organization.—R. M. Woodbury.

## CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

9439. GIUSTI, UGO. Sul consumo di generi alimentari in alcune grandi città italiane. [The consumption of food products in certain large Italian cities.] *Commercio.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 15-26.—Statistics of the increase in consumption of food products in Italian cities in the 20th century. The northern cities have a more favorable position relatively than the southern.—Roberto Bachi.

9440. WILLIAMS, FAITH M. Measurement of the demand for food. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 24(167)

Sep. 1929: 288-300.—It is well known that, in order to be fully significant, comparisons of food consumption as shown by various studies should take into account not merely the number of families in each study but the composition of the families. Food consumption may be interpreted in terms of pounds, of calories, of protein, calcium, phosphorus or iron, or of money value. Scales already used are inadequate and vary too much. We should have more research on measurement of demand for food, particularly laboratory research into the nature of energy requirements of adults.—E. E. Hoyt.

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 9139, 9166, 9171, 9190, 9438)

9441. YAKOVLEVSKY, PIERRE. Les monopoles en Yougoslavie. [Monopolies in Yugoslavia.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 17-20.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

## GENERAL

(See also Entries 9344, 9500, 9530, 9561)

9442. GUARNERI, FELICE. Die Wiederherstellung der italienischen Finanzen. [The restoration of Italian finances.] *Italien.* 3(2) Jan. 1930: 80-84.

9443. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Finanzreform. [Reform of public finance. (Germany)] *Bank* 45(1) Jan. 4, 1930: 1-8.

9444. LECHARPENTIER, GEORGES. Le problème des finances locales en France. [The problem of local finances in France.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 22-1(2) Feb. 1930: 337-369.—The French departments and communes derive the greater part of their revenues from a percentage of the state taxes called the "additional centimes," and from certain taxes levied by them directly. The chief expenditures of the local governments are for roads, public instruction, and public relief work. The depreciation of the franc and the resumption of road maintenance work after the war have greatly increased the budgetary difficulties of the communes. The local systems are not well coordinated with the national system and extreme inequalities of wealth exist among the communes. The administration of the land tax, the professional tax, and the dwelling tax should be revised and the so-called "common funds" should be abolished. These reforms will require the cooperation of the local governments and parliament.—Morris E. Garnsey.

9445. SHEPHERD, HENRY L., Jr. Feeling the city's purse. *Nat. Munic. Rev.* 19(1) Jan. 1930: 36-43.—Trenton, New Jersey, wishes to build a port in the Delaware River. Can the community stand the expenditure? Six criteria of municipal prosperity are projected. These include (1) city assessed valuation of real property, (2) bank transactions, (3) postal receipts, (4) value of manufactured products, (5) estimated value of proposed buildings, and (6) wages. These figures were all plotted on the same scale by the use of index numbers. The validity of the criteria is discussed. It appears that Trenton cannot depend upon increased wealth for her port. To get it she must lower her standards at the expense of the community well-being or overburden the municipality with debt. (Chart).—Harvey Walker.



## TAXATION

(See also Entries 9140, 9173, 9198, 9282, 9315, 9505, 9511-9512, 9540, 9556, 9558-9560, 9575)

**9446. ALTMAN, GEORGE T.** Tax-exemption of compensation received from states. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 18-22.—The income received from services rendered the states and their political subdivisions bids fair to become a constant annoyance to the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals and the Federal courts on the issue of the power of Congress to tax such income. The decisions rendered reveal an attempt to prevent the limits on the taxing power of Congress from being narrowed by the ever broadening scope of state activities. Most cases thus far decided have avoided the constitutional question. Important questions which have been raised in other than Supreme Court decisions are: (1) Must the taxpayer be an officer or employee of a state or political subdivision thereof? (2) Must the services rendered by the taxpayer be in connection with the exercise of an essential governmental function? (3) If so what is an essential governmental function? (4) Must the services be such that a tax on the compensation therefrom would hamper the exercise of the governmental function involved? No logical basis exists for some of the decisions and unless another amendment is passed, the best thing the courts can do is to follow the rule of officer-or-employee.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**9447. AUFERMANN, E.** Einkommenbesteuerung und Liquidationsgewinn. [Taxation of income and the profit of liquidation.] *Z. f. Handelswissensch. Forsch.* 23(3) Mar. 1929: 111-123.—The profit of liquidation, i.e., increase of net worth at the date of liquidation over the net worth at the end of the last regular business period, in economic character is a business profit. The German tax law taxes this profit for the reason that the latter was not taxed in the years when the business was a going concern. In England the liquidation profit is still exempt from tax according to the law, but tax practice shows a tendency to assess it. Principally this is true as to the French law; but a rule of 1924 makes possible the taxation of those liquidation profits which result from the sale of current assets. The Italian law taxes liquidation profits.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

**9448. BALLINGER, R. A., and COOMBS, WHITNEY.** Taxes on farm and urban real estate in Virginia. *Virginia Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #268. 1929: pp. 30.—Farm taxes in Virginia amounted in 1924 to about \$11,000,000. Of this amount 58% was collected from real estate, 12% in the form of automobile license taxes, 11% by means of the gasoline tax, 12% from tangible personal property, and the remainder from taxes on intangible personalty and on polls. No estimates of income or inheritance taxes paid by farmers are available. Twenty per cent of the net rent of 1,093 farms scattered over the State was paid in taxes in 1926. In various districts of the State the percentage taken by taxes varied from 16 to 33. When compared with similar data secured in other States, the Virginia figures are found to be lower than those of nine States and higher than only two, Missouri and Arkansas. On 889 pieces of urban property taxes amounted to 16% of net rent. Taxes on farm property were 0.78% of the property's value, while in the towns and cities taxes amounted to 1.02% of value. A comparison of the relationship between the assessed and real value of the properties studied indicates the existence not only of a wide variation in various sections of the State, but also that half of the farms in each of the counties that were studied intensively was assessed at a rate from 40 to 60% of the rate at which the other half was assessed. With the exception of Richmond, the cities furnished almost as bad examples of unequal

assessment as were found in the rural sections.—*Whitney Coombs.*

**9449. BARNES, P.** The computation of business profits for income tax purposes. *Accountant. Tax Suppl.* 82(2878) Feb. 1, 1930: 39-44.—This is an explanation by a British Inspector of Taxes of the provisions of Schedule D, Cases I and II, of the British income tax law, under which are taxed incomes from business and professions. Numerous cases are cited as illustrations.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**9450. BOND, HENRY HERRICK.** The income tax problem—administration. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 61-62; 78-79.—As to income taxes, the kind of administration is more important than the text of the law itself. Business is so complex that an income tax law with simple provisions cannot be formulated which at the same time will result in approximate justice in tax burdens. The draftsman of the complex law must take solace in the fact that there is a possibility of saving it from failure by the manner in which it is administered. The determination of income is rarely capable of mathematical proof, and hence the administration is exceedingly important. It is also important in connection with the problem of evasion. Reasonableness of interpretation of the ambiguities in the law helps to make for its popularity and success. The plea is for an elastic application of the law—always clinging to tests of reasonableness, fairness, and equity.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**9451. BRAUNTHAL, ALFRED.** Finanzreform und Kapitalbildung. [Financial reform and capital accumulation.] *Die Gesellschaft.* Dec. 1929: 529-541.—The enormous increase in foreign loans, in interest rates, and the effect of foreign market fluctuations, particularly in the United States, have all centered the attention of German officials upon the need of creating capital reserves. The proposal to shift the tax burden from those of greater income to the laborer will not produce the desired result. A reserve might be built: (1) by placing heavier taxes upon actual expenditures than upon savings, or by taxing actual expenditures rather than incomes; (2) by encouraging reinvestments in domestic industries, always avoiding interference with the export of capital that will encourage home production; (3) by rationalizing the financial apparatus in such a way as to reduce expenditures and at the same time to increase income through the extension of state monopolies.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

**9452. BURRELL, O. K.** Capital-stock valuation in tax cases. *J. Accountancy.* 49(1) Jan. 1930: 1-9.—The valuation of capital stock is important for income taxes in case the stock was acquired prior to March 1, 1913. For inheritance and estate tax purposes the value at the time of inheritance must be ascertained. Where stocks are listed and traded in on the exchange actual prices are almost invariably relied upon by the courts. In the case of stocks not traded in earning power and prospects are the best evidence of value. A number of cases illustrating this principle are cited, and the Ford Motor Co. stock case is described and analyzed at length.—*H. F. Taggart.*

**9453. COOMBS, WHITNEY.** Taxation of farm property. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #172. 1930: pp. 74.—Students of tax problems have long realized that tangible property, particularly real estate, has been made to pay most of the expenses of state and local government. As these expenses have increased, the pressure of taxation on real estate has become greater until there has arisen from many sources a demand that this burden be lightened. The value of the quantitative analyses here given lies in the presentation in a single bulletin of scattered data, some of which are now published for the first time. Based on intensive studies in fourteen states, taxes are taking about 30% of the net rent of farm real estate and on farms operated



by owners taxes amount to 18½ to 31% of such returns. Variations from the average are important. Inequalities in assessments cause variations between farms in the percentage of return taken by taxes. Some of the types of inequality and their effect on the distribution of the tax levy are indicated. Improvement in the assessment process is one of the prime requisites of any program of tax reform. Relationship comparisons are made between taxes and the estimated value of farm property showing wide variations from section to section. No single program of solution could be satisfactory to all states. Local considerations and differences in economic and fiscal structures must play their parts in determining the directions that tax reform must take. The tax structure needs to be considered as a whole. (List of literature cited.)—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

9454. GOMBERG, I. The stock market crash and its effect upon securities values for estate tax. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 11-12.—In regard to valuing securities for the federal estate tax, the Revenue Act of 1928 states that "the value of stocks and bonds listed upon a stock exchange should be determined by taking the mean between the highest and lowest quoted selling prices upon the date of death, except where such selling prices do not reflect the fair market value." In fact, however, the reservation expressed in the last clause is usually ignored. This has resulted in much injustice, for in many cases, because of the stock market crash, a tax based upon the nominal quotations at date of death, is not based upon a price at which the estate could have sold the securities. In valuing securities for this purpose, the real worth should be ascertained from such facts as book value, earnings per share, etc. In view of the discretionary power granted in the law the taxpayer should be afforded consideration according to its flexible wording and evident intention. All relevant factors indicative of value should be considered.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9455. GUILD, LAWRENCE R. The operation of the Pittsburgh graded tax plan. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6 (1) Feb. 1930: 10-17.—The essential feature of the Pittsburgh graded tax plan is a gradual reduction in the tax rate on buildings to 50% of the rate applied to land values. Because of gradual application since the plan was instituted in 1913, the full effects have been felt for five years only. In administering the scheme, the tendency to raise building assessments and undervalue land is explainable by the usual lag of tax assessments behind price changes. The graded tax was expected to stimulate building. The volume of construction did increase in 1922 and 1925, but other factors than the graded tax may account for this, such as Pittsburgh's slow recovery from the depression of 1921 and the peak of rentals in 1925 and 1926. If the tax does encourage building, why did it not prevent rents from rising to such heights before becoming effective? The effect of the graded tax on the type of buildings is not clear. The tendency to multi-family dwellings may be attributed as much to high rents and the high cost of living as to the tax system. The increase in office building construction was also doubtless affected by improvement of an important traffic artery and the increased value of adjoining land. The effect of the graded tax on industrial development is theoretical since most industrial sites within the area affected by the tax have been occupied. The influence upon physical growth of the city likewise is not ascertainable because the city already has spread beyond its boundaries. In view of these considerations an appraisal of the graded tax on its own merits is virtually impossible.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

9456. HALM, GEORG. Zur Frage der Überwälzung und Fernwirkung der Einkommensteuer. [The shifting and ultimate effects of the income tax.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 132 (1) Jan. 1930: 22-37.—

A general tax on incomes can not be shifted. Taxes on income from monopoly or differential returns can in no way be shifted. Even in the case of profits, interest, and wages no sufficient grounds are present for assuming that a general tax on these incomes can be shifted. In the case of the capital market, however, some shifting is possible, but only in connection with liquid capital. Although the shifting of the income tax is thus theoretically impossible except to a very small extent in special cases, the burden of the tax may be too great. If the tax on property is too heavy, the consequent shrinking in the development of new capital and in productivity, may affect unfavorably those elements of a population which are burdened more with consumption taxes than with the income tax.—*C. W. Hasek.*

9457. HERZ, PAUL. Umbau des Steuersystems? [Reorganization of the tax system?] *Gesellschaft.* Dec. 1929: 547-557.—Not an increase in the profits of the capitalists of Germany, but an increase in the productivity of German industry, the solution of the economic crisis, the employment of millions of unemployed, and a general improvement in the standards of living of the entire nation should be the ultimate goal.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

9458. HOGAN, ARTHUR J. Taxing the interest on alien-owned bonds. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (2) Feb. 1930: 57-58, 76.—Last year 60,000 claims were filed on behalf of non-resident alien owners of bonds of domestic corporations and as a consequence \$121,264 in tax which had been withheld at the source was refunded to these bondholders without ever having actually been paid in to the government. The difficulties involved suggest that some improvement might be made in taxing this income, yet any solution will have to conserve the revenue now received to find favor with the government. Suggestion is made that the personal exemption be abolished in the case of non-resident aliens, who are not residents of contiguous countries and in its stead a normal tax rate of 1½% be applied to the first \$2,000 with all withholding at the source done at the lower rate. This would not discourage the free flow of foreign funds into our investment market and debtor corporations would have everything to gain from the change. Collecting banks would be distinctly benefited by the simpler form of ownership certificates.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9459. NEWCOMER, MABEL. The general property tax and the farmer. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38 (1) Feb. 1930: 62-72.—Rising property taxes frequently have been cited as one cause of the agricultural depression. Allowing for changes in the value of money, taxes per acre are about twice as high as in 1909, and have increased greatly in relation to net rent. Urban real estate pays at least as much taxes in proportion either to its value or to its income but this fails to prove that, in general, the burden is not excessive on real estate which represents 87% of the farmer's investment. If the tax is considered in its true light as an essential cost of land holding, the ratio of taxes to net income from or to true value of land is no measure of tax burdens. It is impossible to say to what extent the farmer, in his hope for increase in land values, has foreseen and capitalized the tax. But since the property tax was well established in 1909, it is absurd to assume that no tax was anticipated. The annual increase in the tax, the only part which the owner might not have anticipated, reduced the annual returns on capital value by only one-tenth of one per cent. Even granting that taxes on rural real estate are no higher than on urban and that there is good reason for taxing real estate at a higher rate than personality, it still does not follow that real estate taxes are not unduly high. The general property tax, most of which falls on real estate, provides about 80% of state and local



revenue. The high rates makes the injustice of unequal assessment more severe and intensify the hardship due to inflexibility of the tax in times of depression. The states may continue to develop other sources of revenue and to depend less on property taxes. But if farmers persist in capitalizing the added income, at the low rate of return now accepted, reduction in property taxes, while beneficial to present owners, offers nothing in the way of permanent farm relief.—*Eric Englund.*

9460. PATTEN, J. HARDY. The consolidated return—1929 model. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 13-17, 34-35.—This discussion is a continuation of previous articles on the same subject. The most important aspects treated are filing consolidated returns and other forms; change in affiliated group during taxable year; liability for tax—parent agent for subsidiaries; waivers; failure to comply with regulations; and miscellaneous consolidated return provisions. Much attention is given to the definite and detailed treatment of the problem of consolidated returns in Regulations 75. As a pioneer edition of exhaustive legislative regulations they incorporate all of the desirable features which most reasonable persons might desire.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9461. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. Les innovations financières de la fin de 1929. [Fiscal innovations at the close of 1929.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Jan. 15, 1930: 3-9.—The opening of the French fiscal year has been changed from January 1 to April 1. This breaks the unity that has for a period of 140 years persisted between the national and the local budgets. Unless this unity be promptly reestablished grave difficulties will arise in fiscal administration. Numerous technical difficulties are also inevitable and despite governmental alertness their solution may be hindered by familiar parliamentary habits. Further reductions in taxation are provided. These reflect on the one hand the current social policy of the government and of the country, and, on the other the desire to lift the burdens on economic activity.—*E. E. Agger.*

9462. READMAN, NORMAN. The computation of income tax liability under Schedule D: Cases I and II. *Accountants' J.* 47(562) Feb. 1930: 760-768.—The sections of the British income tax law referred to are those under which are taxed incomes derived from trades and professions. This article is a detailed account of the provisions. Particularly interesting is the comparison between the profit and loss account of a business, as determined by ordinary accounting procedures, and the determination of taxable income.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9463. SIMON, FRITZ. Der Einfluss der deutschen Zuckersteuer und des deutschen Zuckerzoll auf die deutschen Zuckerpreise. [The influence of the German sugar tax and the German sugar duty on sugar prices in Germany.] *Wirtschafts-u. Verwaltungsstudien.* (105) 1929: pp. 88.

9464. WAKEFIELD, E. E. Taxable income from partnerships. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 7-10, 35-36.—All the revenue acts imposing income taxes have provided for taxing to the individual partners, rather than to the partnership itself, the income from partnership operations. Few treasury rulings exist in the matter and the complicated and technical problems are raised by the laws and so far no decisions or rulings have offered detailed indication of proper procedure. The author examines some cases which have arisen and concludes that in the ordinary case of profit in which all the partners share, the distribution of income and the distribution of special items like dividends, non-deductible expense, etc., should be based on the total net credit of each partner in the accounts produced by (1) the credit for salary, (2) the credit for interest on capital, and (3) the credit or debit for share in profit or loss after salaries and

interest on capital, all these factors being combined to produce one percentage of the total results of the partnership operations.—*M. H. Hunter.*

9465. WILKINS, THOMAS M. Taxability of assigned future income. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 59-60; 74-75.—One of the interesting issues that has divided the opinions of our courts and members of the Board of Tax Appeals involves the question of who, if anyone, is responsible to our government for the tax on income which has been disposed of by the owner of the property producing it in advance of the materialization of the income. Examples of predisposition of income are in a separation in the form of an assignment between corporate stocks and their dividends; bonds and their interest; notes and their interest; real properties and their rents; leases and their income; and income producing contracts and their income. Since Congress intended to tax income to the full extent of its power, the question arises whether to tax the assignor or the assignee of such income. After examining many cases the conclusion is substantiated that the assignor of mere future income alone is liable to the income tax thereon.—*M. H. Hunter.*

## PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 9018, 9382)

9466. SCHULTZENSTEIN. Die Reichsschuldenverwaltung und ihre Aufgaben. [The administration of the German public debt and its tasks.] *Sparkasse.* 50(2) Jan. 15, 1930: 25-32.

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 9376)

9467. BIELSCHOWSKY, GEORG. War indemnities and business conditions. II. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 44(4) Dec. 1929: 528-547.—There is only one way to meet the tendency of reparations payments to reduce business profits and business activity in the creditor country; namely, to diminish costs of production by the improvement of business methods. In the last resort, therefore, technical progress provides the solution of the reparations problem, not only for the debtor and the neutral countries, but also for the creditor country.—*Frederick F. Blachly.*

9468. DERTILES, P. B. Το πρόβλημα τῶν Βουλγαρικῶν Ἐπανορθώσεων. [The problem of Bulgarian reparations.] *Μηνιαία Οἰκονομικὴ καὶ Κοινωνικὴ Ἑπεθεώρησις.* 6 Dec. 31, 1929: 1223-1254. 7(1) Jan. 1930: 1303-1343.—The problem is political as well as economic, because it influences Balkan relations. Article 121 of the treaty of Neuilly fixed the Bulgarian reparations at 2,250,000,000 gold francs, payable half-yearly from July 1, 1920, Bulgaria paying 45,000,000 in 1920-21 and thenceforth 134,000,000 yearly. The first two payments were postponed and further postponement was allowed till July, 1924, on condition that Bulgaria put her finances in order. The protocol of May 21, 1923, made a new arrangement whereby the debt was divided into 550,000,000 at 5% payable in 60 annual installments and 1,700,000,000 without interest payable from April, 1923. The proceeds of the customs were assigned as guarantee for the payment of the former portion. The immediate result was the improvement of the Bulgarian exchange. Greece's share of the Bulgarian reparations was fixed at Spä at 12.7%, or 4,572,000 gold francs up to April, 1928. On the occasion of the Bulgarian Refugees' loan in 1926, the above guarantees were diminished and a Committee of Transfers under the presidency of an American created. In consequence of the Philippopolis earthquake of 1928 the Reparations Commission allowed the suspension of the instalment of October, 1928, and of half those of



1929. Bulgaria has no excessive war taxation and an expenditure lowest per head of all European nations for 1929-1930, while the increase of her national debt owing to the war was proportionately small. Consequently the suspension of the Bulgarian reparations was not necessitated by those causes. After setting forth the damages sustained by Greece in consequence of the war, the author investigates the burdens, other than reparations, imposed upon Bulgaria by the treaty of Neuilly, such as the expenses of the army of occupation, a share of the Ottoman public debt, the settlement of private claims, a payment to the Oriental Railways Company for the use of the railway from Svilgrad to Dedeagatch, payments in kind to Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece, (e.g. 12 engines, 81 railway-carriages, and 11,735 head of cattle to Greece), as against which Bulgaria was exempted from the payment of her war-debts to her allies.—*William Miller.*

9469. LIPPAY, EMERIC. La question des reparations et la Hongrie. [The reparations problem and Hungary.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 41 Dec. 15, 1929: 226-230.—*H. D. Gideonse.*

9470. LUTZ, H. L. Inter-allied debts, reparations, and national policy. *J. Pol. Econ.* 38(1) Feb. 1930: 29-61.—Inter-allied debts and reparations, upon careful economic examination, prove to be necessarily inter-related. Because of this, and partly because of American private loans to Germany since 1924, the whole problem really centers in the United States. Whatever the legal and moral arguments, from the economic viewpoint all-round remission would benefit all countries concerned by reason of the resulting recovery in productive capacity, purchasing power, financial structure, and international trade and balances of payment. It might even assist in overcoming agricultural and general business depression in the United States. (Brief and concise histories and analyses of the following are given: inter-Allied debts; reparations; the Dawes Plan; the Young Plan; the transfer problem.)—*John Donaldson.*

9471. MOULTON, H. G.; McFADDEN, L. T.; REDFIELD, W. C.; WINSTON, GARRARD; LICHTENSTEIN, WALTER. War debts, reparations and the liquidation of war controls. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 144(233) Jul. 1929: 1-20.—Moulton: Difficulties involved in reaching a final solution of the reparation problem. The Paris Conference of 1929 sought final settlement largely through "commercialization" of the reparation debt. But, to be marketable, Germany's obligations must be unqualified. This would involve abolition of the provisions of the Dawes Plan designed to safeguard the German currency system against disorganization. There has as yet been no test of Germany's capacity to pay out of her own resources, since she has borrowed at least two dollars for every dollar paid on reparations account, and she has had an excess of imports over exports for the four years 1925-1928 amounting to over ten billion gold marks. Any attempt to gauge her paying capacity now merely involves speculation as to possibilities of borrowing large sums for an indefinite period in the future. Any plan which does not embody similar protective safeguards, will be inferior to the Dawes Plan. At the end of ten years of reconstructive effort, the necessity of some form of international control seems to be as great as ever. McFadden: Danger signals in the present international financial situation. European investors are purchasing our best securities whenever there is a slump in them, only to see them rise promptly. Under a dubious policy of the Federal Reserve Board, we are getting the worst of our financial trafficking with European financiers. Redfield: Some basic facts in our international relations. In our international discussions, we deal habitually with a single thing or phase (war debts or the Kellogg pact) and we rarely take it in its relations. But it is these relations which concern us most.

The British empire, for example, is the biggest customer to us that any nation ever had and the largest source of supply, and one without which American industry and commerce must shrivel up. They can, at any time they choose to act together, instantly cause to stop any war throughout the world without firing a shot, merely by refusing supplies, credit, transportation. Winston: A practical view of reparations. The Paris Conference (1929) agreed that economic control over Germany must end and the total amount of reparations be fixed. It contemplated that a material part at least should be in a form which might be commercialized; but no agreement was possible because Germany demanded that payments be contingent, and therefore commercialization was not practical. Had a settlement been reached even on terms which Germany considered today heavy, the psychological effect of a definite settlement might easily make these payments in a few years relatively unimportant. Lichtenstein: Relation of reparations to allied indebtedness to the United States. The greatest difficulty with the war debt situation is due to the fact that the problem is in part political. Our leaders have (1) insisted on saying to our former Allies that there is no connection between their expenditures and their receipts, that, in discussing their capacity to pay, they ought not to consider Germany's capacity to pay them, and (2) refused to recognize any connection between our debt collecting policy and our tariff policy. Tariff barriers impede, not only reparations payments, but the payment of debts due to us. To date, difficulties have been avoided because we have lent Germany the funds to pay her creditors to pay us. Our attitude has done much to delay a final liquidation of the war problems.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 9384, 9584-9588)

9472. BENNETT, MARTIN T. Economic considerations in the long distance transmission of gas. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 38-42.—The economies of long-distance gas transmission are not strictly analogous to those of electric interconnection because gas can be stored, and electricity can be "compressed" more cheaply than gas. Centralizing gas production makes possible three major economies: (1) lower production and operating costs by concentrating in one plant; (2) reduction in necessary production investment because of diversity of load; (3) elimination of investment in production equipment in communities served. These are offset by (1) the cost of pumping the gas, (2) losses in the transmission system, (3) investment in the transmission and pumping equipment, and (4) retirement expense of superseded plants and equipment. Developments and prospects for economies point to a considerable widening of the area of gas systems, bringing gas to smaller communities at prices competing with those of alternative fuels.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

9473. FIELD, KENNETH. Composite public utility companies: some causes and effects on public utility holding corporation systems. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 74-82.—Census figures reveal that public utility companies are increasingly rendering more than one type of service. The combination of electricity with gas, water, and/or electric railway service is most common. The economies of common operation and the pooling of earnings are the factors chiefly responsible for this tendency. Composite utility operation has tended to improve the load factor of managerial talent, extend managerial interests, restrict competition, and in some cases to segregate



formerly departmentalized activities, which, of course, tends to increase the compositeness of holding company systems.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**9474. KNIGHT, BRUCE W.** Control of investment versus control of return in the regulation of natural monopolies. *Quart. J. Econ.* 44(2) Feb. 1930: 263-285.—The author holds that regulatory bodies have proceeded from the wrong angle when they attempt to give a "fair return on a fair valuation" for natural monopolies. Such a policy is economically unsound even though it does result in removing discriminations between monopolies and even though it gives to the monopolies a return comparable to that secured from competitive investments. This type of regulation assumes that the amount of investment in the monopolized field is what it should be. It assumes, also, that such a policy would insure the output that would result from competition. The better procedure, it is held, is one in which the regulatory bodies determine the amount of investment in a monopoly field, thus insuring conformity to competitive conditions. In short, regulation should proceed from the end of production rather than from that of distribution.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

**9475. REINBOTH, JOHN F.** Measurement of risk in public utility industries. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 83-93.—This is the first article of a study in the measurement of risk in the major public utility industries, as reflected in bond yields, covering a period of 20 years. The method of analysis and the bond issues used in the calculations are given. To eliminate the "reward-for-waiting" component of yields, the utility bond yields were measured from a benchmark of high-grade municipal bond yields. To minimize the "wages-of-management" component, only the highest grade bonds of each utility industry were used, and various precautions were taken to insure the impeccability of the sample.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**9476. RICHBERG, DONALD R.** Critical issues in public utility regulation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 1-9.—Present regulatory methods are inadequate because of (1) the demoralizing influence of mercenary politics; (2) the restraint of constant judicial interference; (3) the inherent limitations of state sovereignty; (4) "the legal rights of proprietary capital and the resulting proprietary control of public business have been found to be inherently hostile to adequate public control." The remedy lies in eliminating proprietary control of the management of utilities. This can be done by substituting selection of management by loan capital for the present selection by proprietary capital. Such a scheme might involve the furnishing of nominal proprietary capital by the state; selection of a minority of directors by the regulatory commissions from nominees by interested organizations; selection of a majority of directors through cumulative voting by those contributing loan capital for a fixed compensation. The majority directors would be subject to commission regulation with review by the courts; the minority directors would be special agents of the commission, furnishing information to the commission from corporate records, and subject to removal by the commission.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**9477. SICKLER, BARCLAY J.** Regulation of public utility integration on the Pacific Coast. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(1) Feb. 1930: 51-64.—The consolidation of utilities into integrated systems has created two difficult regulatory problems: control of purchase prices in relation to rate-fixing; and control of inter-company relations and contracts. Treatment of these problems in the Pacific Coast region affords illustrations. The statutes in all Pacific Coast states give the usual powers over rates, service, and certificates of convenience and necessity, and, in addition, California has granted its commission power to control se-

curity issues, sanction mergers and leases of operating companies, and supervise stock control of utilities. The California commission has no direct control over holding companies. In purchase cases, the policy of the California and Idaho commissions has been to insist that purchase prices shall not be binding for rate-making or capitalization. California, with few exceptions, has refused to permit issuance of securities to finance consolidations, or additions to capital account, in excess of actual or estimated historical cost less accrued depreciation. However, none of the commissions in this region has direct power over prices paid by, or capitalization of, holding companies. The California commission has control over prices charged for services by one utility to another, but difficulties arise, under United States Supreme Court rulings, where a non-utility company supplies services. Construction fees, which are capitalizable, are easier to judge, because competitive market prices for such services exist, than are management fees charged to operating expenses. In general, the percentage-of-gross-revenue management fee has been disapproved in principle and a lump sum estimate or per station fee has been preferred. On the basis of experience on the Pacific Coast, state commissions having powers equivalent to those in California can deal with the situation, if the burden of proving the reasonableness of purchase prices and management fees is placed upon the holding company.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 8750-8753, 9062, 9068, 9084, 9118, 9144, 9204, 9233, 9235, 9388, 9518, 9534, 9536, 9538, 9544, 9549, 9740)

**9478. HORST, D. J. H. TER.** Het socialisme en de Jongere intellectueelen. [Socialism and the younger intellectuals.] *Socialistische Gids.* 14(7) Jul. 1929: 613-624.

**9479. KAMYSHAN.** КАМЫШАН. О работе Кафедры марксизма и ленинизма при Украинской академии наук. [The activities of the chair for Marxism and Leninism at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 32(2) 1929: 235-238.—The chair was established two years ago. Research work is directed not only to general questions of Marxism, but also many local Ukrainian problems, such as the history of economic thought in the Ukraine, and the capital organization and structure in the western Ukrainian industry.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

**9480. KARKLIN, M. M.** КАРКЛИН, М. М. На пороге второго года пятилетки. [On the eve of the second year of the five year plan.] Советское Строительство. (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 7-18.—The first year of operation of the socialized, planned economy in the White Russian S.S.R. indicates that the controlling figures have determined general trends of its economy correctly. It also proves the realism of the five year plan of economic and cultural development. Numerous difficulties were encountered. The five year plan, taken as a whole, as well as year by year, is not only based on a number of carefully weighed political and economic instructions, but also on the basis of complete harmony among the different parts. Every necessary deviation in some part of the plan, develops



additional deviations in other parts, as well as in the plan as a whole. The author analyzes these deviations and offers remedies.—*David M. Schneider.*

9481. **LEBEDEV, V. ЛЕБЕДЕВ, В.** О некоторых вопросах теории исторического материализма и толковании их Т. Разумовским. [The

theory of historical materialism and its interpretation by Razumovskii.] Вестник Коммунистической Академии. 31(1) 1929: 88-103.—The author criticizes Razumovskii's views as contained in *Lectures on the theory of historical materialism* (Russian).—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 8750, 8757, 9060, 9144, 9147, 9479, 9621)

#### HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entry 8932)

9482. **GINS, G. ГИНСЪ, Г.** Право и сила. [Right and might.] Известия Юридического Факультета въ Харбинѣ. 7 1929: 1-113.—A review and criticism of the outstanding theories of right and might: (1) The sophists, who believed in the natural right of the strong personality; (2) Machiavelli's principle that the state is might; (3) Spinoza's theory that the more powerful the state, the less the rights of its citizens; (4) Rousseau's doctrine that might cannot create right; (5) Nietzsche's doctrine that "right is a skillful invention which makes a chain for might." The anarchist teachings of Godwin, Proudhon, Stierner, Bakunin, and Tolstoy are discussed and mention is made of Lenin, who preached the domination of the majority over the minority. For the present, the question of might and right may be regarded from four points of view: (1) right and might are the same; (2) might is above right; (3) right is above might; and (4) right and might are phenomena of different orders. Right is a regulating factor in social life, while might is an element of life. Might can create right, support it, and stimulate its development. The author believes that right must be above might.—*Paul Gronski.*

9483. **HIMMER, J. G.** Wirtschaft und Staat bei Hegel. [Hegel's theory of economics and the state.] *Bl. f. Deutsche Philos.* 2(3-4) Oct. 1928-Jan. 1929: 154-167.—*S. Sidney Smith.*

9484. **MARTIN, ALFRED von.** Autorität und Freiheit in der Gedankenwelt Ludwig v. Gerlachs. [Authority and freedom in the thought of Ludwig von Gerlach.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 20(2) 1930: 155-182.—In the ideal world men will be saved not as individuals but rather as a whole, through the establishment on earth of the kingdom of God. The church, free from the state yet united with it, must stand above and rule the state. Protection from the tyranny of priests lies not in the separation of the state from the church, but in the dominion of the true church over the state. Religion, as the rule of God, is also the rule of law, for the law is of divine origin. The authority of Holy Writ is the freedom which the Christian world seeks.—*Robert Francis Seybolt.*

#### GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

9485. **HEINRICH, WALTER.** Staat und Wirtschaft: eine Untersuchung ihres Wesens und ihres Verhältnisses auf organischer Grundlage. [State and political economy: an inquiry into their essence and inter-relationships on an organic basis.] *Bl. f. Deutsche Philos.* 2(3-4) Oct. 1928-Jan. 1929: 268-289.—*S. Sidney Smith.*

9486. **SCHULZE-SOELDE, WALTHER.** Über die Möglichkeit der Schuld eines Staates. [Can a state be guilty?] *Bl. f. Deutsche Philos.* 2(3-4) Oct. 1928-Jan. 1929: 290-301.—*S. Sidney Smith.*

9487. **WINTER, ERNST KARL.** Kirche und Staat Kritische Bemerkungen zu Jacques Maritains Lehre von der potestas indirecta. [Church and state. Critical remarks on Maritain's doctrine of the potestas indirecta.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 9(1) 1929: 44-65.—A criticism of Maritain's book *Primauté du Spirituel* and his concept of the *potestas indirecta in temporalibus*.—*Erich Hula.*

### CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 8751, 8753, 9084, 9517, 9518)

9488. **ELLIOTT, W. Y.** The perils of Fascism. *World Tomorrow.* 12(11) Nov. 1929: 452-456.—An exposé of the reactionary elements in the Fascist platform together with an indictment of Fascist philosophy. After giving figures to prove that Fascism has done nothing to further the economic prosperity of Italy, the author concludes that Fascism has more to fear from democracy than "democracy in the great Powers" has to fear from Fascism.—*Christina Phelps.*

9489. **HELLER, HERMANN.** Rechtsstaat oder Diktatur? [Constitutional government or dictatorship?] *Neue Rundsch.* 40(12) Dec. 1929: 721-735.—The substitution of a government of men instead of laws is discernible in Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia and Austria. At the end of the 18th century the bourgeoisie had demanded that power be vested in a legislature to secure freedom in accordance with law. But the democratic principle led to consequences which threatened the authority of its creator, the bourgeoisie. A permanent ousting of the proletariat from legislative control by means of legal parliamentary methods seemed excluded, with the result that the middle class commenced to doubt the ideal of parliamentary government; hence aversion to the law, as embodied in the teachings of Nietzsche. Dictatorship operates under a veil of law, a shibboleth of democracy, and a camouflage of territorial, class, and economic associations. If present-day civilization is to endure, constitutional parliamentary government must be maintained and fostered.—*E. de Haas.*

9490. **MONROE, PAUL.** The culture program of Soviet Russia. *Internat. Conciliation* #225. Dec. 1929: 581-601.—The dominant note in the whole scheme is the communist point of view that education is useful only if it directs the energies of the group toward the perfection of the present social order. The medium which blends politics with education is an intense, systematic propaganda, which often results in a hostility to everything foreign because of misrepresentation of foreign peoples and conditions. Political education in Russia is carried on, theoretically at least, for the advantage of the group. The strength of the movement lies in the support it commands among the people, and the sincerity with which those responsible for the present program are carrying it out for the benefit of the masses.—*Samuel Cahan.*



9491. SARFATTI, MARGHERITA G. *Il Fascismo visto dal estero.* [Fascism as seen from abroad.] *Gerarchia*. 9(6) Jun. 1929: 436-443.—Fascist Italy is isolated for two reasons: (1) Great Britain and France are opposed to Fascist ideology; (2) both the new and the old nationalist ideas which exist in various countries are similar to Fascist ideas, but these countries would not adopt the Italian structure for they do not desire to recognize Fascist hegemony.—*O. Eisenberg*.

9492. WIELAND, ERNST. *Staatsform und Staatsinhalt im Fascismus.* [Form and idea of the state in Fascism.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(7) Nov. 1929: 462-472.—Fascism is possible under the most varied forms of

state. It is not a theory but a creed. "Accelerated rhythm" is its essential idea; quickness, activity, optimism, and courage its principal commandments. People, economy, and state are one, the state having the power of decision. Italian collectivism is limited and national; it does not understand the collectivism of humanity as expressed in science and world intercourse and organization, in spite of the fact that the Fascists recognize the value of propaganda abroad. Fascism has contributed nothing new, but has utilized the new ideas of mankind. If the Fascist regime should break down, the form of state might change but not the essentials of the Fascist idea.—*John B. Mason*.

## JURISPRUDENCE

(See also Entry 8756)

### HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 8900, 8902-8903, 8933, 8935, 8941, 8944-8945, 8958, 8960-8961, 9002, 9006, 9042-9043)

9493. SATHE, P. B. The concept of Hindu law. *Bombay Law J.* 7(2) Jul. 1929: 55-60.—According to immemorial Hindu tradition the law is truth and truth is law. The earliest sources of Hindu law are traced to customs and sacred scriptures. The law was interpreted by the learned Brahmins, and enforced by the ruling kings who were not of the Brahmin caste. Although some authorities maintain that the Hindu king was invested with law making powers, he was in the main the executor of law and had very little to do with its making, except in minor matters of legal importance. In ancient Hindu jurisprudence there was a separation of judicial and executive functions, and it recognized checks and balances.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

9494. LAMBERT, ÉDOUARD, and WIGMORE, JOHN H. An international congress of comparative law in 1931. *Illinois Law Rev.* 24(6) Feb. 1930: 656-665.—At the 1929 meeting of the Academy of Comparative Law, founded at Geneva in 1925, it was voted to prepare a plan for an international congress of comparative law in 1931, as the first of a series of congresses of jurists interested in the interrelation between law as a local and national rule of life, law as a

social science, and law as an international science. Conditions are far more propitious than when the original Congress of Comparative Law met in Paris in 1900. Not only has international machinery developed since the war, but of late years a new occupational law regulating members of unions, associations and corporations has, like the old law merchant, sprung from economic conditions and spread freely without regard to political frontiers. The tentative program of the 1931 congress includes local customary law, especially that still observed in the colonial dependencies of states adhering to the great legal systems.—*Margaret Spahr*.

9495. LUMMUS, HENRY T. The "law of the case" in Massachusetts. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 9(4) Nov. 1929: 225-238.—The "law of the case" is a doctrine which is little understood. The author gives five definitions and discusses the merits of each. He prefers the view that the "law of the case" lies halfway between *stare decisis* and *res adjudicata*.—*S. Sidney Smith*.

9496. URCH, ERWIN J. Modern English and ancient Roman criminal procedure. *United States Law Rev.* 63(5) Sep. 1929: 451-460.—Modern and medieval English criminal procedure is briefly compared and contrasted with the accusatorial and inquisitorial procedures of the earlier and later Roman law with special reference to the position of the judge and jury, the presumption of innocence, and the influence of the *concilium*. The Roman procedure is the basis for the author's suggestion that juries should be allowed to return a majority verdict.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 9123, 9373, 9446, 9465, 9552, 9589)

### GENERAL

9497. EISENMANN, CH. *Sur quelques ouvrages allemands de droit public.* [Some German works on public law.] *Rev. du Droit. Pub.* 46(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1929: 548-563.—A discussion of Hans Kelsen's *Vom Wesen und Wert der Demokratie*, and of Adolf Merkel's *Allgemeines Verwaltungsrecht*.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

9498. KÖRNER, ALOIS. *Beiträge zur Theorie der Selbstverwaltung.* [Remarks concerning the theory of self-government.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 9(1) 1929: 66-103.—There are two concepts of self-government: (1) *selbst verwalten*, (2) *sich selbst verwalten*. Since Gneist, a distinction has been made between *wirtschaftlicher* and *obrigkeitlicher Selbstverwaltung*. Historically, the liberal programs of the 19th century aimed first of all at economic self-government. *Verwaltung* (administration) in an economic sense, is merely the disposition of goods, without any legal character, subordinated to the norms of private law. *Verwaltung*

(administration) in a public sense, is the setting of a collective personality over member-persons. Körner thinks that *Selbstverwaltung* covers only the public functions of the *Träger der Selbstverwaltung*. It does not mean that he who has enacted the norms is also executing them. So conceived, the term would even refer to the case in which the state enforces its norms by its direct organs. It has to be defined rather as the administration by those who are most interested in this administration, in the general interest of the state. This opinion corresponds to Hatschek's theory of self-government. It differs from it, however, in so far as it sees in it a legal institute whereas Hatschek believes it to be merely a political institute. *Selbstverwaltung* has always been limited by the supervision of the state, lest a violation of law might be committed. Körner considers that even the subordination of the self-governing authorities *im Instanzenzug* is in accordance with the concept of *Selbstverwaltung*. The *Träger der Selbstverwaltung* need not necessarily be a juristic



person. *Sich selbst verwalten* in the literal sense would lead to anarchy. Therefore, both in political and legal theory, it means only that the people concerned have the right to appoint their own organs and that these organs are not to be "foreigners," either in a geographical or professional sense.—*Erich Hula*.

9499. MIRKINE-GUETZEVITCH, B. *Les nouvelles tendances du droit constitutionnel*. [The new tendencies of constitutional law.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1929: 564-598.—The French declaration of rights is compared with contemporary declarations. The following tendencies appear in the later declarations: (1) material extension of the customary list of rights and duties; (2) appearance of social rights (as contrasted with purely personal rights); (3) enlargement of the scope of the declarations as a result of the rationalization of power; (4) limitation of the right of property; (5) limitation of individual liberties (by social controls); (6) international protection of the rights of man and limitation of the constituent power of the state by international treaties.—*Miriam E. Oatman*.

## BELGIUM

9500. BONET, VICTOR. *L'organisation politique de la Belgique*. [The political organization of Belgium.] *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 1(3) 1928: 230-253.—Liberty for all within the limits permitted by public order and public peace, autonomy of the provinces and communes within the limits set up by the general interest, and guarantees against absolutism are the bases of the Belgian political system. The constitution concerns itself with territory, population, and the exercise of sovereignty. In order to secure something more than coordination among the legislative, executive and judicial divisions, the constitution created royalty to assure unity. The king has extensive powers, but he may act only with the consent of his ministers, who assume responsibility. The legislative branch has all powers not given to the other branches. Belgium has proportional representation. Members of the judiciary are appointed by the king for life. The constitution is very strict concerning state finances. Local autonomy has worked successfully in Belgium.—*Joseph Pois*.

## ESTONIA

9501. CSEKEY, STEPHAN v. *Die rechtliche Stellung des estnischen Staatsältesten*. [The legal status of the Estonian prime minister.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 9(1) 1929: 104-113.—The Estonian constitution of 1920 establishes a system of full concentration of all powers in one assembly. All the ministers are appointed directly to their departments by the assembly. According to the principle of the true collegiate system the prime minister is only *primus inter pares*. The Estonian constitution does not provide for a presidential office at all. This form was adopted to save expenses and to check autocratic tendencies. However, the legal status of the prime minister (*Riigivanem*) has been considered as somewhat corresponding to the status of a president by some constitutional writers. To settle the question by an authoritative interpretation of the constitution, a law was recently enacted concerning the organization of the government and the ministries. According to this law, the prime minister represents the republic in international relations. As to home affairs, the law obliges him to direct and unify the activities of the government.—*Erich Hula*.

## FRANCE

9502. CAPITANT, RENÉ. *La double notion de travail public*. [The double conception of public works.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1929: 507-547.—In the active sense, public work in France is a

kind of public service. Public service supposes the intervention of the administration either actively or by way of regulation, and demands that such intervention shall have in view the general interest rather than the interest of property, even that of the state. In the passive sense, public work is an appendage of the public domain, a structural addition, such as bridges, roads, and buildings. When damages are caused by public works, the basic rule for the fixing of responsibility is fault, or defective execution, just as it is in the case of public services. The exceptions are also similar, namely: danger and exceptional damages. If a public work presents particular dangers, such as explosions, the victim has the right to redress without having to prove faulty execution; if damages are abnormal and exceptional, this may give rise to claims for compensation in the absence of any fault. There are, however, minor differences, especially in the case of concession, which passes responsibility entirely to the concessionary in ordinary public service, but leaves the concessionary and the administration jointly responsible in the case of public works.—*Frederick F. Blachly*.

9503. JÈZE, GASTON. *Notes de jurisprudence*. [Notes on jurisprudence.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 46(4) Oct.-Nov.-Dec. 1929: 599-632.—The following subjects are treated: administrative jurisprudence; (a) the salaries of public agents; (b) the functioning of the public service of payments in kind. Foreign jurisprudence; the concession of a public service (*Alexandria and Ramleh Railway Co. Ltd., v. the City of Alexandria*).—*Frederick F. Blachly*.

## GERMANY

9504. HUGELMANN, KARL GOTTFRIED. *Das deutsche Volk als Rechtsbegriff im Reichsstaatsrecht der Gegenwart*. [The German people as a legal concept in the present constitutional law of Germany.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 9(1) 1929: 32-43.—The article is a critique of H. Liermann's book: *Das deutsche Volk als Rechtsbegriff im Reichsstaatsrecht der Gegenwart*, (1927).—*Erich Hula*.

## UNITED STATES

9505. BAKER, NEWMAN F. *Some questions raised in the field of tax exemption*. *Texas Law Rev.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 196-237.—This article deals with the interpretation of tax exemption statutes by the courts. The discussion is developed under the heads of property (1) owned by religious organizations; (2) used for charitable or benevolent purposes; (3) used for educational purposes; (4) owned by the public; (5) owned by manufacturing concerns. There is citation of important cases in the state courts. Under each heading, an excerpt from the leading case is given. Exemption of equitable interests, determination of exemption, use or ownership, necessity of occupation for exemption, effect of partial use for a non-exempt purpose, and revocation of tax exemptions are discussed. Because 48 jurisdictions are involved, no resultant rule is stated.—*F. G. Crawford*.

9506. FIELD, OLIVER P. *The effect of an unconstitutional statute in the law of public officers: effect on official status*. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 13(5) Apr. 1929: 439-485.—The effect of an unconstitutional statute becomes of importance at two points in the law of public officers: (1) in connection with official status, relating largely to the doctrines concerning *de facto* officers; (2) in connection with the liability of officers for action or non-action under an invalid statute. Three situations may arise with respect to the invalidity of a statute. (1) The statute creating an office may be defective. (2) The statute creating the office may be valid, but the law providing for filling it may be unconstitutional. (3)



The statutes creating as well as providing for the filling of an office may be valid, but the statute authorizing the officer to perform some particular function may be invalid. Persons acting in an official capacity for the state may assail the legal basis for an office. In granting judgment of ouster the courts may use their discretion in delaying the execution of the judgment, in order that the functions of government may not be seriously interrupted. Official status may be questioned in disputes between claimants for an office as well as in disputes between two independent officers who may be contesting the power of each other to perform specific functions. An inferior officer is not ordinarily permitted to assail the official status of one of his superiors. Private individuals may not, in the absence of statute, invoke *quo warranto* to question official status. In other cases they are similarly restricted, if the defect in official status is one going to the mode of filling an office instead of a defect in the constitution of the office itself. However, the weight of authority is that a private individual may question the existence of an office, in disputes with officers purporting to hold such offices, if the statute establishing the office is unconstitutional. This is true in tax, eminent domain, bond, tort, and criminal and civil cases generally. It applies to judicial as well as clerical officers. There is perhaps a tendency in the more recent cases to apply the *de facto* doctrine in order to prevent private individuals from questioning official status even though the existence of the office is involved, but the weight of authority is as yet decidedly to the contrary.—O. P. Field.

9507. FIELD, OLIVER P. The status of a private corporation organized under an unconstitutional statute. *California Law Rev.* 17(4) May 1929: 327-356.—The weight of authority seems to favor the view that there can be a *de facto* corporation under an unconstitutional statute in cases involving dealings between the corporation and strangers on a corporate basis. "The authority is more evenly divided in the cases between the corporation and its own officers or shareholders. But if to the *de facto* cases are added those based on estoppel a slight margin probably remains in favor of preventing collateral attack even there. More uncertainty is encountered in the cases in which there have been no corporate dealings between the parties, and in the eminent domain cases, as well as in those involving crimes and torts, the courts seem to be less strict in denying collateral attack, and the *de facto* doctrine is not often applied. Otherwise, as in the cases involving wills and injunctions, the trend seems to be in favor of applying the *de facto* doctrine. The tendency is uniform to apply this doctrine in cases where foreign corporations are assailed because of organization contrary to the fundamental law of the state of incorporation. If the case can be aided by the existence of a valid statute under which organization might have been completed, but under which no attempt to organize was made, some courts are willing to utilize the existence of such statute to support the application of the *de facto* doctrine, although some courts refuse to apply the doctrine even in the event that such other statute exists." Cases in which either the *de facto* doctrine or estoppel, or both, are used to prevent attack on corporate status outnumber those in which the application of either or both of those doctrines are denied. The general tendency seems to be to sustain the corporation in order that the case may be disposed of in accordance with rules applicable to such bodies, and this is particularly true where to do so protects rights acquired and asserted honestly and in good faith.—Oliver P. Field.

9508. HAZARD, HENRY B. Attachment to the principles of the constitution as judicially construed in certain naturalization cases in the United States. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 23(4) Oct. 1929: 783-808.—

The recent decision of the supreme court affirming the denial of citizenship to Rosika Schwimmer has focused attention upon our naturalization laws and their judicial construction, and especially upon the provision concerning the applicant's "attachment to the principles of the constitution." The decision was followed by the introduction of bills into both houses of congress amending the present laws so as to except "religious views or philosophical opinions with respect to the lawfulness of war as a means of settling disputes" from among the reasons for debarment. In a number of cases aliens who in 1917-18 claimed exemption from military service because of alienage have been held to be lacking in a proper attachment to the constitution when they applied for naturalization at a later date.—C. G. Fenwick.

9509. KEFAUVER, ESTES. Legislative price control. *Tennessee Law Rev.* 7(3) Apr. 1929: 193-201.—In the Tennessee gas cases the supreme court did not inquire into the matter of the expediency of the statute, but only into its reasonableness. Four dissimilar views of the "public interest" test for the legislative power to fix prices are apparent in the opinions in the ticket scalping cases. Many businesses devoted to public use are not regulatable; and the question arises as to what is necessary to justify price regulation. To reach a definition of "affected with a public interest" is to take the facts of a particular case which discloses the nature, extent, and importance of the business, its relation to the life, health, and welfare of the people, the existence of a monopoly, the chance for oppression, the emergency of the situation, and the opinion of the public as to the fairness of the price—the postulated social status desired, and a balancing against a vague "due process" clause.—Esther Cole.

9510. KNEIER, CHARLES M. The legal nature and status of the American county. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14(2) Jan. 1930: 141-156.—While the underlying doctrine, supported by the preponderance of judicial opinion, is that the county is merely an administrative district of the state and has a legal status distinctly different from that of a municipal corporation, full consideration of the present status of the American county calls for some qualification of this view. Constitutional provisions in many states have imposed important limitations on the power of the legislature over counties. By statutes they are quite regularly subject to suit in cases of contract, and to some extent in cases of tort; and county boards and officers are not exempt from compulsory judicial processes to secure obedience to the law. Even in early days the county acted to some extent as an organ of local government. With the development of public services such local activities have increased and the county, in fact and in law, is approaching more nearly the position of a municipal corporation.—Charles M. Kneier.

9511. POWELL, THOMAS REED. The Macallen case—and before. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8(2) Feb. 1930: 47-51; 80.—Few decisions have aroused so much comment from tax officials, tax experts and tax attorneys as *Macallen Co. v. Massachusetts*, handed down by the supreme court on May 27, 1929. We accept the established law that the state cannot tax income from United States bonds. What more reasonable, then, than to hold that the state cannot include such income in the assessment of an excise tax on doing business as a corporation? In earlier cases the court had held that some property or some income which cannot be made the direct subject of the tax may be included in the measure of a tax. However, the trend of decisions since 1910 has been against this. Does the decision foreshadow a judicial negative on the congressional consent to include income from United States bonds in the assessment of state taxes on national banks measured by their net income? Does it mean that the court



is disposed to reconsider its earlier sanction of federal excises measured by total net income including that from state bonds, and its approval of full taxation of inheritances and of shares of corporate stock without deduction of the values contributed by governmental obligations owned by the decedent or corporation?—*M. H. Hunter.*

**9512. SCHULMAN, WALTER H.** The constitutionality of section 611 in the light of its remedial purpose. *Natl. Income Tax Mag.* 8 (2) Feb. 1930: 52–56; 76–78.—Section 611, which deals with payment of tax within a period of limitation, is discussed under the headings: power of Congress to levy taxes; type of limitation provision in section 250; distinction between section 250 and other limitation provisions; no vested property right in the statute of limitation; no vested right in the existing mode of tax collection; the doctrine of *Campbell v. Holt*; the nature of cause of action against a collector; and divestment of cause of action after the suit commenced. These cases demonstrate the validity of retroactive legislation designed to correct error, to remedy bad conditions affecting the government or the public, and to deprive persons of their ill gotten privileges despite the bar of a statute of limitation on the use of the remedy.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**9513. UNSIGNED.** Validity of lobbying contracts. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 14 (2) Jan. 1930: 163–170.—Some of the early cases hold that contracts for influencing legislation are invalid because of their tendency to corruption. More recent decisions have held that a

contract will not be declared illegal simply because of its tendency where nothing improper is done or contemplated. With the exceptions of bribery and personal and secret solicitation, no single factor should be considered sufficient to render the contract illegal. Public policy can best be protected in its double aspect of safeguarding legislation while upholding the freedom of contract by considering all of the circumstances of each case, and from them determining whether the contract is contrary to public welfare.—*James K. Pollock.*

**9514. WITHAM, HENRY B.** State regulation of business. *Tennessee Law Rev.* 7 (3) Apr. 1929: 177–192.—The act passed by the Tennessee legislature in 1927 for state control of the distribution and price of gasoline was declared by the supreme court in the case of *Albert Williams, Commissioner of Finance of Tennessee et al. v. the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana and Albert Williams v. Texas Co.*, unconstitutional under the 14th Amendment (49 Sup. Ct. 115). It follows that a decree of a legislative body will not make a business a public utility if it is not inherently so, and whether it is so inherently is a judicial question. Laws originally considered by the court are divided into two classes: those regulating charge for a service and those regulating the price of an article of commerce. The former have been permitted, but the latter prevented,—a distinction which appears artificial. It is conceivable that changes may give the gasoline industry the status of being affected with the public interest or impressed with a public use.—*Esther Cole.*

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entry 9564)

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 9167–9168, 9177, 9256, 9298, 9438, 9446, 9480, 9492, 9500, 9569, 9581, 9661)

#### INDIA

**9515. WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK.** Indigenism rule in India. *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 14 (1) Jan. 1930: 62–80.—A comparison of the British and Indian conceptions of government is useful in determining the possibility of India's becoming a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The fundamental conception of the British Commonwealth is a certain common heritage of ideas about government. Those ideas are four: omnipotence of law, check on executive authority, parliamentary institutions as a symbol that the ultimate source of political authority is the people, and a strong tradition of local government. An analysis of Indian history reveals that three of the above traditions have been very strong in Indian history and that there are even the beginnings of ideas about parliamentary government.—*Frank Monaghan.*

#### IRISH FREE STATE

**9516. WALLER, BOLTON C.** The first seven years of the Irish Free State. *Current Hist.* 31 (5) Feb. 1930: 942–946.—With the transfer of effort of the Fianna Fail party to constitutional channels, the Irish Free State is approaching normal parliamentary government. The development of agriculture tariffs, the Shannon hydro-electric power project, and the Gaelic language controversy have chiefly engaged the attention of the nation. Northern and Southern Ireland seem no nearer union. The Irish Free State seeks the abolition of the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Internationally Ireland has recently manifested an active interest in the League of Nations.—*Ernest S. Griffith.*

### ITALY

**9517. GUIDI, ANGELO FLAVIO.** A defense of Fascism. *World Tomorrow.* 12 (11) Nov. 1929: 448–452.—To show what the Fascist regime has done for Italy, the author touches upon the Lateran accord, legislation in the matter of public health, the liquor trade, crime, censorship of the press, and education, the building-up of the merchant marine, the "back-to-the-farm movement," and social legislation. Figures are given to prove Italy's increasing economic prosperity.—*Christina Phelps.*

**9518. ROSBOCH, E.** *Economia Fascista e produzione.* [Fascist economy and production.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 10 (4) Apr. 1929: 209–217.—The Fascist regime has accomplished: (1) the conquest and defense of power; (2) restoration and strengthening of Italy at home and abroad; and (3) the beginning of the juridical construction of the new Fascist state. The nation as an entity is superior to individuals. Increased production is a large field for private enterprise, which is controlled by the state, only in case of necessity. National interests require that strikes be eliminated. The idle are simply tolerated. Liberalism, which looks only toward the maximization of production, and collectivism, which is preoccupied with the distribution of income, are superseded, nor is there any danger of bureaucratic state socialism.—*Roberto Bachi.*

### SPAIN

**9519. CARTER, W. HORSFALL.** The dilemma of a dictator. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (758) Feb. 1930: 170–177.—Discontent with Primo de Rivera's policies were expressed in an abortive army uprising, in bitterness felt by the recovery of lost ground by the extreme Catholic party, and in the reception of the preliminary draft for a new constitution. This document proposes an increase in the power of the executive at the expense of the assembly, but takes the appointment of the judiciary out of the hands of the executive. The new



Cortes is composed of 30 deputies appointed for life by the king, 176 chosen in special electoral colleges by professional and economic organizations, and 206 chosen by universal suffrage. The mandate is for five years. The council of the realm with extensive powers of appointment and advice replaces the former senate. One-third of the elected members are chosen by universal suffrage and the rest as representatives of professional organizations. Their mandate is for ten years. Important laws, foreign policy, and constitutional reform are assigned to the exclusive initiation of the king and his government. Women and priests are enfranchised. Important substantive rights are guaranteed. It is doubtful whether the present constitution, adopted in 1876, will be displaced.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

### STATE GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 9209, 9255, 9342, 9345, 9437, 9554, 9556, 9558, 9568)

### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See Entries 8727, 9292, 9382, 9550, 9566, 9570-9572, 9578, 9580, 9587)

### RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7774, 7819, 8080, 8125, 8292, 8354, 8567, 9198, 9510)

### USSR

9520. BORDERS, KARL. Local autonomy in Russian village life under the Soviets. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(3) Nov. 1929: 411-419.—Russian life under the Czars was a combination of democratic local government in the village commune and the most autocratic central government. The October Revolution found the villages taking over the estates of the landlords. The pyramidal structure of the Soviet state rests upon the peasant and worker, but not equally. Suffrage is extended to every village worker over 18 with few exceptions. Elections for representatives are held once a year; the slate is prepared by the party nucleus. The center of the cultural and social activities of the village is the "people's house," and practically every village boasts its public playground and football field. All village activities are based on local autonomy, but party members from the city volunteer to live in the village and participate in all village affairs.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

### DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 8800, 8802, 8877, 9063, 9176, 9277, 9279, 9396, 9527, 9536, 9672)

### BRAZIL

9521. GADOMSKI, FELIKS. Organizacja kolonizacji w Argentynie i Brazylii. [The organization of colonies in Brazil and Argentina.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(4) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 351-356.—The author outlines the legislation on immigration and the conditions under which colonies are established. Defects in the organization of Brazil's colonies are: (1) the exaggerated part of the state in the undertaking, for the results are not satisfactory due to the lack of well trained government officials; (2) the creation of new colonies in the interior without means of communication and the possibility of selling their products, which weakens their purchasing power. However,

legislation of these countries contains valuable provisions in favor of the immigrants.—*O. Eisenberg.*

### GREAT BRITAIN

9522. COHEN STUART, A. B. Regeering en Zelf-regeering in Britisch-Indie. [Government and self-government in British India.] *Koloniale Studien.* 13(6) Dec. 1929: 360-399.—Economically, socially, and politically the people of India are in a higher stage of development than those of Netherlands India. Indian democracy is a product of British cultural influences. The process of political development in India is long and steady as compared with Netherlands India, where an attempt is made in the 20th century to take up the lag by a number of measures rapidly succeeding one another. In India decentralization took place first and democratization later; in Netherlands India the lower governing bodies were set up late and an immediate attempt was made to democratize them. In India the local governments and municipalities are regulated by the provincial governments; in Netherlands India the central government has retained considerable control over the local governments. Because of the quasi-federal system there is greater rigidity in India in the division of the tasks of government. There is less recognition of native law communities in India, but there is a greater decentralization of governmental tasks upon the lower local governments. A Netherlands Indian official should be permanently stationed in India as an observer.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

9523. KUNZRU, PANDI HRIDAY NATH. The Indian problem in East Africa. *Hindustan Rev.* 53(304) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 305-312.—In East Africa, Europeans number about 12,500, and Indians nearly twice that number. Yet no Indian is admitted to higher government service, Indians have no right of free residence, and they are segregated. The anti-Indian policy in East Africa, like that in South Africa, is due to color and race prejudice. The Labor government in London has done nothing to remedy the situation.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

9524. RAJWADE, V. V. A feudatory state of western India. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(82) Apr. 1929: 191-196.

9525. RAPPORTEUR. Questions for the Simon commission 1. Law and order. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(82) Apr. 1929: 177-181.

9526. WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK. India's threefold problem. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(82) Apr. 1929: 182-190.

9527. WILLSON, WALTER. Europeans in India and the reforms. *Asiatic Rev.* 25(82) Apr. 1929: 269-294.

### JAPAN

9528. KAWAKAMI, K. K. Formosa-Japan's experiment. *Atlantic Monthly.* 144(6) Dec. 1929: 838-847.—Japan instituted a thorough health service in Formosa, under the direction of Dr. Goto, who founded a system of hospitals and inaugurated a sanitation campaign which reduced mortality by malaria and other fevers by 60% in a little over 30 years. Addiction to opium was so great that complete suppression was impossible and a system of rationing was developed, with both dealers and addicts licensed. Minors and non-addicts were denied the drug, and the number of licensed addicts has decreased 80% in 30 years. Revenue from the traffic has built hospitals. The government has had to eradicate not only disease, but also superstition and suspicion toward all foreigners. Japan's policy has been one of commercial imperialism, but it has brought increased prosperity and well-being to the whole population.—*John H. Leek.*



## THE NETHERLANDS

9529. GRAAFF, A. H. de and RENOY, D. C. *De rijkseenheid en de handelspolitiek. [Unity of the kingdom and trade policy.] Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1 Jan. 1930: 123-125; Feb. 1930: 159-161.—It is wrong to treat the Netherlands Indies as a foreign country; duties existing within the kingdom are not defensible. Establishing differential duties is not a deed of protection; they would not be the same as the former preferential duties existing before 1872. Renoy differs with this opinion: Duties are intended to provide for a part of the public revenues; they are often paid by persons who do not pay a direct tax. An argument for the institution of these duties lies in the greater autonomy which has been given to the Netherlands Indies, in view of which the revenues and expenditure of Holland and the Netherlands Indies have been separated. The kingdom does not comprise one economic-cultural unity; there is not one general government. Abolishing the duties would mean an economic profit for Holland.—*Cecile Rothe.*

9530. GYBLAND OOSTERHOFF, H. H. A. *De Surinaamsche begroting voor 1930. [The budget of Surinam for the year 1930.] Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 15 (735) Jan. 1930: 100-102.—This budget aims to limit expenses. The yearly subsidy given to Surinam by the mother country may not be increased. But since Holland has undertaken to raise this colony out of its decline, a meager subsidy is a wrong policy. Among necessary expenses are those connected with the opening of roads needed for the transport of officials and laborers. A road from the bauxite factory to the Marowijne river has recently been opened. It is also unwise to lay heavy charges on the estates. The policy of

limiting the subsidy of the Dutch government may prevent the entry of new capital which the colony needs.—*Cecile Rothe.*

9531. NEDERBURGH, I. A. *Het karakter der openingsrede van den Landvoogd. [The character of the opening address of the governor general.] Pol. Econ. Weekblad.* 1 (16) Jan. 1930: 126-128.—The opening address of the governor general gives a survey of the colonial government in general, and special subjects in detail. The address of the queen at the opening of the states general gives no more than a brief summary of the governmental program for the coming year. The government in the Netherlands Indies has an especially personal character; therefore it is considered a privilege for the governor general to discuss freely his government as a whole in this one document. It is doubtful whether this is a wise policy, for the address has sometimes caused misunderstandings among Europeans or natives. It would be preferable to propound governmental principles when important measures are carried out.—*Cecile Rothe.*

9532. STOKVIS, H. J. *Een en ander over de ontwikkeling van den postdienst in Nederlandsch-Indie. [Certain data on the development of the postal service in Netherlands India.] Koloniale Studien.* 13 (6) Dec. 1929: 329-359.—No exact date can be fixed for the introduction of postal service in Netherlands India. There had been service before the first post office was opened at Batavia in 1746. The service developed gradually in extent and frequency up to 1862 when it was made a government monopoly and was properly regulated. Since that time successive regulations have improved the service.—*Amry Van denbosch.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

## RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 9077, 9488, 9490, 9617, 9678, 9680, 9741)

## GENERAL

9533. H., W. J. Tenth anniversary of the Communist International. *Communist Rev.* 1 (2) Feb. 1929: 95-103.—The author describes the difference between the Second and Third Internationals and gives an account of the work done by the first three congresses of the Third International. Since the fourth congress the International has become an international world party of the proletariat.—*S. P. Turin.*

## GERMANY

9534. DECKER, GEORGE. *Der erste Schritt. [The first step.] Gesellschaft.* 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 97-103.—Schacht's victory over the German government in December, 1929, was the first step in the establishment of a Fascist dictatorship. According to Sinzheimer the Weimar constitution has been annulled. At the moment when the financial crisis created by Schacht was about to be solved, he prevented a loan from the Dillon interests and forced his demands. It is now incumbent upon the Social Democrats to restore their former freedom of action and muster their enormous political strength to prevent a destruction of democratic institutions.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

9535. COX, IDRIS. Brighton and the I. L. P. *Communist Rev.* 1 (11) Nov. 1929: 587-591.—After the Communists were expelled from the Labor party the responsibility of presenting the left issues fell to the

Independent Labor party. However, at the Brighton conference the I. L. P. approved the party's foreign policy, only meekly criticized the home program, and failed to challenge the contention that further relief for the unemployed could not be accomplished until necessary legislation was enacted.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

9536. DUTT, R. PALME. Questions before the party congress. *Communist Rev.* 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 21-35.—The Communist party has 13 principal tasks, among which are a ruthless fight against the Labor party and support of the Indian revolution.—*S. P. Turin.*

9537. WELBY, T. EARLE. The true conservatism. *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (758) Feb. 1930: 178-183.—Conservatism conceives the development of self-reliant individuals as the end of society. It does not object to inequality when there is an aristocratic tradition of responsibility. England has always been a nation of "characters," but the tendency in recent legislation has been towards uniformity. Political conservatism should not allow agriculture to deteriorate, it should oppose mass production and standardization, and it should resist the development of social services.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

9538. WERTHEIMER, EGON. The English socialist experiment (A German view). *Fortnightly Rev.* 127 (758) Feb. 1930: 221-228.—The British nation is not experiencing a democratic crisis because it sends to parliament its best political talent. The Labor government has upheld this tradition by selecting its candidates independently of their party services. It has an opportunity to tackle the problem of unemployment as a party measure. The socialist character of the Labor party's program must become clearer.



This path will lead to an alliance of Conservatives and Liberals with the result that the electorate will have to decide between a fuller socialistic program and a resumption of Conservative policies.—*H. F. Alderfer.*

## PALESTINE

9539. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Das Schicksal Palestinas und die Krise des Zionismus. [The fate of Palestine and the crisis of Zionism.] *Z. f. Pol.* 19(8) Dec. 1929: 519-538.—England will not give up her mandate over Palestine because it is located near the Suez Canal. Work and plans in regard to Haifa and the Mosul district prove this. A bi-national state is impossible in Palestine because of the unequal proportion of Jews and Arabs, because of the influence of the strong Arab movement, and because of Palestine's geographic connection with Syria and Transjordan. Among the Palestine Jews, there are such issues as the class struggle, differences between orthodox and agnostic Jews, western and eastern European, urban and rural settlers, and the contrast between the Zionists in Palestine and elsewhere. The "Judaizing" of Palestine through immigration is the cardinal point in Jewish-Arab relations, in which at present the Zionists have submitted to the Arab demands.—*John B. Mason.*

## RUMANIA

9540. GREG. ГРЭГ. Социальные корни нового правительства Румынии. [The social origin of the new Rumanian government.] *Международная Жизнь.* (3) 1929: 12-22.—The success of the National-Zaranist party at the end of 1928 was due to the economic crisis in Rumania. The program of the new ministry included: (1) restoration of civil liberties and of parliamentarism; (2) fight against corruption of state officials; (3) protection of national minorities; (4) protection of workers; (5) ratification of international labor conventions. The new government has abolished the export taxes on corn, increased the importation of agricultural machines, facilitated credits for peasants, sought new markets for agricultural products, and admitted foreign capital for investment.—*Emma Bezpalczyk.*

## TURKEY

9541. PAGE, KIRBY. Turkey in transition. *World Tomorrow.* 12(12) Dec. 1929: 498-502.—Outline of the resurrection of Turkey and the achievements of Mustafa Kemal Pasha since 1922. There are evils inherent in Turkey's military dictatorship and dangers in its "excessive nationalism."—*Christina Phelps.*

## YUGOSLAVIA

9542. MULEY, KARL. Die Wahrheit über Süd-slawien. [The truth about Southern Slavia.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 5(11) Aug. 1929: 663-670.—The Croats, who are Roman Catholics, find the center of their faith in the west, whereas the Serbs, Pravoslav and Orthodox, have their own chief, rites, and dogma, shaped after oriental churches. Only the disappearance of these cultural differences can create one people. Shall the Croats give up their higher western culture if the Serbs are opposed to it? The Serbs have not acted as liber-

ators, but as victors who tried to fortify their hegemony over the Croats.—*C. F. J. Bechler.*

9543. SPALAIKOVITCH, MIROSLAV. La Yougoslavie au travail. [Yugoslavia at work.] *Rev. d. Balkans.* 11(4) Apr. 1929: 124-132.

## ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

### GREAT BRITAIN

9544. BRIGHT, F. The new party line and the trade unions. *Communist Rev.* 1(2) Feb. 1929: 124-131.—This is a defense of the policy of the party against the criticism that it made no attempt to build its own machinery against the reactionary unions. The ninth plenum of the Communist party adopted a resolution concerning organizational tasks in the trade union movement.—*S. P. Turin.*

9545. GALLACHER, W. Towards committees of action. *Communist Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1930: 7-12.—The Labor party is definitely aligned with the capitalists in the rationalization drive. Daily struggles are preparing the British workers for revolutionary action. Militant committees of action could be used with profit, especially in the mining industry.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

9546. GROVES, REG. Our party and the new period. *Communist Rev.* 1(11) Nov. 1929: 604-609.—The tenth plenum noted the marked radicalization of the international working class. In Great Britain the 1926 crisis demonstrated that trade union leadership was no longer capable of leading the workers, and that there was grave need for a mass revolutionary party. The Communists must fulfil the latter demand. The mass party is possible in the immediate future, if the membership will only realize the fruitfulness of the situation.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

9547. MURPHY, J. T. Growth of social-Fascism in Britain. *Communist Rev.* 2(1) Jan. 1930: 19-31.—The Labor party of Great Britain is a Social-Fascist and not a Social-Democratic party. MacDonald urges the erasure of party lines in the house of commons and the creation of a council of state to advise the government. These are Fascist principles.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

9548. UNSIGNED. The tasks of the party. *Communist Rev.* 1(11) Nov. 1929: 610-619.—The London district party presents some proposals for changes in resolutions that are to be discussed in party conferences. Too little attention has been given to the "third period" feature of Communist policy. Though immediate revolution is not promising, the party should content itself with sharpening the antagonism between classes. Accurate understanding of the new policy by the leaders and members is necessary to party success and the inauguration of the proletarian revolution.—*Cortez A. M. Ewing.*

### UNITED STATES

9549. NIEBUHR, REINHOLD. Political action and social change. *World Tomorrow.* 12(12) Dec. 1929: 491-494.—A plea for the organization of a political party, or the reorganization of the present Socialist party for the effective direction of political action in behalf of both farmers and workers. Neither the "strike weapon" nor "pure economic action" is able to counteract the centralization of power and privilege entailed by the existing régime of private enterprise and ownership.—*Christina Phelps.*



## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entries 8996, 9139, 9438, 9550, 9510, 9522, 9532)

#### GENERAL

9550. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. Die Mechanisierung gemeindlicher Verwaltungsstellen. [The mechanization of municipal administrative offices.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 20(4) Feb. 25, 1930: 191-202.—This article discusses fully, with tables of comparative costs, the use and advantages of addressographs for the work of municipal registration and election offices.—*R. H. Wells.*

9551. UNSIGNED. Südslawische Verwaltungsreform. [Reform of administration in southern Yugoslavia.] *Südöstliche Warte.* 1(12) Dec. 1929: 621-624.

9552. VEGEZZI, OSCAR. Per un codice dell'amministrazione statale. [The utility of a code of state administration.] *Vita Italiana.* 17(201) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 520-526.—A scheme is outlined for a code which should regulate all the aspects of state administration, except questions regarding accounting, budget, etc.—*O. Eisenberg.*

#### PERSONNEL

9553. BEYER, WILLIAM C.; O'ROURKE, L. J.; VITELES, MORRIS S.; CAHALANE, CORNELIUS F.; RAGSDALE, GEORGE T.; DIXON, A. L.; RECHTER, GUSTAVE De.; TÜRKEL, SIEGFRIED. Problems of police personnel. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 146(235) Nov. 1929: 135-204.—A series of eight articles constituting Part II, of the volume entitled *The Police and the Crime Problem*. A survey and discussion of salaries paid to American police is followed by two treatments of the selection of police recruits, one in America and one in Europe. Two authors then discuss police training; an English official describes briefly the police system of his country; and Belgian and Austrian scholars present the scientific method of approaching police training and problems of personnel in their respective countries.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

9554. UNSIGNED. Supplemental report of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission. *Pub. Personnel Studies.* 8(1) Jan. 1930: 2-10.

#### FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 9151, 9276, 9315, 9377, 9382, 9444-9445, 9450, 9454, 9457, 9466, 9505, 9511-9512, 9530, 9540)

9555. BUNBURY, HENRY. Some accounting problems of the post office. *Accountant.* 82(2880) Feb. 15, 1930: 211-217.—A description of the accounting problems and methods of the British post office, which includes the postal system and the telephone and telegraph services. Except for the division of operating costs between the three principal services, cost accounting is largely on a statistical or sampling basis. Continuous cost accounting would be entirely too complicated and expensive. One important func-

tion which the cost records perform is assisting to determine rates. Some of the specific accounting problems dealt with are: (1) the separation of the costs of telephone and telegraph service, where the facilities of one are used for the benefit of the other; (2) depreciation on a plant of which the replacement cost will be different from the original cost; (3) payment of and accounting for wages; and (4) centralized accounting.—*H. F. Taggart.*

9556. COON, J. R. State taxes—a comparison. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(10) Jul. 1929: 12-17.

9557. EGLESTON, J. A. Standardized federal purchasing. *Commercial Standards Monthly.* 6(5) Nov. 1929: 116-118.

9558. FINK, CORNELIUS W. The uniform rule in Ohio taxation. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 1(4) Nov. 1929: 30-39.—A survey of the history of taxation in Ohio from 1803 to 1929, showing the changes from the single tax on land adopted in 1803 to the specific property tax of 1825 to the adoption of the general property tax in 1846. In 1851, uniform classification was written into the constitution. The methods of evasion, and the unsuccessful attempts to prevent it, are listed. The proposed amendment of 1929 which provided for classification of property other than "land and the improvements thereon" is discussed.—*F. G. Crawford.*

9559. LYON, HASTING. Federal corporate taxation. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(9) Jun. 1929: 11-15.

9560. MARIK, JOHN A. Special taxation of chain stores. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 1(8) May 1929: 49-53.

9561. WIBAUT, F. M. and SELLIER, HENRI. L'organisation financière comparée des administrations locales dans les divers pays. [Comparative financial organization of local administrations in various countries.] *Administration Locale.* (43-45) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 538-557.

#### JUSTICE

(See also Entries 9002, 9026, 9495-9496, 9553)

#### PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 9579, 9771)

9562. MAKOWSKI, WACŁAW. Uwagi w sprawie koniecznych zmian i uzupełnień części ogólnej projektu kodeksu karnego. [Observations upon the necessity of modifying and complementing the general part of the Polish project of a criminal code.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekonomiczny i Socjologiczny.* 9(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 245-262.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9563. UNSIGNED. The distinction between mala prohibita and mala in se in criminal law. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30(1) Jan. 1930: 74-86.—This article traces the historical development of the distinction between the two principles in criminal law.—*S. Sidney Smith.*

9564. ZALESKI, ZYGMUNT. Istota i zadania sadownictwa pracy w Polsce. [Nature and tasks of labor courts in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(4) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 322-325.—A discussion of the characteristics of the labor courts and their social importance.—*O. Eisenberg.*



## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(See also Entry 8732)

## DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 9819)

9565. ALLEN, DEVERE. Our mobilized war machine. *World Tomorrow*. 12(11) Nov. 1929: 463-467; (12) Dec. 1929: 512-516.—The development of instruments of warfare and war machinery during the last century. The mobilization of armaments, of industry, and of science, as well as the historical alliance between militarism and government are briefly sketched. Miscellaneous statistics are included to prove the increasing militarization of Christendom.—*Christina Phelps*.

9566. BAKER, J. S. What can be accomplished with through streets? *Amer. City*. 42(1) Jan. 1930: 107-108.—Although through streets form a step in the development of traffic control, their usefulness is limited by the conditions of through-traffic on them. Investigations made by the National Safety Council show that high speed in through streets increases the hazards to pedestrians considerably. The twelve conclusions of the Council are set forth.—*Harvey Walker*.

9567. O'GORMAN, MARVIN. Road traffic: a policy. *Quart. Rev.* 254(503) Jan. 1930: 113-124.—The establishment of good traffic customs which can be generally understood and anticipated will do more to ensure safety than any legislation. Provision should be made for selecting and authenticating customs and then giving them wide publicity. The courts should construe their breach as contributory negligence in case of accident. They should depend for their sanctions upon this construction and upon social disapproval.—*Chester Kirby*.

9568. SAWYER, H. H. The law of the road. *Amer. Mercury*. 19(74) Feb. 1930: 204-211.—The first printed traffic rules were issued for New York City in 1903. Today state traffic regulations, license and liability insurance laws, and penalties seek more uniformity within each state. But this symposium shows curious variances and contradictions for the tourist who crosses state boundaries.—*Paul D. Hasbrouck*.

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See Entries 8753, 8755, 9490, 9723, 9726, 9729, 9735, 9809, 9862)

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 9148, 9190, 9209, 9341-9342, 9345, 9400, 9403, 9421-9422, 9424, 9428, 9437, 9528, 9690, 9707, 9773, 9785, 9805, 9807, 9809-9810, 9812, 9815, 9817-9818, 9842, 9863-9864)

9569. BRUNER, WACŁAW. Projekt ustawy o ubezpieczeniu społecznem. [The bill concerning social insurance in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(1) Apr. 1929: 28-41.—The systems of social insurance of the former German and Russian provinces represented respectively the highest and the lowest degree of development in Poland. Since 1919, the Polish government has been giving increasing attention to the problem. In legislation the different provinces have continued to be treated separately and there is no unity as to the cases covered by insurance. The bill introduced in the Polish diet on Feb. 23, 1929, covers uniformly the whole territory of the state and provides for old-age, invalidity, and death insurance of workers. The accidents benefits are increased and provisions are

made for a thorough reorganization of the existing social insurance institutions.—*O. Eisenberg*.

9570. DOBRZYŃSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Jak przeciwdziałać zbyt niemu skupieniu ludności w miastach wielkich? [How to prevent overcrowding in large cities.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 9(3) Oct. 1929: 251-256.—The municipality should control the number of houses to be constructed on a certain area, and the streets should be planned in advance for the purposes they are to serve. The house with a little garden is the best type. The houses should be constructed in the suburbs of the town and supplied with proper communication facilities, especially where there is a large industrial population.—*O. Eisenberg*.

9571. DOBRZYŃSKI, WL. Współdział sfer społecznych w sanacji mieszkaniowej. [The cooperation of the collectivity in housing improvement.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 8(4) Jan. 1929: 373-377.—Before the war the needs in housing were met by private enterprise and, to a small extent, in western Europe, by housing cooperative societies and municipalities. After the war, housing is dealt with, to a large degree, by governments, autonomous authorities subventioned by the state, and the cooperatives. The county councils in England and the municipalities of Vienna and Amsterdam showed some activity in construction. In Poland, the cooperative movement for housing has not been successful, due to lack of funds. Housing associations and special institutes such as exist in other European countries should be created.—*O. Eisenberg*.

9572. FRIEDRICH. Das Wohnungsproblem in den deutschen Grossstädten. Tatsachen und Wahrscheinlichkeiten. [The housing problem in the larger German cities: facts and probabilities.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 20(3) Feb. 10: 1930: 129-134.—During the past five and a half years, the yearly housing construction in the 23 largest cities of Germany has probably in no case equalled the annual need for new dwellings, to say nothing of overcoming the housing deficits accumulated since 1918. By 1935-1940, with the present rate of construction, the resulting decline in birth rate will lessen the housing demand and the number of marriages will be half the present figure. Owing to the financial difficulties of the cities, the present rate of construction cannot be maintained unless the great cities receive a larger share of the house-rent tax, or are allowed to borrow abroad.—*R. H. Wells*.

9573. F., ST. Francuska ustawa o ubezpieczeniach społecznych wobec obywateli państw obcych. [The French law on social insurance and foreign workers.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 8(3) Oct. 1928: 269-278.—There is a tendency toward equal treatment of foreigners and citizens with regard to social insurance both in national legislations and in the conventions of the International Labor Organization. In France the laws on social insurance before the war were based on the principle of reciprocity. The law of Apr. 5, 1928 substitutes the principle of equality, with some restrictions. As to the Polish worker, these restrictions are contrary to the spirit and letter of the conventions of Sep. 3, 1919 and Oct. 14, 1920.—*O. Eisenberg*.

9574. MARTELLI, ALESSANDRO. L'assicurazione obbligatoria contro le malattie professionali e l'assicurazione generale di malattia. [Compulsory insurance against professional diseases and general sickness insurance.] *Gerarchia*. 9(5) May 1929: 344-348.—An account of the recent Italian law on insurance against professional diseases. It complements



the existing accident insurance legislation.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9575. PAJERSKI, FRANCISZEK. Ubezpieczenie górnicze w Austrii. [Miners' insurance in Austria.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8(2) Jul. 1928: 150-154.—The law of May 23, 1889, regulated the institution of the miners' brotherhood in Austria whose task it was to grant sickness, invalidity, and death insurance benefits to its members. Subsequent legislation of April 7, 1914, and Jan. 1, 1920, extended accident insurance. In consequence of the devaluation of Austrian money these brotherhoods lost large portions of their capital and the government passed a law on Apr. 16, 1926, imposing a tax on the mining enterprises which at times amounted to 8% of the total sum of the miners' wages. Later these charges were shifted to the coal consumers and the importers by means of a coal tax. The new law of Apr. 1, 1927, on compulsory sickness, accident, and invalidity insurance also covers the mining industry, as regards sickness and invalidity, and regulates the conditions of the insured miners who belong to the former miners' brotherhood.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9576. PAJERSKI, FRANCISZEK. Ubezpieczenie górników w Belgii. [Miners' insurance in Belgium.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 9(3) Oct. 1929: 259-262.—If a Polish draft on miners' insurance is to be elaborated, the author thinks that the Belgian law should not be followed because of its complicated and casuistical character.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9577. STEVENSON, MARIETTA. Analysis and tabular summary of state laws relating to illegitimacy in the United States, in effect January 1, 1928, and the text of selected laws. *U. S. Children's Bur., Chart #16.* 1929: pp. 49.

9578. UNSIGNED. Annual report. *National Capital Park and Planning Commission.* 1929: p. 45.

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 9166, 9167, 9172, 9175, 9177, 9250-9252, 9255-9256, 9260, 9287, 9298, 9305, 9308-9309, 9348, 9364, 9373, 9393, 9477, 9480, 9518, 9612)

9579. ALBASINI SCROSATI, ERMANO. Omonimie e nomi di località nella recente giurisprudenza italiana (1918-1928). [Similar names and names of locality in recent Italian jurisprudence, 1918-1928.] *Riv. del Diritto Commerciale.* 27(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 673-692.—The author reviews the most significant decisions in the matter of trademarks and the best known Italian commercial names, deducing the general principles upon which they have been based.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

9580. EHRLER, JOZEF. The agricultural undertakings of the City of Berlin. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5(1) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 78-79.

9581. MICHELIS, G. De. Spiriti e forme della legislazione agraria fascista nel movimento legislativo internazionale. [Spirit and forms of Fascist agricultural legislation in the international legislative movement.] *Gerarchia.* 9(5) May 1929: 349-361.—Italian laws and regulations are reviewed under seven headings: (1) the regime of rural proprietorship and the provisions for inner colonization; (2) the organization of agriculture within the corporation system; (3) reclamation and improvement of land; (4) measures taken for the increase of agricultural production; (5) care and promotion of the human factor in agriculture; (6) agricultural credit and cooperation; (7) social aspects of agriculture.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9582. TSCHIERSKY, S. Die rechtliche Behandlung der Kartelle in den wichtigsten Kul-

turstaaten. [The legal regulation of cartels in the most important states.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 14(43) Oct. 25, 1929: 1845-1847; (44) Nov. 1, 1929: 1898-1900.—States favoring common law control depart from the opinion that the abuses of cartels are such that they can be averaged by the civil courts and, if necessary, by special measures such as tariff, freight rate policies, or subventions of competitors. In the realm of common law, this position is taken by Great Britain, in the realm of Roman law, by France, Belgium, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. The states with special cartel legislation and administrative control are Germany, Norway, Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Argentina, and Peru. The common law principle conforms to the economic motives of private freedom characteristic of the 19th century; legislation and administrative control reflect the 20th century spirit of social responsibility.—*R. M. Weidenhammer.*

9583. UNSIGNED. The effect of the state and national banking acts on the usury laws of New York. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29(7) Nov. 1929: 977-985.—This article shows that the great difference between the usury laws of today and those of the latter 19th century is due to the distinction in the application of the usury laws, as to whether they apply to a private individual or individuals or to banks and bankers.—*S. Sidney Smith.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 9472-9474, 9476-9477, 9514)

9584. BAUER, JOHN. How shall we regulate the bus? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* Jan. 24, 1929: 71-76.—Regulation of buses differs from that of the older utilities in that (1) large initial capital investment is not necessary; (2) the property, if unsuccessful in one geographic location, can be easily shifted to another; (3) service operation in a given area is not necessarily limited to a single operator; (4) bus operation is not confined to structures owned and controlled by the operators. Hence the degree of local regulation must be greater in bus operation.—*John J. George.*

9585. CAMERON, MERTON K. The political pressure on the state commissioners. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 5(4) Feb. 20, 1930: 195-201.

9586. LAMPERT, JOHN T. The battle of the buses. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 3(11) May 30, 1929: 655-659.—Legislation pending before Congress (May, 1929) proposed regulation of interstate buses as follows: (1) public passenger vehicles must have certificates; (2) ample insurance to protect passengers and goods; (3) "just and reasonable" rates to be charged; (4) administration of regulations for interstate transportation to be done by joint commissions of one member from the utility commission of each state concerned, with appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Because they constituted only 7% of motor trucks in operation, public motor trucks were eliminated from the regulatory act. Provisions relative to rates are ineffective.—*John J. George.*

9587. MUSTO, CARLO. Municipalizzazione dei pubblici servizi o azionariato degli enti pubblici. [Municipalization of public services or partnership of public autonomous bodies. *Vita Italiana.* 17(196-197) May-Jun. 1929: 250-253.—Municipal ownership has evolved a higher form of organization consisting of mixed commercial corporations where private and public interests are equally represented. These mixed corporations are generally subject to common law which places no obstacle in the way of their development. In Italy the minor local communities frequently continue to avail themselves of the old form of municipal ownership, because of the existence of special



laws applied to the mixed economy. In Germany, this new system is particularly prevalent in the electrical and gas industries, where representatives of public bodies are members of the board of control of the corporation. In France a special decree of Dec. 28, 1926, deals with communal partnership.—O. Eisenberg.

9588. UNSIGNED. Bus competition is forcing economies in railroad management. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 3(11) May 2, 1929: 489-490.—John J. George.

## PUBLIC WORKS

(See Entries 9171, 9279, 9387, 9502)

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

(See also Entry 9499)

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 9083, 9508)

9589. BAAK, J. C. *Fascismus und Völkerrecht*. [Fascism and international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 9(1) 1929: 1-31.—Italian public opinion has become conscious of the problem of the relations between the Fascist national state and international law only in connection with the Roman question. Its solution may give a hint in which way Fascism will approach the problems of international law in the future. This may be further indicated by an explanation of the attitude of the Fascist state towards society, nation, and citizens. By building up the syndicates, Fascism has solved the dualism of state and society, state and individual, public and private interests, and founded an organic, unified system. On the one hand, Fascism has assured the rights of the citizen in the social and economic world; on the other hand, it has strictly subjected the citizen to the state as far as international law is concerned. The latter was accomplished at a time when the science of international law was already inclined to proclaim the natural individual as an international person. Before Fascism, the syndicates were placed outside the sphere of their respective states as far as international law was concerned, and were even granted a kind of an international status (Treaty of Versailles, Art. 389(1, 3)). In municipal law they enjoyed only private rights. Fascism has given them a status in public law, but in international law the state alone has personality.—Erich Hula.

9590. FACHIRI, ALEXANDER P. Interpretation of treaties. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 23(4) Oct. 1929: 745-752.—It has been held that extraneous evidence set forth during the negotiations prior to the ratification of a treaty may be admitted for the purpose of construing a treaty. While this view has the support of Continental jurists, it has always been strenuously opposed by British legal opinion. The treaty must, of course, have a meaning that is ascertainable, it must have "an intelligible text"; granting that, then verbal or written discussions or negotiations, including conditions and interpretations, cannot be used for the purpose of arriving at the true construction of the text.—C. G. Fenwick.

9591. HALE, RICHARD W. Territorial waters as a test of codification. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 24(1) Jan. 1930: 65-68.—Two assumptions underlie the plans for the conference meeting at The Hague in March, 1930. One is that it is better to codify the law than to follow the road traveled by the American Law Institute and "restate" it. The other is that codification may more wisely be expressed in "spatial" (fixed) terms than in causal terms. Both assumptions are wrong and the plans for codification based upon them must lead to embarrassing results by tying the hands of a state and leaving it unable to meet unforeseen conditions. As the past was the result of an orderly development of custom, so the future should be. The attempt to crystallize conduct by treaties will hamper the wise development of customary law.—C. G. Fenwick.

9592. HYDE, CHARLES C. The interpretation of treaties by the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 24(1) Jan. 1930: 1-19.—In general the court has been guided by the various factors which, in addition to the language of a particular article, indicate the intention of the parties in the making of the treaty under consideration. "Plain terms" have prevailed over restrictive rules even where a limitation upon the exercise of sovereign rights was involved. As a rule, the cases before the court have not involved a conflict between "plain terms" and extrinsic evidence probative of a different understanding. Where two different versions of a treaty expressed in two languages have been presented, the narrower version has been followed. But the court has only begun its work as an interpreter of treaties, and the real battle of interpretation remains to be fought when the issue will be between internal and external manifestations of intention.—C. G. Fenwick.

9593. NOBLE, HAROLD J. The former foreign settlements in Korea. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 23(4) Oct. 1929: 766-782.—The contrasts which the settlements in Korea present to those in China will serve to clarify the unsolved problems arising from the foreign settlements and concessions in the latter state. The independent administration of the foreign settlements in Korea continued until the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910, when it was put upon a transitional basis which lasted until the adoption of the protocol of Apr. 14, 1913. Following the ratification of the protocol, the settlements were finally merged with their respective municipalities on Apr. 1, 1914.—C. G. Fenwick.

9594. REEVES, JESSE S. The Hague Conference on the codification of international law. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 24(1) Jan. 1930: 52-57.—There is being developed a special technique of codification. The sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana adopted a number of conventions following preparatory work by the American Institute of International Law and the Rio Commission of Jurists. The preliminary work for The Hague Conference has been done by a committee of experts for the progressive codification of international law and by a preparatory committee for the codification conference. Heretofore the attitude of governments upon questions of international law has been indicated during the course of diplomatic claims or official controversies. In the case of the questionnaires submitted to the respective governments for the purpose of assisting the codification experts, it is significant that governments have taken a broader view and have attempted to harmonize their attitudes rather than accentuate their differences.—C. G. Fenwick.

9595. SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. Nationality: *jus soli* or *jus sanguinis*. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 24(1) Jan. 1930: 53-64.—The question of nationality is of the greatest present interest, yet it bristles with difficulties. There is no single principle which the nations appear willing to accept, some preferring the *jus sanguinis*, others the *jus soli*, others a combination of both in differing degrees. As a result there is double



and even triple nationality and at times cases of statelessness. It is suggested that the rule of nationality *jure sanguinis*, a child of the nationalism of the French Revolution, be abandoned, and that the principle of birth within the country be adopted in accordance with which the same nationality would in time be conferred upon all persons within a given jurisdiction.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

## PROCEDURE

9596. DICKINSON, EDWIN D. The closure of ports in control of insurgents. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(1) Jan. 1930: 69-78.—The case of the Oriental Navigation Co. decided Oct. 3, 1928, by the United States-Mexican Claims Commission, brings up again the difficult question of the right of a *de jure* government to close ports which are at the time in the *de facto* control of insurgents. There are a number of views held upon the question, the United States and Great Britain contending that the *de facto* control of ports by insurgents suspends the ordinary competence of the *de jure* authorities to close by law or decree, but leaves them competent to close by effective blockade and by it only. The decision of the commission, however, to which the American member dissented, was that the closure of ports in control of insurgents should be governed solely by the municipal law of the *de jure* government and that its action cannot be questioned by a state which has not recognized the insurgents as belligerents. There is much in principle to commend this solution of the problem. The rule which eventually wins general approval will no doubt require something more than a mere decree to close such ports to foreign commerce and something less than a blockade.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

9597. HILL, NORMAN L. British arbitration policies. *Internat. Conciliation.* (257) Feb. 1930: 65-124.—The movement for universal peace did not have any considerable popular backing in England until after 1816, when the English Peace Society was founded. The efforts of this organization, along with those of many other private societies, have developed a general understanding in Great Britain of arbitration and other processes for the settlement of international disputes. In practice Great Britain has arbitrated more disputes than any other state. The most impor-

tant cases have been those in which the United States has been the second party. Treaties pledging in advance that arbitration will be resorted to whenever disputes of a defined character shall arise have not been concluded in such large numbers by England as by many other states, and where they have been formed the exceptions to arbitration have been extensive. The adoption of the optional clause of the World Court Protocol by Great Britain in 1929 constitutes a departure. Appendices contain documentary material.—*N. L. Hill.*

9598. ROGERS, WILLIAM L. Political reasons making undesirable an international agreement as to freedom of the seas. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 23(4) Oct. 1929: 739-744.—In answer to an assertion that there should be a revision of the present chaotic state of the law of neutrality in order to bring it into line with the new conception of neutrality, it is affirmed that the present situation is defensible. We cannot wisely legislate today, because we are not able to forecast the political, social, or economic conditions of the next important maritime war. Now that the United States is financially strong and has a navy to back up its claims, there is no longer the same need for the old plea for the "freedom of the seas" made in our day of weakness.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

9599. TRIMBLE, E. G. Violations of maritime law by the Allied powers during the World War. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(1) Jan. 1930: 79-99.—Upon the outbreak of the World War the United States proposed to the belligerent governments that both sides agree to conduct their naval warfare in accordance with the unratified Declaration of London. Germany and Austria agreed, but Great Britain and her allies refused to adopt the Declaration in its entirety. Secretary Bryan withdrew the proposal and stated that the United States would rely on the old rules of the law of nations to protect the rights of its citizens. From that day until its entrance into the war in April, 1917, the rights of the United States as a neutral were infringed upon. The Allies practically abolished neutral rights. In defense of their action they appealed to "general principles" or to the "new" and "peculiar" conditions of the war. But the new and peculiar conditions did not justify such radical changes in the law, and today the law governing the use of the sea in time of war is in a state of unprecedented confusion.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 8729, 9175-9176, 9376, 9396, 9470, 9516, 9540, 9592, 9612, 9753, 9833, 9861)

9600. BOREL, ÉMILE. Les États-Unis d'Europe. [The United States of Europe.] *Esprit Internat.* 4(13) Jan. 1930: 3-20.—Shall a United States of Europe include Russia and Turkey? Many consider Great Britain primarily a part of the British empire. This conception is dangerous for peace. England dominates the British empire precisely because she is a European power. Europe is an historic unity which has worked in common for moral and material perfecting, and its highest duty is to keep Europe itself alive. Great Britain may serve as a connecting link between Europe and the British empire and between Europe and the United States. The writer believes that a United States of Europe is ultimately possible.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

9601. HANDELSMAN, MARCEL J. L'idée du rapprochement entre les nations dans l'histoire moderne. [The idea of rapprochement between nations in modern history.] *Esprit Internat.* 4(13) Jan. 1930: 96-110.—Power, the predominant earlier characteristic of the state, came to be combined with prudence as determining "reasons of state," which are the source

of expansion and wars, or of ententes. Ententes are due to the philosophic and religious atmosphere of an epoch, or to the rhythm of evolution according to which like conditions bring similar attempts at organization. These are always the result of the chaos of war in which neither side wins a decisive victory. The desire for organization is becoming more concrete, progressing from the legend of the Grand Design of Henry IV through the Holy Alliance to the League of Nations.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

9602. HUDSON, MANLEY, O. The eighth year of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 24(1) Jan. 1930: 20-51.—During the year 1929 the court held two sessions and handed down three judgments concerning: (1) the payment of various Serbian loans issued in France; (2) the payment in gold of the Brazilian federal loans issued in France; and (3) the territorial jurisdiction of the international commission of the river Oder. In addition, the court handed down three orders, concerning: (1) the denunciation by China of the treaty of 1865 with Belgium; (2) the factory at Chor-



zow; and (3) free zones of the Upper Savoy and the district of Gex. Changes were made in the structure of the court and its jurisdiction was extended. The proposed adhesion by the United States to the protocol of signature resulted in modifications of the statute of the court which were embodied in the draft protocol of June 12, 1929.—*C. G. Fenwick.*

9603. KÄHLER, J. Die neuen Code-Vorschriften. [The new code regulations.] *Z. f. Handelswissensch. Forsch.* 23 (1) Jan. 1929: 28-43.—Beginning with Oct. 1, 1929, the Lisbon regulations of 1908 were replaced by new code regulations agreed upon at the International Conference of Brussels in Sep. 1928. There is still the possibility of using words with ten letters according to fixed rules. In addition there is a chance to use words of any composition limited to five letters, but against a special charge. All nations which are members of the World Telegraph Association will review the situation in 1932 to give a final decision on the subject.—*Hubert Huppertz.*

9604. PAGE, KIRBY. The Balkans revisited. *World Tomorrow.* 12 (11) Nov. 1929: 457-460.—The one significant factor for peace in the Balkans is the growing prestige and power of the League of Nations and international agencies. The United States should help support this "bulwark of peace."—*Christina Phelps.*

9605. PAGE, KIRBY. International economic cooperation. *World Tomorrow.* 12 (9) Sep. 1929: 371-375.—International economic cooperation is necessary for the maintenance of international peace and stability. The following general types of conference are needed: (1) international gatherings of business men, typified by the International Chamber of Commerce; (2) of workers, illustrated by eight international organizations; (3) of statesmen, shown in 75 international conferences since Sep. 1920; and (4) of a combination of the three groups, typified by the International Labor Organization.—*Christina Phelps.*

9606. SOWARD, FREDERIC H. The election of Canada to the League of Nations Council in 1927. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 23 (4) Oct. 1929: 753-765.—The Council of the League of Nations has grown steadily in prestige and moral authority, and it is a compliment to the growing importance of Canada in international affairs to have been elected to the Council at the Eighth Assembly of the League. It was first planned that merely "states" should be elected to the Council, but after protest from the British delegates the text was amended to read "members of the League." In the words of the Canadian prime minister, the election of Canada in 1927 "showed a definite recognition of Canada's individuality as a nation."—*C. G. Fenwick.*

9607. UNSIGNED. Stresemanns Minderheitenpolitik. [Stresemann's minority policy.] *Nation u. Staat.* 3 (1) 1930: 2-6.—Stresemann first expressed himself on this subject in May, 1925, when he enunciated the principle of cultural autonomy for minority groups in all states, as well as equal rights for all individuals of whatever origin. The first occasion for concrete application was afforded in a reply to Mussolini's denunciation, February, 1926, of German public opinion condemning Italian outrages in South Tyrol. Mussolini's outburst was for Stresemann one of the best reasons for entering the League of Nations. It would place Germany in a position to keep the question before the eyes of the world. A further development of the minorities question is seen in Stresemann's advocacy of a closer union of the European states for the protection of those involuntarily forced under a foreign sovereignty. To champion their rights became the central thesis of his foreign policy. That Briand and Chamberlain reversed their earlier position on the question of assimilation of minorities in the Council of the League shows that Stresemann's principle triumphed.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 8755, 9351, 9468, 9471, 9670)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 9306, 9313, 9470, 9491, 9518, 9539, 9597-9598, 9604, 9607, 9741)

9608. BIHLMANS, ALFRED. La Lettonie et les problèmes Baltiques. [Latvia and Baltic problems.] *Esprit Internat.* 4 (13) Jan. 1930: 62-79.—The Baltic states are intermediaries between east and west. A series of Baltic conferences have been held. The Polish-Lithuanian dispute ended the idea of a larger Baltic union, and a union of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania is not immediately realizable because Lithuania demands formal support of her position regarding Vilna as the price of membership. There remains the possibility of a close customs union between Latvia and Estonia which Lithuania and Finland would surely join. Russia would have no reason to oppose this union. She has ports to the north, west, and south, and she is also utilizing the ports of Finland, Estonia, and Latvia. All the Baltic states are endeavoring to ameliorate commercial relations between Russia and Europe.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

9609. BRIDGEMAN, R. The world struggle against imperialism. *Labour Monthly.* 11 (7) Jul. 1929: 416-424.—The League against Imperialism was formed more than two years ago. The All-Russia Federation of Trade-Unions is affiliated with the League, as well as the Philippine Confederation of Peasants. It is closely connected with the Communist party. The policy of the League in India, China, and the

United States is discussed, and figures of American investments which are the "instruments of American imperialism" are given.—*S. P. Turin.*

9610. GÖRGON, JOSEF M. Die französische Nachkriegspolitik. [French post-war policy from 1919-1929.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 5 (7): Apr. 1929: 391-425.—The occupation of the Ruhr marked the climax of the French policy of power. It was rendered ridiculous by the passive resistance of the German people. No nations dared to ask intervention by the League of Nations. Poincaré's policy was a "policy of the moment." Poincaré's domestic policy was guided by democracy, his foreign policy by absolutism. France's treaties in the East and South East of Europe were made with the purpose of stabilizing the frontiers drawn by the Treaty of Versailles. This individual security stands in sharp contradiction to the collective security of Europe. A Europe ruled by France is the French political ideal. But Europe will remain as she is, or she will cease to exist. There is a metaphysic of European particularism, and it is evident that a Pan-Europe is no nearer than in the past.—*C. F. J. Bechler.*

9611. HOFFMANN, KARL. Mexico und der karibische Raum. [Mexico and the Caribbean area.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56 (5) Feb. 1930: 89-98.—The British naval bases along the American coast extending from Halifax to Trinidad were considered in the informal conference between Hoover and MacDonald. The Central American region is of especial concern to the



United States on account of her interest in the Panama Canal or any waterway connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. Ever since the Mexican War the United States has pursued a policy looking toward the maintenance of her paramount interest in this area.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

9612. K., C. de. La Pologne et la convention sur la suppression des restrictions à l'exportation et l'importation. [Poland and the convention for the suppression of restrictions on exportation and importation.] *J. d. Econ.* 95 Jan. 15, 1930: 49-53.—This convention, concluded at Geneva Nov. 8, 1927, was, by a supplementary accord, to become effective Jan. 1, 1930, only if, by Sep. 30, 1929, it had been ratified by 18 states including 14 which were expressly named. By Sep. 30, 17 states had ratified, but of the indispensable 14, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland had failed to give approval. In the cases of Germany and Czechoslovakia, delay was due to technical difficulties. There is little reason to expect that Poland can be induced to ratify the convention unless it is materially modified. It is unacceptable because it would permit: (1) Germany to continue her prohibition of the importation of coal; and (2) various states to impose so-called veterinary restrictions upon imports which might be manipulated to the harm of Poland's export trade in livestock products.—*Paul S. Peirce.*

9613. WANG, W. H. Manchurian railways and Japanese interference. *China Critic.* 3(5) Jan. 30, 1930: 103-107.

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 9066, 9314)

9614. BAUMGARTEN, PAUL MARIA. La Città del Vaticano. *Gelbe Hefte.* 5(8) May 1929: 445-488.—Mussolini succeeded in purifying the anti-clerical and anti-papal atmosphere of the Italy before 1920, in spite of the resistance of no small part of the Black Shirt organization. He abolished anti-Curia laws, re-introduced Christian education into the schools, and gave Roman Catholic citizens possession of all civil and political rights. Now there is peace between the Kingdom of Italy and the Holy See, founded upon a treaty which contains the recognition of the pope as a sovereign and a concordat which covers regulation of all clerical and church-political matters in Italy and her colonies. An agreement regarding economic questions forms an appendix. It is probable that the papal state will have its own stamps, money, aerodrome, and wireless station. All public institutions, including the police of St. Peter's, will be under the management of Italy. The Italian government agrees to uphold Rome as the center of the Roman Catholic world; the solemnization of marriage is recognized by the state; Roman Catholic clubs, organizations, etc., are forbidden to take an active part in politics.—*C. F. J. Bechler.*

9615. GIANNINI, AMADEO. Il concordato Romano. [The Rumanian Concordat.] *Europa Orientale.* 9(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 381-398.—The changes which took place after the war in the demographic and religious composition of Rumania, found their echo in

the constitution of 1923. The problem of regulating in detail the various religious rites of the Catholic population was settled by a concordat between Rumania and the Holy See ratified on July 7, 1929. The provisions are analyzed.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9616. HOETZSCH, OTTO and RADZIWIŁŁ, JANUSZ. Deutschland und Polen. [Germany and Poland.] *Europäische Rev.* 6(1) Jan. 1930: 16-26.—New Poland has not become a national state, but a state of nations; one out of three inhabitants is a non-Pole. An agreement with Germany regarding economic, political, and national questions lies in the natural and geopolitical trend of Polish policy. An eastern Locarno is unthinkable. Art. 19 of the League of Nations Covenant and Locarno, open the way for a discussion of the problem as a whole. A survey of the difficulties based upon historical and ethnographical facts is given.—*C. F. J. Bechler.*

9617. KAWAKAMI, K. K. Le conflit sino-russe en Mandchourie. [The Sino-Russian conflict in Manchuria.] *Esprit Internat.* 4(13) Jan. 1930: 80-95.—The right to build the Chinese Eastern Railway was originally granted by China to the Russo-Chinese Bank. After the Revolution the railway was taken over by the Soviet government. China and the United States never recognized the seizure as valid. The Chinese ousted Russian officials of the railway until the accords of 1920 and 1924 assigned important posts to the Chinese. After 1924 Russia began to evict all White Russians from the administration of the railway. Then, contrary to the agreements, the Chinese again proceeded to drive out all Russian officials. May 27, 1929, the Chinese authorities under orders from Chang Hsuh-liang commanded the police to descend on the Russian consulate at Harbin, to arrest all the personnel except the consul-general, and to secure great quantities of documents. The situation is complicated by the difficult relations between Mukden and Nanking.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

## WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entry 9565)

9618. HARRIS, H. WILSON. La Conférence à Cinq. [The five power conference.] *Esprit Internat.* 4(13) Jan. 1930: 21-37.—From the point of view of its relation to the Kellogg Pact, the Conference of London comes too soon; from other points of view it comes too late. The conference called by President Coolidge in 1927 should have been able to resolve those problems with which the London conference must deal. While MacDonald and Hoover have declared that they are taking as their point of departure the Kellogg Pact, the nations are not yet ready to consider it a sufficiently solid foundation upon which to build.—*Ellen Deborah Ellis.*

9619. TRUCHY, H. La coopération européenne et la politique douanière. [European cooperation and customs politics.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 141(241) Dec. 10, 1929: 384-396.—The author outlines five plans to establish European cooperation as to trade and customs and states the relative merits of each plan.—*S. Sidney Smith.*



## SOCIOLOGY

## SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 8757, 8759, 9141, 9144, 9148, 9404-9405, 9482, 9642, 9651, 9657, 9662, 9679, 9682, 9711, 9733, 9743, 9745, 9759, 9843)

9620. ABEL, THEODORE. Is a cultural sociology possible? *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(5) Mar. 1930: 739-752.—The possibility of a cultural sociology depends upon the validity of the theses that (1) the study of culture establishes a new science; (2) the cultural approach interprets human behavior adequately; (3) cultural phenomena are super-individual; (4) description of cultural facts is all that is necessary for their explanation. It is shown that (1) "study of culture" leads either to a synthetic approach or to an encroachment into the fields of other social sciences; (2) behavior can only be understood by a study of social processes and relations; (3) cultural facts are not stimuli to behavior nor external to individuals, as the concept "super-individual" implies; (4) description and explanation are two entirely different processes. Since, therefore, none of the theses of the culturist is tenable, it is concluded that a cultural sociology is not possible.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

9621. BALL, W. MACMAHON. The rights of the individual. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 7(4) Dec. 1929: 263-277.

9622. BRANDNER, MARIA. Das Umweltproblem in der Gesellschaftslehre. [The problem of the surrounding world in sociology.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 2(6) 1929: 681-709.

9623. FUSS, HENRI. Le chômage des intellectuels. [Marking time by the intellectuals.] *Bibliothèque Universelle & Rev. de Genève.* Nov. 1929: 588-598.

9624. HASSELGREN, KERSTIN and KELLOGG, PAUL U. Public opinion and industrial relations. *Internat. Indus. Relations Assn., Report of First Triennial Congr.* (2) Jan. 1929: 118-135.—The most important barriers to the free play of ideas that must be overcome if we are to have genuine contact and understanding are: (1) Susceptibility to mass suggestion, itself a result of the very growth of means of communication; (2) slow development of ideas as compared with the progress of mechanical inventions; (3) slow emergence of creative ideas in an age of rapid multigraphing of fashions; (4) extreme specialization, which creates a barrier to communication and understanding; (5) persistence of great chasms in our social life, "great insulations between groups by which they fail to apprehend each other in any true sense," as indicated by class conflict. The hope for overcoming these barriers lies in the spread of elementary and adult education, the spread of scientific management in the sense of the application of the scientific spirit to the human as well as to the mechanical ordering of factory conditions, the turning to practical account the discoveries of psychology, and the development of democracy in industry.—*Royal E. Montgomery.*

9625. HERBERLE, RUDOLF. Soziographie. [Sociography.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53(6) 1929: 995-1014.—By sociology Herberle understands not a new science but a discipline of the general science of sociology, which he conceives, in agreement with the prevailing thought, as a science of the forms of associations (*Verbindungen*) of men. According to the division of Tönnies, sociology falls into three parts: pure or theoretical sociology, applied sociology, and empirical sociology. For the last Herberle introduces the designation of sociography, in accordance with the precedent of Steinmetz and

Tönnies. Sociography is an inductive science of social facts. It is distinguished by the term social from the other inductive sciences of human society and culture, as economics, political science, and esthetics (*Kunstwissenschaft*). Sociography is first a describing science, but seeks further the determination of causes and the discovery of regularities and laws. Its two principal parts are ethnography and demography, according to whether it is a question of the so-called primitive, or of the civilized peoples. One can distinguish further between a division dealing with population problems (*bevölkerungskundlichen*) and a division dealing with problems of society (*gesellschaftskundlichen*). The relation between pure sociology and sociography is many sided. Of special importance is the close connection between social statistics and sociology.—*H. Jecht.*

9626. HOOK, SIDNEY. A critique of ethical realism. *Internat. J. Ethics.* 40(2) Jan. 1930: 179-210.

9627. HOOK, SIDNEY. A personal impression of contemporary German philosophy. *J. Philos.* 27(6) Mar. 13, 1930: 141-160.

9628. KYLE, W. M. British ethical theories: the place and importance of Bishop Butler. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 7(4) Dec. 1929: 252-262.

9629. LECHTAPE, HEINRICH. Soziale Prozesse im industriellen Betrieb. [Social processes in industry.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 8(3) 1930: 293-301.—Viewed as a totality, the industrial order is divided into horizontal strata. A single stratum, furthermore, is not a unified whole, but is differentiated with respect to trade or calling, philosophy of life, nationality, and in other ways. Industry presents to our inspection, therefore, a varicolored fabric of strata and groups. As to its vertical structure, industry is characterized by interdependence. Every industry has its own hierarchy, its scheme of subordination and superordination. Subordination can rest upon (1) force (*Zwang*), (2) a relation of established overlordship (*Herrschaftsverhältnis*), (3) a regime of authority, or (4) comradeship and voluntary subordination. Modern industry is characterized by the overlordship type of subordination, but by one which is established by contract and mutual confidence rather than by compulsion or tradition. Subordination always involves discipline, which is usually secured through control. It is an integrating or binding social process, and there are other processes of the same type to be observed in modern industry. There are also dissolving and differentiating processes, such as competition and struggle, but labor struggles, like others, are not purely destructive in their effect; they tend to end in a new adjustment. Specialization goes on as a differentiating process; while commercialization and radicalization have a destructive effect.—*F. N. House.*

9630. McCLATCHY, VIVIENNE ROBISON. A theoretical and statistical critique of the concept of social intelligence and of attempts to measure such a process. *Jour. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(2) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 217-220.

9631. MEAD, GEORGE H. Cooley's contribution to American social thought. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(5) Mar. 1930: 693-706.—The living social reality was for Cooley the society of which he was a part, which he approached by objective introspection. Society is an affair of a consciousness that is necessarily social. The self is not a pre-supposition of consciousness but arises in communication and is dependent on others who are as immediate as the self. In imagination both self and other have their origin. Public consciousness is the organization of the separate individual ex-



periences. The self is not an immediate character of the mind, for we are not first individual and then social; the mind itself arises through communication. This represents an advance on Baldwin, Tarde, and even James. A self that can reach other selves only through the interpretation of states of consciousness can never be primarily a social self. A difficulty arises when the parallelism of "ordinary psychology" is accepted by Cooley. His ethical views ignored primitive impulses and insisted on standards already established. He was not interested in the scientific study of society. Cooley did not find selves and society arising in primitive processes of communication so that he could grasp their reality in early human behavior. His sociology was in a sense an account of the American community to which he belonged. But if we carry back the social behavior to a point which antedates the psychical as distinct from an outer world, it is to this primitive behavior that one can trace the social patterns that produce society as well as to criticism and reconstruction. To this type of analysis Cooley's assumption closes the door. But Cooley's establishment of the self and others on the same plane of reality and his impressive study of the primary group are positive accomplishments for which we are profoundly indebted.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

9632. MEAD, GEORGE H. The philosophies of Royce, James and Dewey in their American setting. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 40 (2) Jan. 1930: 211-231.

9633. SCHAUER, FRANZ. Über den Begriff der Verantwortung. [The conception of responsibility.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 95-108.

9634. SCHUMACHER, ERNST. Über Entwicklung, Handlung und Führung. Grundbegriffe zu einer praktischen Entwicklungslehre für Kriegswesen und Technik. [Development, action, and leadership. Fundamental concepts for a practical science of warfare and the technique of war.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 53 (2) 1929: 77-126.—The author analyzes and rationalizes the progressive and logical relations of the various activities of war in time, space, and from the point of view of organization. Considering war as a social problem he evaluates every phase and aspect of war action as an interrelated movement of the whole process. He concludes that the establishment of a science dealing with the progressive development of action and leadership in war presupposes the centralization of all auxiliary activities, such as politics, economics, defense, technology, law, etc., under the general concept of what he calls a *Handlungsentwicklungslehre*, i.e., the science of the logical development and interrelation of action. The article contains numerous charts and diagrams.—*Johannes Mattern.*

9635. SHAFER, ROBERT. What is humanism? *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 6 (2) Apr. 1930: 198-209.

9636. STÄHLIN. Um ein neues Sexualethos. [Concerning a new sexual ethics.] *Z. f. d. Evangelisch. Religionsunterricht*. 40 1929: 64-74.—Explanation with sociological foundation.—*Psychol. Absts.*

9637. VÉRTESI, FRIEDRICH. Az öröm, mint szociális probléma. [Happiness as a social problem.] *Társadalombiztosítási Közöny.* 23 (11b-12b) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 393-410.—Social problems are not solved by satisfying material wants. Every man has also a need for happiness, which cannot be satisfied in the great majority of cases, especially among the lower classes. A man whose need for happiness, especially psychological happiness, remains unsatisfied is from the economic point of view below par (*minderwertig*), a fact which repeatedly causes revolution.—*L. Grossmann.*

9638. WOOD, ARTHUR EVANS. Charles Horton Cooley: An appreciation. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (5) Mar. 1930: 707-717.—Cooley valued sociology as a

means for interpreting life and understanding human nature, and he sought his materials in the great literature perhaps more than in sociological texts. Social phenomena are conceived as integrated wholes; the social process as a functional unity. His outlook was broad enough to include the various particularistic interpretations in an artistic sense of the wholeness of things. This point of view is recognized in the attempts to get case histories which include all relevant facts. He deplored the division into hostile camps with regard to method. Although not averse to the use of statistics, he did not regard it as the most revealing discipline in sociology. But he was no less exacting in his requirements for careful observation, recording, and inference than the most rigorous statistician. He preferred to encourage studies of small institutions or limited situations that could be analytically and descriptively treated in accordance with social principles, stressing always insight and thought, rather than mere historical accounts. He especially enjoyed and was at ease in a small company of people, but he did not have the small talk requisite for large social gatherings. He believed in democracy and liberalism, though he never became involved in the strife of parties. He viewed religion from within, revealing a profound religious insight.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 8733, 9650, 9766)

9639. BROOM, M. EUSTACE. Sex differences in mental ability among junior high school pupils. *J. Applied Psychol.* 14 (1) Feb. 1930: 83-90.

9640. JONES, WYNN. Individual differences in mental inertia. *J. Indus. Psychol.* 4 (1) Jan. 1929: 282-294.

9641. RUSSELL, J. B. The measurement of intelligence in a rural area. *Brit. J. Psychol.* 20 (3) Jan. 1930: 274-295.—Intelligence tests were given to the children of one of the most completely rural counties of England. The groups as a whole scored consistently lower than a similar group in an industrial county. A study was made of the ancestry of those with I. Q.'s above 131. Less than half these children were found to have superior ancestry as measured by occupational status.—*Asael T. Hansen.*

### ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 8757, 8865, 9653, 9751)

9642. KLEIN, D. B. The psychology of conscience. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 40 (2) Jan. 1930: 246-262.

9643. MÁDAY, STEFAN von. Zur Psychologie der Lebensmüden. [The psychology of the discouraged.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 88-94.

9644. SCHLINK, E. Persönlichkeitsänderung in Bekehrungen und Depressionen. [Change in personality in conversions and depressions] *Arch. f. d. Gesamte Psychol.* 70 1929: 80-118.—This article is an empirical psychological investigation of religion. The changes in personality undergone in conversions are compared with those taking place in depressions. In



the various accounts of conversions noted by the author such utterances as these are common: "I am no more," "I am another," "I have two persons in me." The subjects for this research were 36 in number. Of these 33 were Evangelicals and 3 were Catholics. The subjects fell into three groups: namely, 9 cases of conversions, 12 cases of depressions, and 8 cases of individuals used for comparison with the converts because their religious development showed no trace of the experience of conversion.—*Psychol. Absts.*

## SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND REFLECTIVE BEHAVIOR

(See also Entry 7051)

9645. GAULT, ROBERT H. On the effect of simultaneous tactual-visual stimulation in relation to the interpretation of speech. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 498-517.

## CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 8758, 9639, 9641, 9725, 9760, 9772, 9776, 9788, 9796, 9799, 9820, 9834)

9646. BALDWIN, BIRD T.; BUSBY, LAURA M.; and GARSIDE, HELEN V. Anatomic growth of children. A study of some bones of the hand, wrist, and lower forearm by means of roentgenograms. *Univ. Iowa Studies in Child Welfare.* 4 (1) Oct. 1, 1928: pp. 88.

9647. BOENHEIM, CURT. *Kinderkrankheiten und ihre Beziehungen zur Heilpädagogik.* [Sickness in children and its significance in hygiene.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 43 (4) Feb. 15, 1930: 89-97.—The fact that the personality is not fully developed in childhood has its definite influence when bodily disturbances occur. It makes it more difficult to diagnose, but easier to treat, disease in children. Cooperation between teacher and doctor is a primary necessity when the ailing child is in school. There are three critical points in the child's development—the second-third year, the time of beginning school, and puberty. The physician must know the mental and physical reactions most likely to be met at these periods. Disturbances of the digestive system are frequently influenced by mental factors. The anxiety and nervousness of the parent in cases of persistent vomiting frequently aggravate the symptoms. Regular morning vomiting of school children frequently disappears during vacation. Colic and spasms in infants can often be improved by a change in the person caring for them, or even by a change in the appointments of the room. Constipation is often bound up with oversolicitude and anxiety of the mother, which reacts on the child. Involuntary defecation is almost always of psychological origin, like enuresis. Masturbation in children creates an unnecessary amount of fear and shame in both parents and children. Its causation and effects are seldom physical and its worst results lie in the sense of guilt implanted in the child's mind. A re-focusing of this harmful interest is indicated, for the parents as well as the children. Nervousness plays a distinct role in childhood derangements of the heart and circulatory system, and in some respiratory diseases, particularly whooping-cough. The relation of physical and psychological factors in asthma is not well understood; both are probably present. Diseases of the nervous system, while they may have functional causes are intensified by the emotional states of the child—for instance in epilepsy and chorea. Even in infectious diseases, the psychological factor is present as a complication; the temperature in fever is raised by crying and struggling; and the spasmodic contraction of the larynx in diphtheria can be so stimulated by fear and excitement as

to have fatal results. Prolonged convalescence can be seriously complicated by the child's restlessness and boredom; and he may develop attitudes as a result of long or chronic illness which permanently handicap the development of his personality.—*Joanna C. Colcord.*

9648. GROSS, JOSEF. *Experimentelle Untersuchungen über den Integrationsgrad bei Kindern.* [Experimental studies concerning the extent of integration in children.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33 (4-5) Jun. 1929: 358-387.

9649. HOLUB, M., and ZANKER A. *Richtlinien und Indikationen für die Zuweisung an eine individual-psychologische Erziehungsberatungsstelle.* [Rules and indications for determining the need for clinical guidance.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual-Psychol.* 7 May 1929: 177-179.—The article lists the various personality disorders and some of the physical symptoms which indicate the need for expert guidance and assistance in training a child. The symptoms peculiar to each of four ages are noted, viz., infancy, pre-school, school, and puberty. Besides the usual difficulties, special groups frequently requiring attention are orphans, adopted and step-children, the only child, children from broken or disturbed homes, and finally children with special organic defects.—*Psychological Abstracts.*

9650. HURLOCK, ELIZABETH B. The suggestibility of children. *J. Genetic Psychol.* 37 (1) Mar. 1930: 59-74.—There is a popular theory that children are highly suggestible. Various viewpoints are to be found regarding the comparative suggestibility of boys and girls, whites and blacks, etc. In the past a number of tests have been used in an investigation of children's suggestibility, with no clear-cut results, but rather with marked variations in the results. Among the investigators were Scripture in 1893, Small in 1896, Aveling and Hargreaves in 1921, Otis in 1924, and Hartshorne and May using the tests of Otis. The study reported here was made on 404 school children, white and colored, boys and girls, all found in the same public school in New York City, thus presumably from a relatively similar environment. The National Intelligence Tests were used and the Margaret Otis Group Test of Suggestibility for Children. This is called a directions test and consists of a number of commands given the children, concealing the suggestions which are given at the same time. Some of the suggestions were very easy to resist and some very difficult. Ninety-three per cent of the children resisted the easiest test and only 8% resisted the hardest. On the average, two-thirds of the suggestions given were resisted by the children, showing that children are much less suggestible than has been supposed. The white children made a better score of resistance than the black children; white boys exceeded white girls and Negro boys exceeded Negro girls in capacity to resist suggestion. This finding does not agree with some of the other investigations. The difference between the races was slight. It was not possible to draw conclusions regarding the effect of age from this investigation. A relationship was suggested but not established between the mental age and the ability to resist suggestion. Far greater differences were found between children within any one group than between the groups themselves, thus the seekers after race and sex differences of marked type must look elsewhere for them.—*Lorine Pruette.*

9651. LEWIN, KURT. *Gestalttheorie und Kinderpsychologie.* [Gestalt-theory and child psychology.] *Werdende Zeitalter.* 8 (10) Oct. 1929: 544-550.

9652. PEARSON, GERALD H. J. What the adolescent girl needs in her home. *Mental Hygiene.* 14 (1) Jan. 1930: 40-53.—The increased period of training demanded as cultural standards grow higher means a postponement of independence and therefore a pro-



longation of adolescence—even up to 25 or 30 years in the case of those entering the professions. The stresses of adolescence in girlhood are due less to physiological than to social or environmental causes. Numerous analyzed case-histories show the effect of over-indulgence, over-responsibility, the girls' feeling of being unwanted, or the struggle to assert her individuality and yet win approval at home. If the child is made to feel that her efforts at independent action are pleasing to her parents, she will develop self-confidence, and will neither suffer fear nor be forced to over-assert herself at adolescence. With gradual withdrawal of parental protection, her passage through this period becomes relatively simple. "The real solution of the problem of adolescence lies in the adjustment of the parents to their lives and to each other. If the child must satisfy some need of one or both parents, her personality cannot become integrated sufficiently to face adolescence without difficulty. Parents must understand not only the real needs of the child, but their own needs, and be able to satisfy them in a more wholesome manner than at the child's expense." The "problem girl" is usually too far advanced to be helped by the parents who have been party to the difficulty even if they can be brought to see and change their own attitudes. Others who attempt to deal with such girls directly must make first of all a sympathetic attempt to understand the girl's whole background, and next to supply the emotional needs revealed.—*J. C. Colcord.*

9653. SOROKIN, PITIRIM A.; TANQUIST, MAMIE; PARTEN, MILDRED; and ZIMMERMAN, MRS. C. C. An experimental study of efficiency of work under various specified conditions. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(5) Mar. 1930: 765-782.—Under rigidly controlled experimental conditions the work of children is more efficient under "individual" than "collective" remuneration; it is more efficient when the worker works for himself than when he works for his friends or other men; it is more efficient under "unequal" than "equal" remuneration; under overt competition than when it is lacking; "pure competition" without any pecuniary remuneration appears to be more stimulating than "equal" remuneration. Side by side with these general results the experimentation shows tangible individual differences among the children in regard to the success of the above methods of stimulation. The technique of the experimentation, the material used, the methodological principles involved, and the minor results are discussed in the paper itself.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

9654. WHEELER, L. R. A comparative study of the physical growth of dull children. *J. Educ. Research.* 20(4) Nov. 1929: 273-282.

9655. WELLMAN, BETH L. Contributions of Bird Thomas Baldwin to child development. *J. Juvenile Research.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 1-7.

9656. ZEININGER, K. Magische Geisteshaltung im Kindesalter und ihre Bedeutung für die religiöse Entwicklung. [Mental attitude towards magic in children and its significance in religious development.] *Beihefte z. Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 47 1929: pp. 155.—A non-experimental, non-statistical study of magical and religious experiences in children. Both religion and magic are held to be based upon the belief in a supernatural power, but whereas the former is a relatively passive acceptance, the latter involves the attempt to use and control this power for selfish ends. The same mental characteristics are responsible for the magical beliefs of primitive man and of children; the causes for the differing expressions of the same attitude are to be seen especially in these two factors: (1) the child is an immature, relatively inexperienced being in process of development, whereas primitive man is, so to speak, a finished product; (2) the child lives in a world of his own, which is often incompatible with the world of the

adult which constantly is being forced upon him, while primitive man lives in a society which sanctions and shares his beliefs. The psychological factors behind the magical attitude in children (perception, ideation and criteria of reality), the forms of expression of the individual personality, magic and religion, and the implications for religious education, are successively considered in the 5 main sections of the monograph. Bibliography of 166 titles, mostly German.—*Psychol. Absts.*

## PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 8726, 8884, 9643-9644, 9737, 9753, 9840)

9657. ALMACK, JOHN C. and BURSCH, JAMES F. Efficiency of mental work by consulting pairs. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(5) Mar. 1930: 799-807.—The specific question involved in this discussion is "Are two heads better than one." Experimental work indicates greater efficiency on the part of subject in the presence of others, but has usually shown but little value in consultation. To answer the question an experiment was conducted which consisted essentially in (1) measuring the mental efficiency of individuals working alone, and (2) measuring the efficiency of pairs of the same subjects working together on tasks of commensurate difficulty with the previously performed individual tasks. The results show, with one exception, superiority of the consulting pairs, in certain experiments and with certain pairs representing a superiority of 30%. Account was taken of the intelligence factor in each case. The results indicate subjects superior in intelligence profit through consultation with inferior, and vice versa. The experiments covered six types of materials: line judging, cross-word puzzle solving, synthetic thinking or line arrangement, intelligence tests, achievement tests, and administrative planning.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

9658. DUNLAP, KNIGHT. Repetition in the breaking of habits. *Sci. Monthly.* 30 Jan. 1930: 66-70.

9659. MEYER, J. J. Die menschlichen Körperteile in ihre Bedeutung für Schicksal und Charakter. [Parts of the human body and their bearing upon destiny and character.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes.* 36(3-4) 1929: 242-262.

## THE FAMILY

### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 7404, 7429, 8641, 8721 8850, 9636, 9765)

9660. BIGELOW, M. A. Biological foundations of the family. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(3) Mar. 1930: 129-133.

### THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 8509, 8606, 8851, 8861, 8878, 8923, 9043, 9713)

9661. BRANDENBOURSKI, J. Le mariage et la famille d'après les lois soviétiques. [Marriage and the family according to the soviet law.] *Evolution (Paris).* 3(31) Jul. 1928: 51-57.

9662. SANDERSON, DWIGHT, and FOSTER, ROBERT G. The sociology of the family. *New York Agric. Exper. Station, Dept. Rural Soc. Organization, Mimeog. Bull.* #1. Dec. 1929: pp. 74.—The purpose here



is to show what sociology has contributed to a knowledge of the family through research, and to suggest additional types of research that are sociological and that would possibly add to the scientific knowledge now available about the family as a group. The publications given in the synopses are some of the most representative examples illustrating the type of research that is most clearly sociological as distinguished from the work of other sciences. Most of the family studies have been of an historical and anthropological nature. This aspect along with the studies of family problems have made up the bulk of what has been written. Synopses of books and articles are given such headings as: Historical development of the general types of family groups; monogamic family, its structural elements (with sub-heads on size, sexes, kinship, and age), its legal, illegal, and broken aspects, its internal relationships, divergent activities, and common aims; factors conditioning family types; and the function of the family for the individual and for society. Under the historical development heading, for example, some twenty paragraphic references include Westernmark, Staroke, Howitt, Elnett, Briffault, Sumner-Keller, Calhoun, Rivers, Hobhouse-Wheeler-Ginsberg, Crawley, Malinowski, and others. At the end of each section is a list of research suggestions. The bulletin closes with a bibliography of 565 items.—*L. M. Brooks.*

### THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 9341, 9420, 9434, 9577, 9673, 9714, 9764, 9796-9797, 9802, 9804, 9834)

9663. BINKLEY, ROBERT C., and WILLIAMS, FRANCES. Marriage inside and out. 1. Without benefit of sociology. *Scribner's*. 87 (4) Apr. 1930: 374-385.

9664. HARPER, ROLAND M. Matrimonial prospects of southern college women. *J. Heredity*. 21 (1) Jan. 1930: 29-33.—A study of the 1926 alumnae directories of the state colleges for women in Georgia and Florida, and the 1927 directory of Agnes Scott College, shows that the curves for graduates of more than 10 years standing fluctuate around 60% as compared with 50% which is about the average for northern colleges. The figures support the general belief that southern women marry earlier and that nearly all marriages take place within 10 years after graduation. It is quite possible that when the standard curriculum has had time to take effect in these southern colleges the marriage curve will coincide with that of northern colleges.—*L. M. Brooks.*

9665. NEUER, ALEXANDER. Die moderne Ehe als neurotisches Symptom. [Modern marriage as a neurotic symptom.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual-Psychol.* 7 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 36-44.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

### PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

#### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 8872, 8891, 9080, 9102-9103, 9115-9116, 9127, 9129, 9131, 9423, 9429, 9521, 9681, 9689, 9710)

9666. CHENG CH'ENG K'UN. Migration as a relief for poverty in China. *China Tomorrow*. 2 (3) Jan. 20, 1930: 42-44.—In the solution of the problem of poverty China is handicapped by having a very disproportionate distribution of population. The difference in density in various provinces varies from 37

inhabitants per square mile in Manchuria to 550 in Shantung. There are vast stretches of uninhabited land in Mongolia, Tibet, and Chinese Turkestan as well as in Manchuria. According to the Chinese Year Book of last year there are about 400,000 square miles of land in Chinese Turkestan and one million square miles in Tibet with only a very small population. A migration is difficult for these latter countries because of a lack of transportation facilities. In the past migrations have resulted naturally but of recent years industrial and social organizations have sponsored them. Last year 5,000 people migrated from the famine stricken areas in Honan to Manchuria, where authorities have voted \$20,000,000 for colonization purposes.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

9667. ENGLAND, ROBERT. Continental migration. *Queen's Quart.* 36 (4) Autumn 1929: 719-728.—Canada is much concerned with continental migration to that country. Her quota regulations were symptoms of a reactionary isolation from a Europe she did not fully understand. While Europe under the influence of three international forces strengthened by the War—the authority of the Vatican, the League of Nations, and socialist and political trade unionism, all cosmopolitan in outlook—is on a new road, the United States, distrustful of cosmopolitan ideas and of the nationalistic peoples of Europe is on a well-known 19th century political highway with the sign-posts of which Europe is familiar. The international forces of Western Europe are sympathetic to restrictive regulations and the U. S. Quota Law is like "reading the Riot Act to the Deserted Village." Canada and South America are securing a better class of immigration than the United States. The annual quota now going to the United States from Central Europe is taken up by immigrants of Hebrew race and the remainder largely by persons proceeding to cities and towns. The post-war difficulties of agriculture discourage agricultural immigration to the United States. "Objection to the Central European immigrant is sometimes based on the claim that they form too large a proportion of the inmates of our penitentiaries and mental hospitals, but close study of the statistics does not confirm this and the low rate of deportations on the grounds of criminality and of becoming public charges rather indicates the contrary."—*Jacob Horak.*

9668. FERENCZI, IMRE. Die interkontinentalen Wanderungen vor und nach dem Kriege. [Intercontinental migrations before and after the war.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 14 (32) Aug. 9, 1929: 1363-1366.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

9669. HANDMAN, MAX SYLVIVUS. Economic reasons for the coming of the Mexican immigrant. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35 (4) Jan. 1930: 601-611.—Communities with higher standards of living and differentiated economic processes attract nearby population. The seasonal character of agriculture early results in a demand for seasonal labor, this demand being satisfied differently according to the place and the time (England, France, Germany). In America, machinery has taken the place of labor in the production of grain crops. Cotton, however, requires much hand labor; and the increase in truck-gardening, the shut-down of European immigration, and the migration of the Negro to industrial centers have created a need for labor. The revolutionary disturbances in Mexico since 1910 provided another motive for migrating. The rise in the American farmer's standard of living and the post-war inflation of farm values were additional factors creating a need for cheap agricultural labor. Besides supplying this need, Mexicans are replacing the American tenant-farmer in Texas, while the owners move to the city. Mexicans who return to Mexico contribute to its Americanization. The social problems created by the presence of a large mass



of migratory Mexicans, an exploited group, are tremendous, but they have not been faced because of the pressing need for cheap labor.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

9670. HERSCH, L. Les migrations internationales comme facteur de paix et de guerre. [International migration as a factor in peace and war.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 37 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 367-382.—The 19th century stands out in history as a century of international migration. From 1821 to 1924 more than 50,000,000 people emigrated from Europe to the American continents, the yearly volume rising from 8,000 in the early part of this period to over 1,000,000 just preceding the War. The historic movements of the Germanic peoples rarely included as many as 100,000 and their duration extended over many years. These modern movements of population have given rise to many international problems. When migration has been to lower cultural areas the condition of oppression, eventuating in revolt, tends to arise. When the movement is to higher standard of living areas than those from which the migrants come labor organizations oppose the immigration, considering it a menace to their standard of living. Sometimes migration proves to be beneficial both to place of origin and destination, as in the case of the early migrations from Western Europe to the United States. Different methods of dealing with international migration have different results from the standpoint of peace or war. Individual selection, on the part of the country of immigration, is less conducive to international friction than collective selection. Bi-lateral or multi-lateral agreements, based on mutually acceptable principles, are less fraught with danger than is uni-lateral action. The ideal situation would be to reduce international migration to a minimum. This might be done by encouraging foreign capital to come to the country with an excess labor supply; by the conscious direction of national capital into industries affording the maximum labor outlet; by the inauguration of more rational systems of social justice and distribution of wealth.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

9671. HONIGSHEIM, P. and OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ. Die Wanderung. [Migration.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* (Ser. 1., Verhandl. der Deutschen Soziologentage.) (6) 1929: 125-207.

9672. MOLL, J. TH. De Chineezzen in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The Chinese in the Dutch East Indies.] *China* (Amsterdam). Apr. 1929: 53-68; Jul. 1929: 110-128.—The writer gives a general survey of the immigration of the Chinese into the Indies. The administrative regulations of the government of the Dutch East Indies for the Chinese in the Indies before 1900, the influence of the so-called Boxer Uprising and of the political quarrels in the Chinese mother-country after 1900 on the immigrants elsewhere, and the friction which this influence brought about in the Dutch East Indies are discussed. There is a description of the political reforms which grew out of this for the Chinese in the Dutch East Indies.—*J. C. Lamster.*

9673. SOKAL, FRANCISZEK. Zagadnienie rodziny w związku z emigracją. [The family problem in connection with emigration.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 8 (3) Oct. 1928: 254-260.—The former Minister of Labor in Poland emphasizes the social aspect of the emigration problem. The emigrant is today quite different from that of the past century. He is very frequently an unemployed worker looking for work. In these circumstances the fate of his family is worth special consideration. The wife and the children who are expecting to join their father and husband incur considerable difficulties and dangers. The protection of children and women emigrating should be carefully regulated. Action in their behalf has already been taken by the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, and other international associations. There is another question of equally vital interest—the invol-

untary separation of the emigrant's family. Because of restrictive legislation in some countries the family cannot join the emigrant. The author desires to call attention to the unnecessary sufferings produced by laws which, ultimately, do not profit anybody.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9674. SPENGLER, J. J. The merits and demerits of the national origins provisions for selecting immigrants. *Southwestern Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 10 (2) Sep. 1929: 149-170.—The intention of the framers and supporters of the national origins provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924 was, apparently, to increase the so-called Nordic immigration and to decrease the non-Nordic. The national origins provisions will produce the opposite result. The quotas of Italy, Poland, Russia, and Greece are increased. Those of the Scandinavian countries, of Germany, and of France are decreased. The quotas of England and the Netherlands are increased, but they have not been utilizing their smaller quotas based upon the census of 1890. It is also shown that the national origins provisions of the act are statistically unworkable. Because it is generally recognized that it is impossible successfully to determine national origins, it necessarily follows that any quota reached under its provisions will be viewed with suspicion and deemed arbitrary by those nations whose quotas have been reduced. The point is made that using the census of 1890 as a basis has only one advantage over the national origins provisions, that of being readily understood and accepted. Therefore, it breeds no international ill will. Immigration restriction should not be based upon nationality but upon health and ability to do and to learn.—*Edison H. Cramer.*

9675. UNSIGNED. Migration movements. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 20 (2) Aug. 1929: 259-283.—The article presents a detailed account of migration movements. In 1928 the total number of German emigrants was 57,241, a decline in emigration of 4,082 persons as compared with 1927, and about 8,000 as compared with the peak-year 1926. The relatively favorable economic conditions of the last two years in Germany, together with certain measures taken by some countries of immigration, contributed to this decline. The average for the whole country was 88.9 emigrants per 100,000 inhabitants. Of the total of 57,241 emigrants, 45,504 were destined for the United States. Austrian overseas emigrants in 1928 numbered 4,589. Canada and Argentina were the principal destinations. There was a notable fall in emigration to Brazil. For continental emigration the principal country of destination is still Germany, where 3,000 emigrants found seasonal employment in agriculture, in spite of the unfavorable economic conditions. Emigration to France was suspended in 1928, on account of the state of the labor market in that country. The movement was resumed in 1929. In spite of the restrictions imposed by the 1925 Act on the employment of foreign labor, the number of alien workers who found posts in Austria in 1928 was 6,050. More than a third came from Czechoslovakia. For Spain, the number of emigrants increased by nearly 5,000, while the number returning fell by 3,000, in round numbers. The increase in emigration was due to bad harvest. Comparison with the earlier figures shows that the exodus has been checked. The most striking fact in emigration from Spain is an increase in emigration of nearly 5,000 to Argentina in 1928 over 1927. The official French migration statistics for 1928 show a distinct general increase in immigration over the previous year and an equally marked decrease in the emigration of immigrant workers. The total number of entries of foreign workers registered in France rose from 64,325 in 1927 to 97,742 in 1928 while the total number of departures of foreign workers fell from 89,982 to 53,759. The highest increase of en-



trants was for Poles and Italians. Workers who enter France with ordinary passports are compelled to regularize their situation as regards the labor market and procure the compulsory identity card; and increasingly strict control in this matter is being exercised by the official employment offices. For Great Britain there was an outward balance of 77,729 British migrants in 1928. The total net immigration of labor-permit immigrants and "other aliens" in 1928 was 13,582, as compared with 10,782 in the previous year. France, Germany, and Switzerland contributed in 1928 the largest number of labor-permit immigrants. Emigration of workers from Italy numbered 150,566 in 1928; 70,794 of these went to overseas countries, and 79,772 to continental countries; these figures are increased when methods of calculation previously employed are followed. Of overseas migrants 36,766 went to the United States and 25,808 to Argentina. Over half of the continental migration went to France. Emigration from Lithuania fell heavily in 1928, the number of emigrants being 8,491, as against 18,086 in 1927 and 10,364 in 1926. This considerable reduction occurred mainly in emigration to Brazil, as a result of the Government's having prohibited emigrants from going to that country. During 1928 the total number of Rumanian emigrants was 24,372. Canada, Argentina, and the United States were the principal countries of destination. The total number of immigrants in 1928 was 11,832, 4,168 of whom were returning nationals. Japanese who went to Canada, the United States, and the Hawaiian Islands in 1928 numbered 7,081, as compared with 6,404 the previous year. In 1928 there was an excess of returns over departures of 8,648 for these countries, while in 1927 the excess was exactly 10,000. For both years this excess was more particularly evident in the migration movement to and from the United States and Hawaii. In both years, Japanese emigration to the continental territory of the United States was a little more than three times the emigration to Canada. The total number of Japanese who went to the United States in 1928 (4,178), only 396 belonged to the category of workers, nearly all of whom were persons who had already resided in the United States. The number of Japanese passengers returning from the United States to Japan in 1928 was 9,942. The movement of Filipino laborers to and from Hawaii has been steadily increasing in importance during recent years.—*Constantine Panunzio.*

## COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 8802, 9035, 9063, 9176, 9396, 9523, 9528, 9856)

9676. NEILL, STEPHEN. The Christian occupation of India. *Church Overseas*. 3 (9) Jan. 1930: 21-27.—An analysis of the statistics in the latest *Directory of Christian Missions in India* shows that, at a conservative estimate, one hundred million people in India are in regions unoccupied, or only nominally occupied, by Christian forces. Dangerous tendencies appear in the growing concentration of both the foreign and the indigenous forces in the towns to the consequent neglect of villages; while the statistics of literacy in the Christian community afford a gloomy outlook in regard to indigenous intellectual leadership. Other features are the lack of statesmanship in the placing of missionary reinforcements, and the danger of misconceptions at the home base as to the real status of the Christian church in India which have been fostered by Indian students and visiting Indian Christian leaders.—*H. W. Hering.*

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 8802, 8848, 8872, 8876, 8882-8884, 9117, 9125-9126, 9128, 9145, 9523, 9539, 9542, 9634, 9667, 9669, 9670, 9672, 9674, 9685, 9700, 9704, 9741, 9744, 9797, 9804, 9811)

9677. LAING, JAMES T. The trend of Negro economic development. *Soc. Sci.* 5 (1) Nov.-Dec. 1929-Jan. 1930: 49-55.

9678. NEUMAN, I. M. A people all but lost. *Menorah J.* 18 (3) Mar. 1930: 243-252.—The Jews of Poland are all but lost. Economically they are proscribed. They are barred from productive labor. Their traditional livelihoods have been taken from them. The extension of government ownership has in some instances destroyed the middleman, who often was a Jew. Trade in salt, tobacco, wood, grain, naphtha, and even feathers and eggs have been destroyed thereby ruining tens of thousands of Jews. Even Jewish employers are frequently forced to hire Gentile workers. A fifth of the Jewish population of Warsaw is living on charity. There is no official anti-Semitism in Poland. Nevertheless, the Jew as a minority group is not secure in his rights. Jews suffer discriminations in Polish schools. They are shut out of the liberal professions. And government service is more or less closed to them. Various types of reactions to this insecure position have emerged among the Jews. To some Zionism appears as a way of salvation, though its possibilities are decidedly limited. Many Jews have become communists, hoping for revolution. Some of the workers—the Chalutzim—have organized cooperatives as aids to economic security. Among others an ascetic type of sectarian socialism has emerged, the devotees living simply and sharing all in common. Many Jews are hopeless. Atheism is widely prevalent. Polish Jewry seems to be possessed of fears and torn by dissensions. The solution of the situation is not in terms of one thing but many. The Jewish cultural institutions must be preserved. Philanthropy of the American "joint" type will help. Territorialism is perhaps the best solution. The Polish Jews must migrate. Angola in Africa offers perhaps the best hope in this respect.—*W. O. Brown.*

9679. SPANN, OTHMAR. Rasse und Gesellschaft. [Race and society.] *Nationalwirtschaft*. 2 (6) 1929: 675-680.

9680. WEISGAL, MEYER W. Zionism as a spiritual ideal and a blessing to Palestine. *Current Hist.* 31 (2) Nov. 1929: 279-285.—"Zionism is the organized expression of the corporate will of the Jewish people to re-establish itself as a national entity in Palestine, where it will be subject neither to the brute force of physical oppression or to the subtle but equally destructive hostility of alien environment." It is undeniably true that in the confusion of the war, conflicting promises and agreements were made with different peoples by the Allies, and so to the Jews and the Arabs. Yet the Arab cry of "betrayal" is exaggerated: Arabs themselves have expressed approval of the aims of Zionism; and relations between the two races in Palestine are good, except when "sinister forces" operate. The Jews base their claims to Palestine upon three main facts: (1) the historic connection of the Jewish race with Palestine—if Palestine means anything to the world, it is because of what the Jews have wrought there; (2) for centuries the Arabs have left the country in a backward state, whereas Zionism has done wonders, and will, if permitted, do further wonders toward modernizing it; (3) there is plenty of



room for both races, for if the Jews may continue their work of modernization, Palestine will easily support 4,500,000 people.—*Brynjolf J. Hovde.*

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 8745, 8771, 8782, 8802, 9015, 9179, 9397, 9429, 9572, 9664, 9666-9669, 9671, 9674-9675, 9704, 9710, 9774, 9778, 9783, 9789, 9797, 9825)

9681. ANDREWS, C. F. India's emigration problem. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8 Apr. 1930: 430-441.—India's surplus population problem is here considered in brief compass. The population is increasing at the rate of about one million a year and has overflowed into various adjacent countries for centuries. Assam, Malaya, Burma, Réunion and Mauritius, Natal, Australia, the West Indies and British Guiana have all received large numbers of Indians during the past one hundred years—since the abolition of slavery in all British dominions. It is not generally known that irrigation schemes have absorbed some ten million of the surplus population. There is a limit to what can be done in this way. With the end of slavery in 1830 there arose an urgent need in sugar-producing countries for big supplies of cheap labor to which the population of Hindustan responded under the indenture system. This vicious method of recruiting labor came to an end in 1920. The author concludes by assuming that the almost empty lands of British Guiana and the Amazon River Valley still offer unlimited space for emigration from India.—*E. D. Harvey.*

9682. ARENA, CELESTINO. Dell'ottima popolazione. [The optimum of population.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(1) Jan. 1930: 12-27.—The author summarizes the vicissitudes of the principle of population and the varying influence which different economic conditions and different concepts of society and of the state have exerted upon it. In the periods in which the idea of race preservation, the ideals of the nation, and the power of the state prevail, reproduction took on an ethical character of duty toward the state. In the periods, however, in which individualism, and search for individual enjoyment is the object of life, then the opposite concept of limiting the birth rate arose. It was in one of these periods in which theory of Malthus was formulated in England. More dangerous than this is the present-day Neo-Malthusian theory. The author next points out the dangers which the decrease of population presents to the civilized races and shows the serious threat contained in the progressive decrease of the birth rate in Europe in the past 50 years. He discusses the theory of the optimum population recently formulated, and seeks to demonstrate the relativity of this concept and the fallacy of the criterion assumed to measure it—that is, the standard of living. He discusses, further, the arbitrary hypothesis of a closed market in which, assuming constant land and other capital, an increase of population would be to the detriment of the standard of living and vice versa. He questions whether one can speak of a productive combination subject to the pretended law of definite proportions and to that of decreasing returns. The law of non-proportional returns lacks the theoretical basis, treating as it does of a dynamic combination in which the data of the equilibrium—population, needs, production, etc.—vary and at the same time increase continually in mutual dependence.—*Mario Saibante.*

9683. BADER, W. La légende du surpeuplement de la terre. [The myth of the earth's overpopulation.] *L'Avenir Social*. (7) Jul. 1928: 434-435.

9684. BARZILAI, GEMMA. Danni demografici del lavoro materno in gravidanza. [Effects of the employment of women during pregnancy on the population.] *Boll. d'Istituto Stat. Econ. di Trieste*. (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 157-173.—The article, written during the residence of the author at the Harvard School of Public Health, and based on American statistical materials, presents the conclusion that the employment of women outside the home during pregnancy, especially if the interval of rest before childbirth is short, is accompanied by a heavy infant mortality and high neonatal and still birth rates, and by a high proportion of premature births: therefore the economic improvement due to the mother's employment during pregnancy is purchased at too high a cost. On the other hand, the employment of the mother in the home during pregnancy does not appear harmful. The conclusions are obtained by eliminating from the data the influence of economic factors (the higher infant mortality among the poor) and of ethnic factors (low mortality, for example, among the Jews and the Italians).—*Roberto Bachi.*

9685. BAUM, KARL. Das jüdische Prag der Gegenwart in Zahlen. [Jewish Prague of today.] *Monatsschr. f. Gesch. u. Wissensch. d. Judentums*. 73(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 349-365.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

9686. BECK, P. G. Age distribution of Ohio farm population. *Ohio Agric. Experiment Station, Bi-monthly Bull.* (138) May-Jun. 1929: pp. 110.

9687. BLACKADER, A. D. Thoughts on maternal mortality. *J. Canad. Medic. Assn.* 20(6) Jun. 1929: 656-658.

9688. BOURDON, JEAN. Le mouvement de la population. [Population changes.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 43(3) May-Jun. 1929: 366-374.—The population of France as of June 30, 1928, was estimated by the General Statistical Office to be 41,020,000, an increase of 100,000 over the preceding year. Two-thirds of this increase was due to the excess of births over deaths, and one-third to immigration. From 1927 to 1928 the following changes occurred: the number of marriages increased from 338,000 (roughly) to 339,000; the number of divorces increased from 18,500 to 18,800; the number of living births increased from 741,700 to 745,300; the number of still births increased from 29,000 to 29,200; the number of infant deaths increased from 61,800 to 68,100; the number of deaths of persons one year old and over decreased from 676,700 to 675,100; and the excess of births over deaths increased from 65,000 to 70,200. The marriage rate for each year was about the same; 165 per 10,000 inhabitants. The divorce rate increased from 90 to 92 per 10,000. The rate of live births increased from 181 to 182 per 10,000. The death rate remained constant at 165 per 10,000 inhabitants.—*Edward Berman.*

9689. CLOUGH, WILSON O. Wyoming and the westward movement. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(5) Mar. 1930: 808-815.—Natal statistics collected from 680 unselected students at the University of Wyoming show how recent, and even present, is the westward shift of population. It may be stated as approximately true that of every 100 students in residence at the State university, 85 give Wyoming residence, 48 were born in the State, 12 or 13 of their 200 parents were born in Wyoming, and but 2 out of every 1,000 grandparents. It may be said as a broad generalization that the majority of parents of native Wyoming students were themselves born in the Middle West from Illinois to Nebraska, and the grandparents of these same students in the Atlantic Coast states or in Europe. Wyoming is thus seen to be not yet far removed from a frontier condition of an adult population which is not native born.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*



9690. DÖRING, LOUISE SCHEFFEN. Bevölkerungspolitik nach Wert und Zahl? [Population policy with reference to quality or quantity?] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 56(4) Jan. 1930: 18-30.—A decrease in the German birth rate in recent years has caused considerable concern in governmental circles. Economic rather than biological conditions are responsible for the deliberate program of birth control. The ordinary laborer is no longer willing to deny himself and his family certain cultural opportunities. The size of the family at present is such that no one need fear physical deterioration. All that Germany can hope for is the maintenance of her national existence and a prevention of a change in racial structure by a gradual infiltration of the rapidly increasing population to the east of her. To hold her own all able bodied couples must have from three to four children above the age of five. The proper care for the mother and baby has become an essential function of the state. By grants of subsidies and increases in wages of the heads of large families incomes of small and large families should be equalized. The new salary scale of the German "Reich" and Prussia are steps in this direction.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

9691. HEBERLE, RUDOLF. Die soziale Bedeutung der Mobilität der Bevölkerung in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The social significance of the mobility of population in the United States.] *Hamburg-Amer. Post.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 33-44.

9692. KNIBBS, G. H. The better distribution of the human race. *Scientia.* 47(213-1) 1930: 31-44.—Population density ranges from about one in 20 square miles to nearly 20,000 per square mile. We may soon be compelled to consider the world-wide redistribution of population. This would raise questions of the best "possible" numbers for each area. Such numbers depend both on the area, its climate and resources, and upon the population, its capital and technical equipment, its physical, mental, and moral qualities, and its purposes as regards standard of life. They are, therefore, relative to many factors, and data are not available for their computation. Recently we have seen efforts to estimate the limits of population growth under certain plausible assumptions. But one cannot predict future growth. Man is not analogous to a fly in a limited region. Migration is limited by numerous factors. There is the "absorbability" of immigrants and the "absorptivity" of the region receiving them. One limits the other. Difficulties arise from racial heterogeneity and there is urgent need of study of all aspects of miscegenation. As nationalism declines, peoples become more interested in quality than in quantity. One result is that all states are being compelled to care for their own defectives. Differences in social and political ideals are sometimes just grounds for exclusion; but they also serve to prevent the immigration of stocks that are willing to work harder and who may be otherwise morally superior. Comparison of conditions in Australia, South America and Siberia shows that the absorptivity of different areas depend largely on the migrants, their cultural equipment and capital resources. The native populations in many areas are a serious problem. Even bad government may lead to depopulation. The pressure of population, however, is forcing these complex problems forward.—*F. H. Hankins.*

9693. MOOREHOUSE, G. W. Age distribution of influenza deaths, Cleveland, Ohio, 1918-1928. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 11(1) Jan. 1930: 196-201.

9694. MORAWSKI, W. Szacunek ludności Polski według wyznań na 1.1. 1929. [An estimate of the population of Poland according to religion, on Jan. 1, 1929.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6(4) 1929: 1558-1561.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9695. POUSSEREAU, L. M. La cause du dépeuplement d'un village nivernais. [The cause of depopulation of a village in Nivernais.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.*

37(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 383-387.—The picturesque little village of Segoule, located near Saint-Benin-de-Azy at the foot of Mount Bert, has, in the past 50 years, declined from 300 to 111 inhabitants. In the course of this decline a very interesting selection of population has taken place, leaving the present village unique in the age distribution of its inhabitants. Of the 111 residents of Segoule 10 are between 80 and 90 years of age, 13 between 70 and 80 years, 20 between 60 and 70, 21 between 50 and 60, 14 between 40 and 50, 7 between 30 and 40, 8 between 20 and 30, 10 between 10 and 20, and only 8 under 10 years of age.—*R. D. McKenzie.*

9696. UNSIGNED. Małżeństwa, urodzenia i zgony w województwach centralnych i wschodnich. [Marriages, births and deaths in the Central and Eastern departments of Poland.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 6(1) 1929: 331-427.—The data available cover the period 1919-1926.—*O. Eisenberg.*

9697. UNSIGNED. Population and birth control. *Nation & Athenaeum.* 46(26) Mar. 20, 1930: 882-883.

9698. VINCI, F. Sulla distribuzione per età della popolazione italiana. [Age distribution of the Italian population.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 1(2) Apr. 1929: 128-151.—Contrary to what might be expected and to what is actually the case in France and Germany, the Italian census for 1921 has not shown a reduction for males between 22 and 45 as compared with the pre-war figures, a result which is due to the stoppage of emigration and to the homecomings which have taken place during the war period. There is a marked decrease in the population aged 3 to 7 years, corresponding to births during the war. Notwithstanding the decrease in the rate of child mortality, which, for males between the ages of 0 and 4 years fell during the period 1922 to 1925 from 0.056 to 0.045, the number of persons living in childhood decreased from year to year. After the war and the epidemics following the war, the general mortality of the population is again decreasing, with the exception of that for males over 20 years of age. If between 1921 and 1924 there had been no alteration in the age distribution of the population, a reduction in the mortality would have resulted from 18 to 16 per thousand for males and from 17 to 15 per thousand for females.—*P. Smolensky.*

9699. WINSTON, SANFORD R. The relation of certain social factors to fertility. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 35(5) Mar. 1930: 753-764.—Numerous studies have shown the gradual decrease in fertility during the last few decades. We have here a biological reaction of man, induced by cultural and social factors. Three social factors which seem important, namely, economic status, educational status, and percentage of urbanization, are studied to determine their "effect" upon fertility in the United States. Religion is found to be largely interwoven with these other factors, and hence its importance is largely mitigated. By means of the coefficient of determination it is found that the three factors selected account for about four-fifths of the social factors affecting fertility. Their effect is found to be such that the rising urbanization rate leads to decreasing fertility; the lessening illiteracy rate has the same result; and the long-time upward movement of per capita current income is the third factor leading to a gradual decrease in fertility. Thus the currents of social change are operating in favor of a continued decrease in the size of the American family.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 8766, 9663, 9697, 9705, 9769, 9841)

9700. CZEKANOWSKI, JAN. Das Typenfrequenzgesetz. [The law of type frequency.] *Anthropol. Anz.* 5(4) 1928: 335-359.—The law of type frequency represents a consequence of the Mendelian law of division and designates the regularity with which the frequencies of different anthropological types in a



population remain in agreement with the Mendelian law. If the complications caused by the phenomena of dominance can be successfully cleared up, then a law of mean value can be set up which will throw light on the variability of mean values of the types.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

9701. HOOKER, SANFORD B., and BOYD, WILLIAM C. The chances of establishing non-paternity by blood-grouping tests. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 20(3) Nov. 1929: 360-363.

9702. KRETSCHMER, ERNST. The breeding of the mental endowments of genius. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 74-80.—Genius seems to be due to (1) heredity, (2) class estate, and (3) cross fertilization—and in this latter classification bastardization is apparently a significant factor. Heredity plainly plays a part, since the ordinary man is related to genius or famous men in ratio of 1 to 500, while among famous men such relationships applied in one out of every five cases. Breeding and selection are evidenced in most of the political and military leaders, as well as scholars, ministers, artists, musicians. Crossing or the mixture of any two different groups of human beings which have been inbred, whether national, tribal, territorial, class or family with pronounced biological characteristics are concerned, seems to produce higher types. Bastardization in extreme cases represents a germ antagonism which produces a life-long polar tension. Hence the bastard is impelled by a dynamic nature which may carry him far beyond the placid, traditional life.—Mabel A. Elliott.

9703. NORTON, HENRY KITTREDGE. Birth control or war? *Outlook & Independent.* 154(13) Mar. 26, 1930: 485-487, 515.

9704. WAHLUND, STEN. Zusammensetzung von Populationen und Korrelationserscheinungen vom Standpunkt der Vererbungslehre aus betrachtet. [Composition of populations and correlation phenomena considered from the point of view of the doctrine of heredity.] *Hereditas.* 11(1) 1928: 65-106.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

## EUGENICS

9705. INMAN, MARY LOUISE. The national birth control conference. *Eugenics.* 3(1) Jan. 1930: 12-17.—R. E. Baber.

9706. THOMPSON, WARREN S. The eugenics bugaboo. *Amer. Mercury.* 19(73) Jan. 1930: 33-37.—The eugenists' concern over the commonly accepted statement that our superior stock is not reproducing itself raises two questions: (1) what are the criteria of superiority?; (2) what is the nature of the civilization supposed to be dependent upon the survival of this stock? Assuming that the "superior" are roughly synonymous with the "successful," and that success is largely measured by the possession of things, it is open to question (1) whether such a civilization as we now have (which so ignores the spiritual values in life) is worth perpetuating, and (2) whether the present type of "successful" leaders are ever likely to lead us into anything more than economic abundance and security of position. If the poor continue to follow blindly the economically successful, and if the successful should be the first to realize the emptiness of the philosophy of things, they might reverse the differential birth rate and thus bring about a truly eugenic selection.—R. E. Baber.

## THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 9153, 9570, 9578, 9773)

9707. KUHBERG. Ein Beitrag zur Lösung der Landesplanung um Berlin. [A contribution to the

solution of the problem of land-planning around Berlin.] *Deutsche Bauzeitung.* 63(91) Nov. 13, 1929: 777-783.

9708. SHAFFER, E. T. H. Southern mill people. *Yale Rev.* 19(2) Winter, 1930: 325-340.

## THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 9423, 9432, 9434, 9520, 9581, 9641, 9686, 9695, 9708, 9716, 9749, 9798, 9815, 9855)

9709. BAILEY, LORETTO CARROLL. Recreation in rural western North Carolina. *Univ. North Carolina, Extension Bull.* 9(5) Nov. 1929: 85-90.—Until recently rural life in the mountainous regions was much the same as it was before the Civil War. The mountaineer is fast disappearing today; but even now, his amusements, such as hunting, fishing, fiddling, etc. are largely solitary. Collective entertainment of grown-ups is made to radiate from work, house-raising, log rollings, quilting bees, etc. Most of the group entertainments are for the young, because early marriage in the mountains puts an end to play. The average mountain family numbers 12 members. Church and school are two of the most important factors of social life.—O. D. Duncan.

9710. GEE, WILSON and CORSON, JOHN J. 3rd. Rural depopulation in certain tidewater and piedmont areas of Virginia. *Univ. Virginia, Inst. Research in Soc. Sci., Inst. Monog.* #3. 1929: pp. 104.—Three hundred and fifty-two families, 209 white and 143 colored, were studied for the purpose of finding out facts pertaining to migration from the tidewater and piedmont areas of Virginia. Three generations were considered, so a total of 3,376 persons (1,910 white and 1,466 colored) were included. Of the numbers, 694 whites and 580 Negroes were migrants. A majority of the migrants left at the ages of 18 to 24. About 60% of the white migrants did not leave the borders of the State. Many of them settled in rural sections. However, those who did leave are scattered widely. Negro migrants concentrated in a fairly small number of cities. It was discovered that only 12% of the migrants engaged in the occupation of farming. There was a close relationship evident between the education of the migrant and the occupation he followed, higher occupational status being associated positively with education. A certain amount of temporary migration was discovered. This was more frequent among Negroes than among whites. This group generally was not highly educated and did not gain a high occupational status. Proportionally more children of large than of small families migrated.—C. R. Hoffer.

9711. SZEIBERT, JOHANN. A falu-szociológia célvetése. [The aims of rural sociology.] *Társadalombiztosítási Közlöny.* 23(13b-15b) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 627-646.—Rural sociology concerns itself with the life of the village (*Dorf*) and seeks to find general laws by analytical, monographic methods. Rural sociology is primarily an inductive science, but deduction also finds its place. Applied rural sociology seeks to raise the village standards of living.—L. Grossmann.

9712. TAYLOR, HENRY C. The Vermont Commission on Country Life. *J. Farm Econ.* 12(1) Jan. 1930: 164-173.—This commission is engaged in a comprehensive study of the resources of Vermont, physical, human, and institutional, with special emphasis on the relationships of the people of the State to one another and to their environment. The staff is small, as the plan has been to enlist the active interest and support of committees in gathering information and in using it afterwards. The final report will be completed by June, 1931, but the major product will be the attitude of mind of the 200 participants on the various questions which relate to rural progress in Vermont.—S. W. Mendum.



## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entry 9634)

9713. UNDERHILL, L. A. (Mrs.) Mrs. Starr, of Peshawar. Women and new movements in India. *Asiatic Rev.* 26 (85) Jan. 1930: 117-140.

9714. WILSON, DAGMAR CURJEL. The women's movement in northern India. *Asiatic Rev.* 25 (83) Jul. 1929: 373-380.

### DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See Entries 9321, 9332, 9624, 9756)

### LEADERSHIP

(See Entries 8494, 8517, 9124, 9702)

### RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 9709, 9808)

9715. KALPUS, B. La culture physique et le sport dans l'U.R.S.S. [Physical culture and sports in the U.S.S.R.] *Évolution [Paris]*. 4 (39) Mar. 1929: 38-41.

### EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 8751, 8753, 8755, 8932, 9100, 9490, 9641, 9650, 9655, 9664, 9750, 9770, 9805, 9827, 9830, 9839, 9849, 9852)

9716. ALEXANDER, M. R. Rural education in North Carolina. *Univ. North Carolina, Extension Bull.* 9 (5) Nov. 1929: 73-84.—Compared with the urban, rural education has been the laggard in North Carolina. All city children have at least an eight month school term, but only 57% of the rural children enjoy such an advantage. Although rural schools are improving in many ways, the rural exodus is thought to be associated with the educational problem. Along with changes in the economic status of the rural school, the legislature in the Hancock School Act provided perhaps the greatest aid to rural schools that has come to North Carolina. The greatest rural educational strides have been taken since 1920.—O. D. Duncan.

9717. BEAL, A. F. Studies in natural illumination in school rooms, Part III. *U. S. Pub. Health Service Bull.* 188, Nov. 1929: pp. 128.

9718. CAMPBELL, C. MACFIE. Psychiatry and the medical student. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 118-126.—Psychiatry offers an unusual opportunity field for pioneer research. In supervision of patients with various depressions, fears, and twisted attitudes he has a real opportunity to achieve therapeutic results. The average medical school at the present time still gives far too inadequate preparation for a career in psychiatry.—Mabel A. Elliott.

9719. CLEMENT, ERNEST W. Educational trends in Japan. *School & Soc.* 31 (789) Feb. 8, 1930: 177-182.—Japan has a system of education which is compulsory for the first six years. It is very rigid although there is some effort to obtain more freedom and democracy. The curriculum is at present overcrowded since Western branches of learning have been superimposed upon a Sino-Japanese course of study. There is too great emphasis upon examinations. There is provision for education for women, and interest in athletics is very marked.—Ruth Shonle Cavan.

9720. COOPERSMITH, HARRY. The teaching of Jewish music. *Jewish Educ.* 2 (1) Jan. 1930: 25-28.

9721. CRESSMAN, LUTHER SHEELEIGH. Maladjustments between high schools and college due to difference in aims and methods and suggested corrections. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (7) Mar. 1930: 389-401.

9722. EBAUGH, FRANKLIN. Progress in teaching psychiatry. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4 (1) Jan. 1930: 133-141.—Examination of 22 Class A medical schools shows that 15 have increased the number of required hours in teaching psychiatry. Of this group 9 are rated as giving adequate clinical training. Catalogues submitted by 39 of the remaining 44 A class schools indicated that only 9 give adequate training in providing clinical facilities. Great need for further provision is thus obvious.—Mabel A. Elliott.

9723. FELDkamp, HEINRICH. Notgemeinschaft und Bibliotheken. [Emergency cultural aid organization in Germany and the libraries.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 46 (6) Jun. 1929: 296-303.

9724. FOSTER, JOSEPHINE C. School records of illnesses at various ages. *J. Educ. Research.* 20 (4) Nov. 1929: 283-286.

9725. KNOPE, O. Prophylaktische Erziehungsberatung in den Elternvereinen. [Prophylactic advice on child training in parents' associations.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7 May 1929: 192-195.—An introductory lecture on the general principles in child training, involving rule by arbitrary authority versus objective criticism of the child's transgressions and mistakes, is given. This is followed by a forum discussion of problem cases presented by the parents in attendance. The great practical value of such meetings is urged. Illustrative cases are presented.—*Psychol. Absts.*

9726. LEVITAS, ARNOLD. The industrial arts as an educational factor in the public schools. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3 (7) Mar. 1930: 423-431.

9727. PHILLIPS, FRANK M. Statistics of private high schools and academies 1927-1928. *U. S. Bur. Educ., Bull.* #19, 1929: pp. 61.

9728. PRITCHETT, HENRY S. The use and abuse of endowments. *Atlantic Monthly.* 144 (4) Oct. 1929: 517-524.

9729. RAJNISS, FRANZ. A szociális nevelés értéke és anyaga. [The value and object of social education.] *Társadalombiztosítási Közlöny.* 23 (13b-15b) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 586-626.—The value and object of the social educational movement founded by James and Dewey which bears the name "Social Education" has placed the principle of utility at the central point in educational philosophy. In Europe there is today no unitary educational thought: only the Russian and Anglo-Saxon educational philosophy possesses original strength. The article describes in detail the five essential schools in the present sociological trends and concludes that the Anglo-Saxon socio-philosophical and socio-political trend offers the best foundation for this type of investigation. The author discusses different theories of the representatives of this school and emphasizes the steadily growing importance of educational sociology in connection with the educational system. The results of the investigations of educational sociology are developed to an independent proposal and should serve for systematic instruction in sociology and social psychology in Hungarian intermediate schools (*Mittelschulen*). The question of this subject of study is even today unsolved. Subjects for the education of Hungarian social officials (*Sozialbeamten*) should be: (1) the philosophy of society, (2) the function and rights of the state, (3) the development of modern civilization, (4) the problem of poverty, (5) the special training of the social officials, (6) social psychological knowledge in the service of social work, and (7) the



facts and problems of Hungarian social life.—*L. Grossmann.*

9730. ROEMER, JOSEPH. Comparison of advantages and disadvantages in developing extracurricular activity program in large and small high schools. *School Life*. 15(4) Dec. 1929: 66-68.

9731. SHANK, J. W. Educational methods and ideals in the Argentine. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 3(4) Oct. 1929: 249-253.—The aim of the primary school is to prepare for citizenship; that of the secondary school is professional. But methods are such that the pupil becomes merely a sort of "walking encyclopedia." Subject matter is not humanized. There is little cultural development. The lower classes suffer from a lack of democracy in education. There are certain good features such as good organization, uniformity, and a teacher's pension law.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

9732. SKANSEN, PER. Dans la Norvège actuelle—Le grand éducateur Lars Eskeland. [In present-day Norway—the great educator Lars Eskeland.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Int. rêt Général*. 200(16) Aug. 20, 1929: 440-456.

9733. SMITH, WALTER R. The improvement of institutional processes as an end of education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(4) Dec. 1929: 218-227.—The function of the school is as definitely to bring about changes in social processes as to bring about changes in personal abilities and ideals. This challenges the supremacy of an individualistic psychology in education. The media of communication in the group (interindividual stimulus-response mechanisms) deserve as keen study as the neurones and stimulus-response mechanisms of the individual have received from the psychologists. Group qualities and needs should be on par with individual qualities and needs in every phase of school work. In seeking school curricular objectives, changes needed in institutions to improve their service are important along with changes in individuals to improve their efficient adjustment. Better political and civic institutions are as necessary to make better citizens as better citizens are to make more efficient institutions. In determining teaching methods, ways leading to effective thinking and acting in groups are as significant as those so affecting individuals. In teacher training, social skills, and group adjustments, vocational and avocational training are necessary. Most of the experimentation which compares methods of teaching which measure individual learning alone is inconclusive and ultimately invalid. Measurement of school products, stressing rates and standards of individual learning, must be counterbalanced and corrected by equally valid studies of the socializing process before they are safe educational guides.—*Jordan T. Cavan.*

9734. STREIT, HANNS. Die Würzburger Tagung. [The Würzburg Conference.] *Studenten Werk*. 3(7) Nov. 1929: 297-306.—The article describes the October Meeting of the Association of Self-Supporting German Students (*Werk Studenten*). The general theme of the Conference was "Our Problems—Our Work." Papers read at the meeting are summarized. "Of greatest interest . . . was the address of Dr. Bredeman who showed a film taken in the United States . . . He described the work of self-supporting German students in the United States and . . . in addition the methods employed on American farms, in factories and in the construction of roads and houses."—*B. Riess.*

9735. UNRUH, IRMA. Detroit's nursery school. *Survey*. 64(2) Apr. 15, 1930: 81.

9736. UNSIGNED. Considérations générales sur l'enseignement technique dans différents pays d'Europe. [General considerations on technical instruction in the different countries of Europe.] *Voix du Peuple*. (110) Oct. 1929: 713-727.

9737. WATSON, GOODWIN. Happiness among adult students of education. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 21(2)

Feb. 1930: 79-109.—Three hundred eighty-eight graduate students were scored as to their happiness or satisfactions in life by means of a blank which contained rating scales, descriptive phrases to be checked, and questions on general information. The reliability of the blank when partial scores were correlated was .83 for the women and .85 for men. Graduate students tend to rank above the "average" score in happiness. The following factors were found to have little influence on the happiness score: intelligence, early sex education, school marks, hobbies, being an only child, wealth of parents, education of parents, careers of mothers, participation in athletics, or ability in dancing.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9738. WINGATE, R. O. Education in Chinese Turkestan. *J. Central Asian Soc.* 16(Part 3) 1929: 319-327.

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

### SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See Entries 8601, 8612, 8831, 8860, 8868-8869, 8871)

### CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 8772, 8848, 8853, 8856, 8859, 8861-8863, 8867, 8872, 8875-8877, 8879-8880, 9101, 9122, 9620, 9670, 9678, 9748, 9762)

9739. BARTON, JEAN. Civilisation occidentale et religions asiatiques. [Western civilization and Asiatic religions.] *Études Theol.* 4(1) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 73-90.

9740. DIMANSTEIN, S. ДИМАНШТЕЙН, С. Проблема национальной культуры и культурного строительства в национальных республиках. [Problems of national culture and of cultural development in the national republics of Soviet Russia.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии*. 31(1) 1929: 113-143.—This is a lecture delivered in the Section of the Communist Academy for the study of national questions. Many Republics of the Soviet Union, especially those of the East, are at a very low level of culture. This is due partly to peculiar historical conditions, and partly to the long servitude and oppression in which the various populations lived under Czarism. Among many peoples, only 2.3% can read and write. Besides natural science and mathematics the masses should understand the questions of national and international economy. Such a culture, developed in autonomous territories and Republics of the Soviet Union, is a national culture, for it is being propagated in the respective languages and is adapted to the special historical, geographical, and climatic conditions in which these nationalities live. However, though national in form, this culture is international in content, for all Soviet Republics are pursuing the same aim, viz., to establish socialism. As to the variety of the languages spoken by the various populations in Soviet Russia, the revolutionary period aided the rapid development of these languages. The Ukrainian language, for example, has undergone many modifications and differs more from Russian than before the War. It is the task of the Soviets and the Communist party to watch the development of every national culture and to educate the large masses of workers and peasants in the spirit of the international proletarian revolution. The village is most opposed to adopting revolutionary culture. The Soviets have, none the less, valuable support in that



part of the peasant population which is associated in cooperatives and collective economies, subsidized by proletarians and the Soviet government, and which is conscious of its importance for the development of socialism. This element will introduce the proletarian ideas into the village.—*Emma Bezpalczyk*.

9741. KOHN, EUGENE. Self-emancipation and the Diaspora. *Menorah J.* 18(3) Mar. 1930: 195-210.—Zionists and non-Zionists differ basically relative to the Jews in the Diaspora. The non-Zionists are content with the *status quo* where the Jew is not proscribed. They oppose Zionism because they fear that it will contribute to their insecurity of status in the dispersion. The Zionists themselves have been unclear as to the relation of Zionism to the Jews in the dispersion. Two contradictory views seem to be held. (1) On the one hand is the belief that Jewry in the dispersion will ultimately assimilate, Palestine alone remaining a center of Jewish life. (2) On the other hand is the contention that Zionism successful will vitalize all Jewish life. Such an assumption is not yet proved valid. There are three possible relations between Zionism and the Diaspora. (1) Palestine may be merely an aspect of the Diaspora, dominated by the influence of Jewry outside; (2) Palestine may become the spiritual center of scattered Jewry or; (3) Palestine and the Diaspora may develop separately and independently. The second of these possibilities is the desirable one. To realize this possibility Zionists must (1) organize Jewish communal life, (2) promote Jewish culture, and (3) reevaluate in modern terms the historic experiences, ideals, and values of the Jewish people.—*W. O. Brown*.

9742. RUSSELL, BERTRAND. What is Western civilisation? *Scientia*. 46(107-7) Jul. 1929: 35-41.

9743. SCHMITZ, O. A. H. Individualism and Idealism. [Individualism and idealism.] *Psychol. Rundsch.* 1 1929: 153-163.—The German is regarded by the world in general as an individualistic idealist, in contrast with the stronger collectivistic attitudes of some other groups. The concepts individualism, collectivism, and idealism are analyzed in an attempt to understand German personality and culture. All ideals are of necessity collectivistic, for the group, and so no idealist is in the strictest sense an individualist. The apparent conflicts between individualism and collectivism, between freedom on the one hand and necessity on the other are to be regarded as intellectual categories only. As each German is both an individualist and an idealist, it must be remembered that his highest idealism is accomplished when he finds his highest individualism in the realization of his ideal, namely in collective good. The ideal social culture is that which gives the largest opportunity for self-realization within it. The author appraises the Catholic church of the Middle ages and of today, the old Prussian state, and the present Marxian revival from this standpoint.—*Psychol. Absts.*

9744. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. La civilisation américaine et la civilisation européenne. [American and European civilization.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. & Pol.* (395) May 2, 1929: pp. 24.

## SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 8779, 8971, 9644, 9656, 9676, 9680, 9694, 9739, 9790, 9813, 9836)

9745. BARION, JAKOB. Die intellektuelle Anschauung bei J. G. Fichte und Schelling und ihre religions-philosophische Bedeutung. [The intellectual conception in J. G. Fichte and Schelling and its religious-philosophical significance.] *Abhandl. z. Philos. u. Psychol. d. Relig.* (22) 1929: pp. 115.

9746. BETH, KARL. Die Religion im Urteil der

Psychoanalyse. [Religion in the judgment of psychoanalysis.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 2(1) 1929: 76-87.

9747. BURCHETT, BESSIE R. A thought on comparative religion. *Amer. Church Monthly*. 25(3) Mar. 1929: 202-216.

9748. CANNEY, M. A. "Eating the pieces." *J. Manchester Egyptian & Oriental Soc.* 14 1929: 67-72.—In the Syriac New Testament, the Devil or Satan is denominated "the eater of the pieces." The enemy or adversary is commonly represented as a malicious person or a slanderer. The idea of calumny seems to be inherent even in the Hebrew word *sāṭān*. The explanation of the expression "eater of the torn pieces" is perhaps that it originated in a story like that of the conflict between Osiris and Set. When Set had torn in pieces and scattered the body of Osiris, Isis recovered all but the phallus which was swallowed by fish. According to Budge, "every creature which was snared or caught in the waters or hunted in the desert was treated as an incarnation of Set." The fish, therefore, who ate the piece are identical with Set. In another scene, Set is represented as a hog, and is called "Devourer of the Arm." Still another tradition says he is a black hog which swallowed the eye of Horus. Set came to be regarded as an enemy very like Satan. Whether the names Set and Satan are related philologically is another question. In Syriac, to disparage a person, or to show hostility to a person is "to eat his flesh" (*'ekal besreh*). The same expression occurs in Hebrew (*'akal bāsār*), but here it is used mostly in a literal and cannibalistic sense. Ecclesiastes 4:5, however, cannot be taken literally: "The fool folds his hands and eats his own flesh." This expression, with the same meaning, is also found in Arabic (*'akala lahm*). A passage in the Kur'ān runs: "Would one of you like to eat his dead brother's flesh?" meaning, Would any of you like to slander his dead brother? Psalm 14:4, which Kent translates: "Have the evil-doers, the devourers of my people, no knowledge? They devour Jehovah's bread; but they do not call upon him," should be read: "Have all the workers of naughtiness no knowledge? They treat my people maliciously (and) do not fear Jehovah." Our expression "back-biting" probably goes back to the Hebrew "to eat the flesh of his back," which is also found in Sanskrit. The expression "eat the flesh" has passed into current speech in India.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

9749. COCHRANE, R. T. S. The church and the village: A rejoinder. *Nineteenth Cent. & After*. 106(630) Aug. 1929: 187-196.

9750. DELATTRE, PIERRE. L'unité morale en Tchéco-Slovaquie et l'école. [Moral unity in Czechoslovakia and the school.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 200(15) Aug. 5, 1929: 286-307.

9751. KÜNKEL, FRITZ. Vom Schuldgefühl zum Schuldbewusstsein. [From a sense of guilt to a consciousness of guilt.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 2(1) 1929: 5-28.

9752. LOWRIE, DONALD A. New religious tendencies in Czechoslovakia. *Federal Council Bull.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 9-10.

9753. LUCENS. Roma e l'unione delle chiese. [Rome and church union.] *Riv. d'Italia*. 31(11) Nov. 15, 1928: 312-328.—This is a review of the pan-Christian Congress which met in Stockholm in August, 1925. The author criticizes Archbishop Soederblom of Upsala for promoting the meeting on a platform that purposely excluded questions of faith which would have wrecked the undertaking, but made ample room for questions of practical Christian action on which agreement would be more likely. The Lausanne Conference of August 3-21, 1927, is also criticized for its failure to approach a common understanding of the sacramental doctrine. Attention is called to the encyclical *Rerum Orientalium*, and



the hope is expressed that, with the end of Russian Caesaropapism, Oriental orthodoxy may at last return to Rome.—*V. M. Scramuzza.*

9754. MANNING, CHARLES AUGUSTUS. Religion and the Soviets. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 24(3) Nov. 1928: 199-210.

9755. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. Social conception of religion. *Sociol. & Soc. Research.* 13(6) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 517-525.

9756. ROBILANT, IRENE di. The Catholic press in Italy. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 8(3) Apr. 1930: 465-469.—Using the term "Catholic" in a semi-political rather than a theological sense, the author traces the rise of the Catholic press in Italy and its subsequent treatment under the Fascist rule. The Catholic press has almost disappeared. The *Osservatore Romano*, printed on Papal soil, alone escapes all censorship, and it is not greatly concerned with Italian political news.—*Malcolm M. Willey.*

9757. SIMPSON, W. J. SPARROW. The Conversations at Malines. *Amer. Church Monthly.* 24(2) Oct. 1928: 147-160.—Anglican opinion as to the Conversations at Malines took three different directions: (1) approval of all that the Archbishop of Canterbury had tried to do or to abstain from doing; (2) denunciation of him as having betrayed the Church; (3) fear of the outcome of such overtures as those of the Conversations—though nevertheless maintaining a thoughtful attitude toward them. The Archbishop tried to remove the fears of those holding the third attitude by pointing out that the Anglican Church had already made overtures to the other groups (that is, the Eastern Church and the Protestant communions) from which it is separated, and that the Conversations were merely continuing the same policy. Cardinal Mercier's friendliness toward Anglicans was approved at Rome, and his efforts were also encouraged by the formation of a Belgian Benedictine community devoted entirely to the advancement of reunion; but no rapprochement was achieved—the severance of centuries is not easily overcome. The attitude of Pius XI in his *Mortalium Animos* has further discouraged the project—for it is written in the traditional medieval style.—*Charles H. Harrison.*

9758. TITIUS, ARTHUR. Gibt es religiösen Instinkt? [Is there a religious instinct?] *Z. f. Theol. u. Kirche.* 10(5) 1929: 369-379.—Religious life rests upon a purely instinctive basis consisting not of the affective elements such as duty, feeling, and longing but of an inherited, involuntary, and specific tendency to religious belief. The Buddhist trance, fasting, celibacy, dwelling in solitude, and castigation serve as stimuli for the specific religious response. Buddhist trances, ecstasy, mysticism, and shamanic smoke are examples of somatic-psychic conditions during which the religious instinct is excited. Numerous cases of religious compulsion during the war attest to the power of this involuntary force.—*B. Riess.*

9759. WINKLER, ROBERT. Der Erkenntniswert der religiösen Vorstellung. [The measurable value of the religious concept.] *Z. f. Theol. u. Kirche.* 10(5) 1929: 389-399.—*B. Riess.*

## THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 9026, 9577, 9768, 9818, 9822-9823)

9760. COLLIGAN, CATHERINE I. The rural court and the clinic. *Mental Hygiene.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 137-150.—The court studied is the Children's Court of Clinton Co., N. Y. The personnel of the court consists of a woman judge, not a lawyer, a clerk who also serves as psychiatric social worker and probation officer, and a city attendance officer who does

part time probation work. The types of cases referred to the court are (1) all children under 16, (2) all non-support cases involving children, and (3) cases of illegitimacy. The State Department of Mental Hygiene sends a traveling clinic once a month for a day. That day is shared by the court, the public school, and the general public. The court refers to this clinic its unsolved behavior problem cases, cases involving placement, and all mental defectives. Contrary to usual experience 70% of the court cases here are neglected or destitute, while 30% fall into the delinquent group. Cases referred to clinic show the same proportion. The analysis shows up the meager rural resources for social treatment. There is a county nurse, and care for the sick within Plattsburg, but recreational opportunities and vocational training are most inadequate. Vocational training is to be had in the continuation classes in Plattsburg, but the prerequisite of having finished the 6th grade rules out a considerable proportion of those most in need of such training. Aside from the obvious need of more psychiatrists to cover the actual and potential cases, psychiatric social workers to do the follow up of cases are the most important need.—*T. D. Eliot.*

## SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 8870, 9720)

9761. LAPSHIN, I. ЛАПШИН, И. Эстетика Толстого. [Tolstoy's esthetics.] *Воля России.* (8-9) 1928: 3-33.—Tolstoy's conceptions of art have a special interest from a psychological and a general philosophical viewpoint. His ideas of incompatibility between the real popular art and the civilized, "artificial" art, the sterility of the last and the necessity of simplifying art, advocated in his book *What is art* published in 1897-98, were already expounded by him in 1862, in an article *Progress and definition of education* (in Russian). The same conceptions of art are found in his masterpieces that emphasize the value of simplicity. For Tolstoy, the content of art is not beauty, but "the sentiment of rapture, and admiration for harmony of lines and colors which the artist has felt and which conquers the spectators." Not beauty but the esthetic emotion of the artist is, therefore, the link between art and the people. Tolstoy's attitude towards art can also be understood by the profound impressions he received from the Russian village, its primitive life and forms of art: song, tale, costumes, and ceremonies. Finally, Tolstoy's lack of philosophical, systematic, and dialectic method of thinking may help to clear up his conceptions of art.—*Emma Bezpalczuk.*

9762. MEISSNER, PAUL. Kulturprobleme des modernen englischen Dramas. [Culture problems as depicted in modern English drama.] *Z. f. Französischen u. Engl. Unterricht.* 29(1) 1930: 9-25.—Contrary to the drama of the 19th century, when contemporary society and drama, as written by Browning, Tennyson, and Swinburne, were estranged, the theatre of the 20th century is a rather faithful picture of the various culture problems of the day, and is an intimate fusion of *Zeitgeist* and Art. Several types are represented. The social drama portrays the unrest of social classes of modern dynamic society, which results from the clash of interests between rich and poor, male and female. Galsworthy is typical of this interest in his *The Silver Box*, *The Skin Game*, and *Loyalties*, which, however, never propose a solution and are therefore not propagandistic but resignatory. The popular play (*Gesellschaftsstück*) of the commercial theatre is designed merely for stimulation and sensation, and relies for its existence on reluctant enforcement of the laws of censorship. *Easy Virtue*, *The Bill of Divorcement*,



suggest the theme of this class. A third type engages in the problem of a philosophy of life (*Weltanschauungsdrama*). The historical group, of which Drinkwater's *Abraham Lincoln* is an example, pictures the clash of virtue and fate, and stimulates reflection. The religious drama, based on the same principle, is illustrated in Masfield's *Trial of Jesus*. Mysticism is merely the secular version of what is often presented in ecclesiastical dress. George Bernard Shaw, in his *Joan of Arc*, *Back to Methuselah*, and others, very definitely "solves" the problem of the relation between the mundane and infinity and thereby dramatizes the same philosophy of life which Bergson identifies as the *Élan vitale*. Finally, the war drama finds its best representative in Sheriffs' *Journey's End*, where "reflections on life" have been superseded by "reflections on death," and thus forms the climax of literary escape from naturalism.—*John H. Mueller*.

9763. ORTMANN, OTTO. What is wrong with modern music? *Amer. Mercury*. 19(75) Mar. 1930: 372-379.—In modern music two trends may be discerned, one toward simplicity, the other toward complexity. The former is a return to the primitive level, where neither culture nor intelligence are needed, of which jazz is the conspicuous example. Elliott's *Bicycle Sonata* and Gershwin's *American in Paris* consist principally of noise, "which is not art and therefore cannot prevail." The "conglomerate school" features "insolent dissonances" and complexity which lead to perplexity of the listener. "The need for form and balance is common to all perception and is a biologic need." To be sure, increasing complexity is the order of evolution, but "nature has not speeded up the rate of physiologic response" while the modernists attempt to "skip the intervening stages" of the evolutionary sequence.—*John H. Mueller*.

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See Entries 8760, 8768, 8855, 9624, 9763)

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 9420, 9433, 9666, 9763, 9794, 9797, 9802)

9764. TAYLOR, MAURICE. The problem of insurance in dependent families. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 5(1) Sep. 1928: 1-15.—The author studied the insurance carried by 81 families receiving aid from the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston. These families had 397 policies, of which 364 or 92% were industrial ones. The cost of an industrial policy is on the average twice the cost of an ordinary straight life policy. In 76 dependent families for which detailed information was collected, there were 244 individuals insured, 96 adults (44 males and 54 females) and 148 children. These 244 individuals carried a total of 376 policies, divided as follows: men (male adults over 16) 57, women (female adults over 16), 97 and children, 222. The insurance was concentrated on an element whose loss would be of least importance economically to the family. The average number of policies per family was 4.96 and the average number of policies per individual was 1.6, while the median number of policies per family was 7; one family carried 18 policies and another 29 policies. The children of the 76 families examined carried 34.8% of the total insurance for

which 39.2% of the total premiums were paid. About 30% of all the policies were of \$150 or less. The cost per \$1,000 of insurance for men was \$42.50, for women \$59.69 and for children \$58.08. For all groups the cost was probably more than twice the cost per \$1,000 of ordinary life insurance for a group of similar age composition. Of the 435 policies examined, 239 were bought after the families applied for relief, and 194 since the date of first relief. In families applying for temporary relief, the insurance cost is often the precipitating factor in bringing the family below the poverty line.—*Uriah Z. Engelman*.

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 8876, 9002, 9026, 9420, 9553, 9562, 9633, 9701, 9784, 9806, 9818-9819, 9822-9823)

9765. CLERIC, G. F. v. Geschlecht in Fesseln und Eros im Zuchthaus. ["Sex in Fetters" and "Eros in Prison."] *Schweizerische Juristen-Zeitung*. 26(4-5) Sep. 1, 1929: 61-65.—A film entitled *Sex in Fetters* is being shown under the protectorate of the German League for the Right of Humanity, and a book entitled *Eros in Prison* has been written by Karl Plättner who has served 8 years in prison for an offence of a political nature. The film and the book vividly depict the sexual troubles of prisoners. Prof. v. Cleric, while admitting the existence of the problem, denies that it is as grave as stated by the authors of the works mentioned. His arguments are directed chiefly against Plättner who misses no opportunity to hit at bourgeois society in a one-sided and unjust manner. In order to arrive at an accurate judgment it would be necessary to prove a causal association of sexual ills and imprisonment in every individual case. Frequently the sex constitution may be an unfavorable one and the individuals may have had troubles of a similar kind when they were still at liberty. To a limited extent Prof. v. Cleric agrees with proposals made by Plättner, particularly with those aiming to distract prisoners from sexual thought. The separation of male and female prisoners could be given up while they are at work and on the occasion of performances. Visits of the husband or wife of a prisoner not watched by the prison authorities could not be tolerated, and the possibility of giving prisoners periodically a holiday home can not be thought of, because most of them would never again return to the institution, and for other reasons. If far-reaching concessions were made to mitigate sexual ills of prisoners, the alleviation of other ills naturally connected with prison life would soon be demanded, the granting of which would tend to do away with this form of punishment altogether.—*H. Fehlinger*.

9766. GODDARD, HENRY H. Levels of intelligence and the prediction of delinquency. *J. Juvenile Research*. 12(4) Oct. 1929: 262-265.

9767. KARPMAN, BEN. Psychoses in criminals. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease*. 70(6) Dec. 1929: 622-641. (Part 2.)—Clinical and casuistic material are cited in analyzing and discussing a case of exhibitionism. Various dreams and associations of the patient show his behavior to be a compulsive sort, and to have grown out of a mother fixation. While exhibitionism is regarded in law as a willful criminal act it must be recognized that neuroses as well as organic mental disorders may result in anti-social or criminal behavior.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

9768. KROSINICK, DAVID A. Movietone goes to court. *Survey*. 63(5) Dec. 1, 1929: 290-291.—Movietone, i.e., movies taken during a prisoner's confession before trial as recently exhibited by the Fox Theatre Corporation offer an important means of portraying to the jury evidence as to the circumstances



under which confessions were obtained. Juries would be more likely to consider these than written statements which can be put under suspicion by a clever attorney. A movie rogues gallery would also provide a more satisfactory means of identification both to the witness and to the police. Films broadcast throughout the country would also be a great asset in detecting criminals. Consider the number who attend movies in comparison with those who read newspaper accounts or post office notices.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

9769. LAUER, A., and POLL, H. Tracing paternity by finger prints. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 92-99.

9770. MERCER, MARY L. School maladjustment as a factor in juvenile delinquency. *J. Juvenile Research.* (1) Jan. 1930: 41-42.

9771. STEVENSON, GEORGE S. Science and crime prevention. *J. Juvenile Research.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 22-26.

9772. UNSIGNED. Juvenile-court statistics, 1927. *U. S. Children's Bur., Publ.* #195, 1929: pp. 37.

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 8745, 9647, 9687, 9693, 9724, 9791, 9857)

9773. BRION, AUGUSTE. La crise du logement en Europe. [The housing crisis in Europe.] *Admin. Locale.* (51) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 803-805.—This article consists of excerpts from a report by the President of Building and Public Works in Alsace-Lorraine. He shows, by brief reference to many countries, that a severe housing shortage has existed in almost every country since the war. The first to recover were neutrals, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Spain. In the belligerent countries some form of government assistance has been forthcoming as a rule; this aid has been in the form of municipal housing, loans to individuals, or, as in Belgium by a law of 1926, complete or partial release from taxation for a period of years. In France the situation will be worse by 1935 than at the present time unless greater state assistance is forthcoming.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

9774. BRUNDAGE, DEAN K. Sickness among industrial employees. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45(3) Jan. 17, 1930: 107-116.—Reports from a group of about 35 industrial sick-benefit associations and company relief departments showed that cases of sickness and non-industrial injuries causing disability for 8 consecutive days or longer occurred at the rate of 103.5 cases annually per 1,000 men during the period 1921 to 1928, inclusive. The rate is considered conservative for various reasons explained in the context. Respiratory diseases were reported as the cause of 42.4% of the cases; digestive diseases, 13.5%; and external causes (non-industrial accidents), 9.8%. These three groups, accordingly, accounted for nearly 66% of the cases for which sick benefits were paid by associations reporting to the United States Public Health Service. The frequency of disability on account of respiratory tuberculosis was lower in 1928 than in any of the preceding years of record. Relatively low sickness rates were found among men employed in the iron and steel industry.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9775. GURLITT, CORNELIUS. Newyorker Wohnungsfragen. [Housing problems in New York.] *Stadt-baukunst.* 9(8) Nov. 20, 1928: 121-125.

9776. HALLERVORDEN, J. Defekte und Missbildungen sowie früh erworbene Schädigungen des Gehirns und Rückenmarks. [Defects and malformations, also early injury to the brain and spine.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat., u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 1(12) Dec. 1929: 527-543.

9777. HARDMAN, R. P. and McKAY, A. L. Poliomyelitis in Ontario, 1929. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto).* 21(2) Feb. 1930: 76-90.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9778. LASBERG, I. Leepre 1919-1928. [Leprosy, 1919-1928.] *Eesti Stat. Nov.* 1929: 630-632.—The study includes number of lepers in Estonia in various special hospitals, forms of the disease, former calling or occupations of the lepers, and their classification according to birthplace.—*Peter A. Speck.*

9779. LOMER, T. A. and SHIRREFF, W. T. Epidemic of poliomyelitis in Ottawa, 1929. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto).* 21(2) Feb. 1930: 53-67.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9780. LUCIEN-BRUN, EMMANUEL. La crise du logement. [The crisis in the housing problem.] *Rev. Catholiques d. Inst. et du Droit.* 66 Jul.-Aug. 1928: 294-307.

9781. OLESEN, ROBERT. Endemic goiter. *U. S. Pub. Health Bull.* 192 1929: pp. 68.

9782. RUMMEL, HANS. Rasse, Umwelt und Krankheit im Lichte ärztlicher Erfahrungen in Südchina. [Race, environment, and disease in the light of medical observation in Southern China.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch.-Biol.* 22(3) Nov. 20, 1929: 275-291.—The author traces the influence of race, climate, and geographic position on disease incidence. The Chinese suffer less from cancer as compared with the Europeans and Americans living in Canton. For instance, in the years 1911-1920, there were 42.8 cancer cases for each 100,000 of the white population and only 9.1 for each 100,000 Chinese. The same holds true in Shanghai. There is also less of cholelithiasis, appendicitis, and duodenal and gastric ulcers among the Chinese. This is probably traceable to the simplicity of their diet. There is a great prevalence of urinary calculi. Rachitic deformities are rare, especially those of the pelvis. Abortions and miscarriages are very rare, ascribable perhaps to the mental attitude the Chinese woman takes towards motherhood and wifehood. As a classic illustration of racial predisposition to certain diseases the author points out the remarkably great number of ovarian tumors and cysts especially of the intraligamentary variety. Syphilis has a somewhat milder course among the Chinese attacking mostly the skin, tabes and paresis being very rare. Deficiency diseases, such as rickets and osteomalacia are not very much in evidence.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9783. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR and BRITTON, ROLLO H. The physical impairments of adult life. General results of a statistical study of medical examinations by the Life Extension Institute of 100,924 white male life insurance policy holders since 1921. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 11(1) Jan. 1930: 73-135.

9784. UNSIGNED. The army and venereal diseases. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 16(1) Jan. 1930: 49-53.

9785. VINCK, ÉMILE. Le besoin de logements en Belgique. La comparaison avec la Hollande. [Belgian housing shortage. Comparison with the Netherlands.] *Admin. Locale.* (51) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 801-803.—The Belgian housing shortage is acute, being estimated somewhere between one and two hundred thousand. This fact is registered indirectly in vital statistics for 1926 which show that although Belgium's population was about half a million greater than that of the Netherlands there were 27,000 less births and 31,000 more deaths. Inadequate and poor housing is largely responsible. The Dutch situation has been aided by government funds. Belgium is handicapped in catching up with the Netherlands because she is not so rich.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*



## MENTAL DISEASE

(See also Entries 8884, 9643-9644, 9647, 9649, 9665, 9767, 9825-9826, 9835, 9840)

9786. BURROW, TRIGANT. The physiological basis of neurosis and dream. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 48-65.

9787. EWALD, GOTTFRIED. Schizophrenie. [Schizophrenia.] *Fortschr. d. Neurol., Psychiat., u. ihrer Grenzgebiete.* 2(2) Feb. 1930: 66-83.—An extensive bibliography is appended.

9788. PEASE, GLENN R. Sidelights on the etiology of a psychosis as revealed in an adolescent's diary. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(1) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 28-31.

9789. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. Annual statistical review of patients in the state hospitals and private licensed institutions for mental disease. *New York (State) Dept. Mental Hygiene.* Jun. 30, 1928: 143-271.

9790. SCHAIRER, J. B. Psychognöstische Aufhellung religiöser Abnormitäten. [Psycho-gnostic analysis of religious psychopaths.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 2(1) 1929: 29-40.

9791. STODDART, W. H. B., et al. Discussion on prognosis and treatment of general paralysis of the insane. *Proc. Royal Soc. Medic.* 22(6) Apr. 1929: 839-878.

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 9637, 9649, 9652, 9662, 9760, 9764, 9816)

9792. ALSBERG, PAULINE. The psychiatric social worker as a placement secretary in an employment center for the handicapped. *Mental Hygiene.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 92-108.—The Employment Center for the Handicapped established in New York City in 1927, is a consolidation and extension of agencies previously doing this type of work. Physical handicaps are often found to be complicated by personality difficulties, sometimes amounting to neuroses and psychoses. A psychiatric social worker and a psychologist have been added to the staff to deal with such problems. Two volunteer consultant psychiatrists are available. Clinical facilities for diagnosis are also available, but a serious difficulty exists if the patient requires clinical treatment after he secures employment, since so few mental and nervous clinics have evening hours. This type of patient generally comes to the Employment Center on reference, and a condensed psychiatric social history can be supplied by the agency or clinic referring him. This is supplemented by interviews, in which it is sought to bring out and treat sympathetically the subjective attitudes in the patient which are hindering his getting or keeping a job. With deteriorated patients, it is often difficult to get them to accept the simpler and less well-paid jobs their present condition demands. People with anxiety neuroses, on the other hand, have often to be convinced that they are capable of the most routine tasks. In dealing with prospective employers, it has been found best not to go into lengthy explanations of the patient's mental condition. "Most employers would get no real understanding of the mental problem involved, even with the help of a simple interpretation, and the average employer, like the average person

in the community, is so fearful of anything implying a mental condition that we feel it is necessary to undertake this educational phase of the work cautiously." After placement, follow-up with the employer has also to be done tactfully; the main follow-up is with the applicant. There seems to be therapeutic value in talking over the small irritating conditions found in most jobs, the importance of which is exaggerated for the neurotic. So-called "sheltered" (non-commercial) workshops are used in some cases, but the primary effort is to place the applicant in industry, at a task not too heavy and with an employer prepared to make some allowances. Ultimately, the clinic seeks to restore him to such a condition of adjustment that he can find his own jobs and compete with others on more or less equal terms. The need for a sheltered workshop particularly designed for psychiatric cases is stressed; of a psychoanalytic center for persons of moderate means, with evening hours, and of further cooperative research, by psychiatrist, case worker, and placement secretary jointly, on methods and problems of vocational adjustment.—*J. C. Colcord.*

9793. COLCORD, JOANNA. A study of the techniques of the social case work interview. *Soc. Forces.* 7(4) Jun. 1929: 519-527.

9794. FIELD, MINNA. Family relief to strikers. *Jewish Soc. Service. Quart.* 5(1) Sep. 1928: 22-34.—The article represents a study of the current practices of the Jewish Social Service Association of New York City in the handling of strikers' families during the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union during the summer of 1926. About 35,000 workers were affected by the strike and of these approximately 20,000 were Jewish workers. Only 43 strikers applied to the J.S.S.A. for aid. The great majority of the strikers were able to care for their families with such strike benefit as the union gave them. Of the 43 applicants for charity, 42 cited as the reason for asking aid other contributing factors besides the strike. Thus in 32 instances the striker was unemployed or partially employed immediately preceding the strike, there was mental and physical disease in 19 instances, in seven cases savings were exhausted by previous illness. There was a total of 126 complicating factors, an average of almost three per family. Altogether the Jewish Social Service Association had spent \$2,928.95 in relief on these cases during the months the men were on strike. What were the factors that determined the giving of relief? The fact that the head of the family was on strike was not sufficient ground for granting it. Each case was viewed from a case work angle, and relief was given when it was necessary as part of the treatment. The fact that unemployment was due to a strike did not influence the handling of the case. The union, though opposed to philanthropic relief, allowed it in individual cases.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

9795. FRANKEL, LEE K. In the early days of the charities. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 6(1-2) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 1-15.

9796. FRIEDMANN, ALICE. Familie und Erziehungsberatung. [The family and the behavior clinic.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7(13) May-Jun. 1929: 179-183. (Spec. Number.)—Because the advisers in the behavior clinic enter a field which the family considers as peculiarly its own they must work in a most personal manner, without any personal motives. The reticence of the parents, the feeling of shame over their problem child and the distrust of strangers are obstacles conquest of which is of decisive importance. Frequently the parents bring the child because they want no regrets in the future, although they have no hopes for the future of the child. The parents often insist that they do everything for the child; a neurotic trend leads to the attempt to prove that the child cannot have inherited its "badness" from the reporting parent. The mother



who tells of her own sorrows or virtues, or seizes the opportunity to tell of the difficulties of her married life throws light on the domestic drama and the relations between the problem behavior and the neurotic trends of the adult members of the family. Another wishes to throw off its responsibility and to use the clinic to prove to the child that he is incorrigible. In all such cases neurotic, twisted, and false testimony are frequent. False reports may be due to self defense, attempts to assert one's superiority over against the adviser, and sometimes to the wish to withdraw from the unwelcome consultation. Occasionally the parents show a change in attitude during the consultation and begin reporting the good points of the child which they had previously overlooked. Their testimony is of psychological importance even when its content is less valuable. The adviser cannot be a stickler for truth but must seize every opportunity to help the child without antagonizing the parents. It is of considerable value to observe mother and child together. The aim must be to give the participants insight into the situation and to give the consultation pedagogical value. Even if only one member of the family can be made to view the situation optimistically there is considerable hope for reconciling the child and the family, the first step of cooperation required, and the first step in the long process of changing attitudes and behavior, a process that is considerably facilitated if a change in environment is possible.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

9797. HACKER, LOUIS M. The dilemma of Jewish social work. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 5 (2-3) Dec. 1928-Mar. 1929: 97-106.—Jewish social work in America must be prepared for a great extension of its scope of work, which will drain dry all available sources of support, or it will have to appeal to the state to take over its functions, "in effect advocate its own extinction." The author bases his arguments on data recently made public by two surveys, one by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research of the numbers, movements and causes of death and sickness of the Jews of the city of New York, the other made by Harry S. Linfield in connection with the geographical distribution of the Jewish population in the United States and published in the Jewish Year Book for 1928. The Jewish population is still a young population. The Jewish group in New York City between the ages of 5 and 44 years is 75.09% of the total New York City Jewish population, while the same age group for the total white population of the United States claims 66.73%; the proportion of Jews in New York above 65 years of age is 2.14% against 5.23% of the total white population of the U. S. The Jewish birth rate in New York City is considerably lower than the non-Jewish birth rate. The Jewish population is thus destined to become an old one because of fewer births and stoppage of immigration. With the aging of the population, underemployment, degenerative and incurable diseases, and dependent old age will greatly increase. The problem of relief will yet be greatly aggravated by the fact that the Jews are spreading over the wide expanse of America and leaving the centers of Jewish social work. According to Linfield's study there are Jews in 6,420 cities and in 3,292 rural unincorporated places.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

9798. HARDWICK, KATHERINE D. Trail blazing in social work. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22 (3) Mar. 1930: 115-121.—The director of Simmons College School of Social Work summarizes answers received from 63 rural public health nurses to whom questionnaires were sent to ascertain what social problems prevail in isolated districts. Medical social work and psychiatric social service have as yet not expanded beyond cities. Fifty-three rural public health nurses have no case worker, trained or untrained, to whom destitute families can be referred. To be permanently effective the nurse's work

must be subsidized by the services of a social worker who will cooperate as a consultant, assistant, or deputy.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9799. HOLUB, M., and NEUER, A. Über nicht-individualpsychologische Erziehungsmethoden. [Concerning non-individual-psychological methods in child training.] *Internat. Z. f. Individualpsychol.* 7 May 1929: 215-218.—Presents a discussion in the form of a dialogue between the two authors concerning the inadequacies of the psychoanalytic psychology and the inconsistencies of its practitioners when the analytic method is applied to delinquent and neglected children. Arguments are made and supported by quotations from psychoanalytic expositions that psycho-analysis has no direct applicability and no technique of its own for the treatment of problem cases in the clinic.—*Psychol. Absts.*

9800. KELLOGG, PAUL U., and ROSS, MARY. Social work at the Golden Gate. *Survey.* 62 (10) Aug. 15, 1929: 515-521, 541.

9801. NEWTON, HAZEL. Miss Case-Worker goes scientific. *Survey.* 63 (8) Jan. 15, 1930: 464-465.

9802. TAYLOR, MAURICE. The problem of insurance in dependent families. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 5 (2-3) Dec. 1928-Mar. 1929: 107-118.—The motives that prompt a dependent family to buy insurance are: (1) a desire for protection, which really means burial insurance; (2) savings; (3) emulation; (4) salesmanship; and (5) nursing care. The insurance companies that sell industrial insurance provide nursing service for their sick clients in need of bedside nursing. The author raises the issue of insurance in the budget of a dependent family. A survey by the author of 250 charitable agencies revealed a multiplicity of practices. Many agencies do not allow for insurance in the budget of dependent families, others do. Most of the agencies insist on concentrating the insurance on the head of the family, and on eliminating the insurance on children. The author suggests a number of principles to be guided by in dealing with insurance in dependent families: (1) In revising an insurance program for a dependent family to consult an insurance expert; (2) no additional insurance to be permitted while the family is dependent; (3) the family should be allowed to maintain only the cheapest type of policy, namely, straight life insurance; (4) policies are to be maintained by using up the cash value of the policy as a premium loan; (5) policies on children and on non-producing adults should not be further maintained; (6) the inclusion of the disability clause in policies to be continued.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

## COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 9812, 9814, 9831)

9803. BERLIN CORRESPONDENT. Care of the blind in Germany. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 91 (24) Dec. 15, 1928: 1908-1909.

9804. BERNSTEIN, LUDWIG B. Inter-marriage and Jewish social service. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 5 (4) Jun. 1929: 237-240.—Dr. Bernstein asked 50 executives of federations of Jewish charities to state their views on intermarriage. Forty-four answered the inquiry. There were 37 negative replies, asserting that intermarriage is contrary to the spirit of Jewish social service. Six executives held the view that intermarriage may or may not be discouraged as a case-working policy depending upon the circumstances. The tenor of the majority of the replies was that it would be futile to maintain a Jewish social service program in any community without the implied understanding of attempting at the same time to foster ideals of Jewish life and of Jewish home life.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*



9805. ENDRES, JOSEPH J. The state and the crippled child. *New York State Educ.* 17(5) Jan. 1930: 391-403.

9806. FENTON, NORMAN. A state program for the prevention of delinquency. *J. Juvenile Research.* 13(4) Oct. 1929: 285-292.

9807. GIFFORD, WALTER S. Pensions, charity and old age. *Atlantic Monthly.* 145(2) Feb. 1930: 259-262.

9808. GRAVES, ALFRED PERCIVAL. Playgrounds and playing fields. *Contemp. Rev.* 135(762) Jun. 1929: 750-760.

9809. WHITE, R. CLYDE. The trend of public charities and corrections in Indiana, 1900-1927. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (178) Jan. 1930: 6-14.—Separate indexes and an average index of 16 different types of public welfare work are presented. Costs are deflated and the per capita cost from 1900-1927 is given. Trends are shown graphically for outdoor poor relief, crime, and insanity. In general each of these indexes indicates a small but regular annual increase. For the general index this increase is 0.91% per year. —H.A. Phelps.

### COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 9571-9572, 9792, 9809, 9848)

9810. CURRIER, HELEN M. The county as a unit for social work. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 7(910) Jan. 1930: 24-30.—Now that distances have been eliminated the county has been reduced to a comparatively compact community, thus the feasibility of using the county as a unit is demonstrated. Overlapping and confusion is caused by the large cities, which become units in themselves, and often project their social work beyond their boundaries. The county has been neglected as no man's land in comparison to the attention given to state welfare administration and city public welfare work. Four kinds of counties may be distinguished: metropolitan, suburban, rural, and rural counties with one or more large cities. Pooling of city, county and private social work is at present too radical to be considered, but the time has come for emphasizing likenesses between the city and country needs. Social work in the county is often distinguished by the backwardness of its officials. The county has a bigger job than the city or private agency. There are more inmates in county institutions than in all other institutions. In outdoor relief Ohio counties dole out hundreds of thousands of dollars with little or no organization or coordination with private agencies in the same field. Probation has been generally recognized as a county function. In contrast with the cities, the public health work of the counties is greatly understaffed, handicapped by inadequate resources and size of territory covered. Cities offer that part of the county immediately surrounding them better services than the large unit has provided, thus interfering with the activity of the county as a unit. In rural fields it is imperative that all social work be on a county unit basis, otherwise it will not be done at all or very badly. In the governmental field artificial barriers hindering satisfactory work must be broken down. Concentration of scattered units within one outstanding department would tend to emphasize the merited importance of welfare work as a governmental function, and also to insure higher standards. In the same way a coordinated program of public and private work would tend to raise the standards in the public agency. The movement toward coordination on a county basis is spreading. County boards of child welfare, county boards of public welfare and county departments of public welfare are in-

creasing. The best examples of county organization for social work are found in North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Missouri, Iowa, Westchester County, New York for children's work, and New York counties for the State Charities Aid Association. It takes the entire community to relieve, correct, and prevent its own ailments. The organization of work on a county basis is not the organization of something new but the adjusting of factors already existing, merely predicated social work on the rational basis of a community of interests and not upon an obsolete, arbitrary political community with artificial boundaries and hindrances.—*Lorine Pruette.*

9811. HACKER, LOUIS M. Jewish communal progress. Is institutionalism waning? *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 5(1) Sep. 1928: 64-68.—The interest of New York Jews in philanthropic institutions such as orphanages, settlement houses, family welfare societies, etc., is waning. In 1928 there were in New York City 117 philanthropic institutions (excluding all of a strictly sectarian nature as yeshivahs, synagogues, Hebrew schools and others) of which 67 were federated and 50 non-federated. Of the 67 federated institutions, 28 or 41.7% were established before 1900; 19 or 28.4% in the period of 1901-1909; 11 or 16.4% in the years of 1910-1914; 5 or 7.5% in the period of 1915-1919 and 4 or 6% in the period of 1920-1928. Of the 50 non-federated institutions, 5 or 10% were established before 1900; 6 or 12% in the years of 1901-1909; 10 or 20% in the period of 1910-1914; 16 or 32% in the years of 1915-1919; 13 or 26% in the period of 1920-1928. Only 17 philanthropic institutions were erected in the prosperous years of 1920-28. However, during these years, New York Jewry expressed itself in a different direction; it has built at least 93 talmud torahs (schools for teaching of Hebrew and religious instruction) and 69 Jewish Centers at an expenditure of about \$30,000,000. The Jews seem to be willing to let the state and industry assume responsibility for Jewish dependency while they are concentrating their interests on purely Jewish phases of their communal work.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

9812. HILBERT, HORTENSE. Some aspects of the child health program in Austria. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(3) Mar. 1930: 122-125.—Interesting features of the social reconstruction and child health program of Vienna show a unity of national and provincial systems. The local *Fürsorgerinnen*, the persons acting as health visitors and social service workers, started during the war as volunteer workers. There are now seven schools with variable curricula for these workers who represent the official child welfare bureaus, and public and private health agencies. The *Fürsorgerin* is closely identified with advisory centers for mothers which are spread over the cities and rural sections of Austria. A supervisor (*Oberfürsorgerin*) and a physician make field visits and maintain contacts with the national health service. Regular provincial and national meetings, news letters, prenatal standards to physicians, leaflets, posters, course outlines and a manual of child health station procedures tend to unify the program of public service. The midwife cares for all normal deliveries in homes and clinics. The national government has provided for the improvement of her service. An initial course of 10-18 months is given and "refresher courses" for those in service are offered regularly. The chief of the medical staff in the provincial hospitals is held responsible for the midwife's instruction.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9813. ISRAEL, EDWARD L. What of social justice? A plea for closer relations between rabbis and social workers. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 6(1-2) Sep.-Dec. 1929: 16-20.

9814. RABINOFF, GEORGE W. Some problems of Jewish social work. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 5(4) Jun. 1929: 241-245.—Some problems of Jewish social



work are: (1) How to help the underdeveloped community better to organize its social service; (2) the need for setting up standards for Jewish social work; (3) the need for developing a professional viewpoint; (4) the necessity of educating the smaller communities and their leaders in the principles of social work; and (5) how to utilize the opportunities offered by non-sectarian service agencies for Jewish social work. To aid in the solution of some of these problems the Bureau of Jewish Social Research had organized in 1928 the field service. The function of this service is to establish contacts with communities, learn their individual problems, and help the local organization in their solution.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

9815. SANDERSON, DWIGHT. Trends and problems in rural social and health work. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(2) Feb. 1930: 59-64.—If understanding of social and health work is to be secured in rural counties it must be promoted by those organizations in which rural people are already associated and whose objectives and interests involve the consideration of welfare movements. The following features are listed as essential: a public health nurse, a resident physician, a county hospital, a full-time county health officer, medical inspection and health instruction in schools, juvenile court, a county board of public welfare, and private, unofficial organizations which will cooperate with each other and the official agencies.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9816. STILLMAN, CHARLES C. Ethical standards in social work publicity. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 7(1) Jan. 1930: 18-22.—Social work publicity is judged as a socializing process. Publicity for the organization must be subordinated to publicity for the social work which the organization does. The end is greater than the means and is entitled to corresponding stress. Further, the end must be socially important enough to warrant the expenditure of energy and money in publicity. It seems sometimes that the success of social work publicity, viewed in terms of securing attention and financial support, is inverse to the social importance of an agency's program. Social workers derive much satisfaction from their own publicity. "If we enjoy it and our friends enjoy it, and the Routzahns give it special mention, then we revel in hedonism and accept that as a sufficient foundation for our ethical formulae." Social work has a great many parts. One of its needs is self-analysis that will shake it free from its own sense of divine rights and show it that (1) the purpose of machinery is to do work, (2) that the work should be socially significant, and (3) that its program must be permeated with intelligent coordination. Improvement will not come by promoting organizations *per se*. Social workers need not be ashamed, but they need to be humble. Ethics demands also that publicity faithfully reflects the real work of the organization. The use of the emotional appeal must be distinguished from its abuse. Social work aims to be scientific, but this is seldom reflected in its publicity. Some community chests, in their avaricious hunt for numerous subscribers, tend to ethics that limp with inconsequential. Social work publicity must be educational; it should be the playmate of sociology and pedagogy.—*Lorine Pruette.*

### SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See Entries 9341, 9345, 9400, 9421-9422, 9528, 9569, 9573-9576, 9773, 9807, 9842, 9864)

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 9765, 9789, 9803, 9807, 9809, 9811, 9827)

9817. BAHR, MAX A. A state hospital for insane. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (178) Jan. 1930:

15-21.—The program of a hospital for the insane centers about its medical service at three periods: (1) admission and examination; (2) treatment during the acute stage; (3) termination of the disease. Each hospital should maintain a psychiatric department. It fulfills an important community service in treatment, in the training of nurses and physicians, in out-patient care, and in restoring the patient to the community.—*H. A. Phelps.*

9818. DEWAN BAHADUR P. KESAVA PILLAI. Treatment of prisoners: a plea for reform. *Hindustan Rev.* 54(307) Feb. 1930: 133-137.

9819. DURAI, J. CHINNA. Indian prisons. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 11(4) Nov. 1929: 245-249.—India maintains over 200 prisons to care for its 100,000 criminals. These prisons are operated under provincial governments and are administered by an Inspector-General. There are five different types of prisons but no satisfactory classification of prisoners. In fact this system is practically the one created in 1836. Although there have been several prison reform movements, nothing of importance has been achieved. There are several defects requiring some reform. Industries are not well developed and are considered more a source of revenue than a method of reform. There is no provision for the educational or religious needs of inmates. Officers and administrators are not carefully selected, and as a consequence punishments, petty grafting, and racial preferment interfere with effective administrative policies.—*H. A. Phelps.*

9820. HARRELL, MARGARET T., and DAVIS, ROBERT A., Jr. The effect of institutional life on character traits. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 24(3) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 330-341.—The Downey Will-Temperament test was given to 55 orphanage children and 55 public junior high school students of the same range of I. Q., chronological age, school grade, and years in school. The objectives involved were to find wherein the two groups differed in total score, differences in separate tests within the scale, and in particular, the variable, if any, resulting from the lack of personal supervision or "personal interest" in institutional life. Briefly, (1) the orphanage child was equal or superior to the public school child in aggressive traits. (2) They were lower in "carefulness and persistence" in all save the trait of volitional preservation. (3) The orphanage median child showed a better balance between "motor impulsion" and "motor inhibition" than the public school group, but showed 56% less power to inhibit motor impulsions than the other group. (4) The orphanage child was the slower of the two in making decisions; but (5) was less compliant to demands of others. It is possible that the ability to keep on working may be interpreted as a result of excessive social stimuli. The question remains as to what extent institutional life impedes freedom of thought and action.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

9821. KIRBY, GEORGE H. The New York Psychiatric Institute and Hospital. *Psychiat. Quart.* 4(1) Jan. 1930: 151-157.—The growth of the New York Psychiatric Institute and Hospital are traced from the founding of the Pathological Institute in 1890 to the present day, with the new twenty-five story State Psychiatric Institute equipped with all modern facilities as a unit of the Columbia Medical Center. Two hundred ten beds are provided for men, women, and children patients, and living accommodations for 101 personnel and staff physicians as well as a well equipped out-patient department.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

9822. NEYMARK, EDWARD. Le dixième anniversaire du système pénitentiaire en Pologne. [The tenth anniversary of the penitentiary system in Poland.] *Rev. de Identificación y Ciencias Penales.* 3(7) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 70-95.



9823. OUTIEWSKI, B. Les maisons de correction et de travail en Russie. [Houses of correction and labor in Russia.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 192 Aug. 15, 1929: 404-408.

9824. POLLOCK, HORATIO M. The new statistical system for institutions for epileptics. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 8 (96) May 1929: 1071-1076.

9825. UNSIGNED. Mental patients in state hospitals 1926 and 1927. *U. S. Bur. Census*. 1930: pp. iii + 129.

### MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 9647, 9649, 9652, 9718, 9722, 9760, 9790, 9799, 9817, 9821, 9825)

9826. BRILL, A. A. The role of psychoanalysis in the prevention of nervous and mental diseases. *Psychiat. Quart.* 2 (3) Jul. 1928: 289-298.

9827. CALDWELL, OLIVE. A teaching program in a mental hospital. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation*. 9 (1) Feb. 1930: 33-38.—The six months' training for therapists includes lectures, conferences with psychiatrists, study of individual patients with careful note-taking, handling of classes of patients, and some study of psychiatry.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

9828. FALTHAUSER, VAL. Psychiatrische Schutz-aufsicht und psychische Hygiene. [Psychiatric protective supervision and mental hygiene.] *Z. f. Psychische Hygiene*. 3 (2) 1929: 20-28.

9829. FRIEDLÄNDER, A. A. Die Einreihung der Psychoanalyse in die Heilkunde. [The adoption of psychoanalysis by medicine.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 33 (6) 1929: 490-492.

9830. HINCKS, C. M. Mental hygiene of childhood. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto)*. 21 (1) Jan. 1930: 26-29.—The scope of an adequate program of mental hygiene covers two main divisions. The first takes cognizance of children who are mentally retarded, psychotics, psychopaths, etc. Here the task consists of diagnosis, elucidation and treatment. The second embraces all children and has as its dominant aim the prevention of mental and nervous maladjustments and the conservation of mental health. The mentally retarded (2% of those in school attendance) constitute a problem for which the public school system is called upon to make main provision in the way of special classes and vocational schools. Of the worst children 10% require the advantages of a residential training school where they can be supervised 24 hours a day. Throughout Canada, upwards of 6,000 children are receiving special training. Alberta was the first province in Canada to take a forward step towards providing guarded legislation permitting sterilization of selected cases. A still larger group of school children, 15-20% of the total, may be designated as dull normals, possessing intelligence quotients between 75 and 90. These may become social problems in the way of dependency and delinquency. A relatively small number of mental hygiene or child guidance clinics make thorough studies of such problem children. Family, developmental history, the home and school situation are taken into consideration and, when the needed facts have been unearthed, treatment and follow-up activities are prescribed through the agency of social workers. Encouraging results have been obtained and these clinics seem destined to play an increasingly important role in the mental hygiene program, being the most practical instrument at hand for dealing with behavior problems and in heading off serious mental disorders. The striking need for the prevention of mental disabilities and the conservation of mental health is emphasized by the fact that over 4% of all school children in Canada will become afflicted sooner or later (in the absence of preventive measures) with the more serious types of mental disturbance and will require treatment in

mental hospitals, a larger proportion than will graduate from universities. Research that will lead to enlightenment in dealing with this problem seems most practically directed toward inquiry into the developmental histories of individuals who have become psychotic and psychoneurotic. The unfavorable factors operative during childhood and the mistakes in upbringing may then be sidetracked in rearing the present generation. Direct observation of the development of children, parent and teacher education, stressing the principles of habit formation and the socialization of the child, are other fields to be more fully developed.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

9831. KIRCHWEY, GEORGE W. The elimination from the community of the psychopathic recidivist. *J. Juvenile Research*. 13 (4) Oct. 1929: 266-269.

9832. KRESTNIKOFF, N. Die heilende Wirkung künstlich hervorgerufenen Reproduktionen von pathogenen affektionen Ergebnissen. [Liberation from pathological affective states by reproduction of event causing it.] *Arch. f. Psychiat u. Nervenkrankheiten*. 88 Sep. 18, 1929: 369-410.—The author takes issue with those neurologists who claim that the reproduction of an event which brought about a psychoneurotic complex is a dangerous and undesirable method of treating psychoneurotic manifestations. He cites case after case, giving a detailed history of each, in which this method has proved efficacious and produced a cure. He makes a complete analysis of the psychoneuroses as to their origin and the various reasons for the different manifestations in each type. Reasons why this method is more effective than any other method are: (1) it obviates the necessity of hypnotizing the patient, a procedure often inconvenient to the physician and the patient as well; (2) it obviates the necessity of obtaining a full history (anamnesis) from the patient; (3) the relation of the event leading to the production of the complex after being reproduced may be forgotten without leaving a pathological impression upon the patient; (4) the undesirable sequence of suggestion and influence are totally avoided; (5) the patient as a rule does not offer any resistance to the inquisitiveness of the physician as is often found when the "free association method" is used; (6) differential diagnosis is made easy, especially in border-line cases of epilepsy and hysteria; (7) a fair insight into the normal and pathologic "soul life" is easily obtained; and (8) this method takes on the form of an experiment, objective in character and free from any personal suggestion.—*E. R. Hayhurst*.

9833. LANE, WINTHROP D. The world's work for mental hygiene. *Survey*. 63 (12) Mar. 15, 1930: 699.—The first International Congress on Mental Hygiene is to be held at Washington, May 5-10. The whole range of mental health among normal persons as well as sick finds expression in the program. Representatives from many countries will discuss outstanding developments. Among those especially noted are Dr. F. Sano of Belgium whose work in the familial care of the insane at Gheel is well known; Dr. L. Rosenstein of Russia will describe their methods of individualized instruction with particular emphasis upon gifted children; Lothar Frede representing Germany will tell of their newer scientific approach in problems of crime and its prevention; Spain and Belgium will describe their vocational guidance work; the Netherlands, alcohol as a mental hygiene problem; Great Britain contributes her experience with mental defectives, and child guidance clinics; Dr. Giulio Ferrari discusses adolescence; Dr. E. Rudin brings his findings on the inheritance of mental disease; Dr. Oskar Pfister stresses the spiritual and religious phases of mental hygiene. These high lights among the visitors added to our own not inconsiderable contributions in the field promise an epoch making congress.—*T. D. Eliot*.



9834. LÖWY, I. Aus der Praxis der Beratungsstellen. [Cases treated at the advisory clinics.] *Internat. Z. f. Individual Psychol.* 7 1929: 218-243.—Reports of a number of cases, giving an exposition of the analysis and of the method of treatment as indicated by the individual-psychological approach. The contributors are physicians and educators. Several pseudo-sexual cases and a number involving hysteria and other adjustments of disturbed children are shown to be expressive of maladjustments caused by the home conditions and relationships.—*Psychol. Absts.*

9835. MEESE, A. H. Music, physical exercise and recreation in mental diseases. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 9(1) Feb. 1930: 27-32.—Physical exercise, music and recreation are important for persons suffering from mental disorders because of the stimulation they give. It is not sufficient for the person to be a passive listener or observer; he must actively participate.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan.*

9836. NEUMANN, JOHANNES. Psychotherapie, Theologie, Kirche. [Psychotherapy, theology, church.] *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 2(1) 1929: 41-75.

9837. ORTON, SAMUEL T. The need of consolidation of psychiatric thought by a broad program of research. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 9(1) Jul. 1929: 1-16.

9838. PRENGOWSKI, P. Zur Therapie und Pathogenese einiger sog. funktioneller psychischer Erkrankungen. [Therapy and pathogeny in some so-called functional psychic disorders.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat.* 92(5-8) 1930: 360-372.

9839. ROGERS, GEORGE C. Mental hygiene in the public schools. *Mental Hygiene.* 14(1) Jan. 1930: 151-160.—Our modes of living are changing faster than is possible for our modes of thought. Old safeguards are inadequate to orient our boys and girls for rational and satisfactory living. The school bears a large part of the responsibility for adjusting the child; thus mental hygiene in its largest sense must appear in the school program. In 1922, \$75,000,000 was spent in caring for patients in hospitals for mental diseases. But in addition there is the great social and economic loss from the mild mental disorders; even the normal suffer from various personality difficulties which might have been avoided by different treatment in youth. Thus there is a financial appeal to a preventive mental hygiene program in the public schools. Mental health is a cardinal objective in democratic public education. To this end the school must provide wide opportunities for self-realization of the pupils. Recognition of differences in pupils leads to classifications and varied treatment. The purpose is to provide a suitable environment for each to which he can adjust. One step in this direction is the ungraded class. Another is to be found in the Dalton plan of unit assignments, under which the individual pupil determines his own rate of development. In all such schemes the aim is to fit the work of the schools to the capacities of the child. Secondly, through extra activities as well as in the classroom the school attempts to develop attitudes, good mind-sets which will facilitate the pupil's adjustment throughout life. A most important factor in this is the attitude and training of the teacher. A third step depends upon developing cooperation between the school and the child-guidance clinic, by which the assistance of specialists may be called in to help orient the child in his group. The visiting teacher is an important item here, as she can gain entry to many homes which would be closed to the social worker. In South Carolina there has been a reduction in failures in grades from an average of 25% in 1911 to 12% in 1928.—*Lorine Pruett.*

9840. SCHAER, K. F. Von geschlechtlichen Dingen. [A case taken from psychological clinical practice.] *Psychol. Rundsch.* 1 1929: 185-188.—Although psychology and pedagogy recognize the errors and hypocrisies of the past in dealing with the problems of the

sex life, it is not yet wholly demonstrated that in the modern Freudian attack upon them a solution has been found. The clinician dealing with the normal individual meets quite a different problem. The whole sex problem in each individual is not separable from all his life-experiences, and all dealing with this problem must recognize its place in reference to the totality of life. Most of the disturbances arise from a conflict of the physical drive with the spiritual desire. Whenever a drive conflicts with a conscious or sub-conscious interference of the self, this total self must be brought into recognition before the specific problem can be attacked. Further complication in dealing with this problem arises from the high degree of susceptibility of the individual to the mind of the mass, with the resulting conflicts between individual natural demands of the sex life and the prevailing group attitudes. In all handling of this problem, a solution involves the freeing of the personality in its totality, which will carry with it the adjustment of this specific problem.—*Psychol. Absts.*

9841. SCUDDER, KENYON J. The contagion of a good environment. *J. Juvenile Research.* 13(4) Oct. 1929: 258-261.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 9528, 9717, 9718, 9722, 9798, 9810, 9812, 9829, 9864)

9842. ARMAND-DELILLE. L'organisation de la lutte antituberculeuse dans le département du Finistère et ses conséquences économiques et sociales. [The organization of the fight against tuberculosis in the Finistère Department and its economic and social consequences.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol., C. R. d. Séances et Travaux.* 89 Sep.-Oct. 1929: 297-310.

9843. ARRINGTON, O. N. Medical sociology. *New Orleans Medic. & Surgical J.* 81(12) Jun. 1929: 861-866.—The author notes that the practice of medicine has developed under two great divisions, (1) the inception and growth of the great medical sociological creed, and (2), in the last 150 years, an understanding of disease and its causative factors. Early ecclesiastical influences, the beginnings of human dissection, microscopy, the laboratory and Roentgen ray, the medical school and medical society, the hospital and nurse, specialization—each has played its part in the elaboration of medical sociology.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9844. BERNARD, LÉON. La vaccination contre la tuberculose par le B.C.G. [Vaccination for tuberculosis by the Calmette-Guérin Serum.] *Rev. de Paris.* 37(1) Jan. 1, 1930: 123-138.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

9845. EDGEComb, MARY E. Public health nursing under the Englewood (N. J.) Plan. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(3) Mar. 1930: 126-134.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9846. EMERSON, KENDALL. Relation of the public health nurse to tuberculosis. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(1) Jan. 1930: 2-4.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9847. FITZGERALD, J. G. Some aspects of preventive medicine. *J. Canad. Medic. Assn.* 20(2) Feb. 1929: 111-121.

9848. FULLER, BELLE. A health program for community and industry. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(1) Jan. 1930: 9-11.—Three industrial nurses, one doctor, and a dentist employed by the Pacolet Manufacturing Company (Pacolet, S. C.) serve the factory and all the inhabitants of this cotton mill village in a comprehensive health and welfare program. There has resulted less sickness, noticeably fewer contagious diseases, and very little sickness among babies. The basic unit of this health program is the family. Here the health of industrial worker is not detached from his family.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*



9849. GALDSTON, IAGO. For better health education in our schools. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 3(7) Mar. 1930: 416-431.

9850. GRULEE, CLIFFORD G. The effect of prenatal care upon the infant. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(2) Feb. 1930: 92-93.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9851. HARRISON, ELMA. Orthopaedic nursing in the Minneapolis Visiting Nurse Association. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(2) Feb. 1930: 65-67.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9852. HAZARD, M. ELIZABETH. A modern outlook. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(2) Feb. 1930: 94-95.—At present health is taught by the classroom teacher as a part of the regular curriculum, not as an isolated subject. The nurse is being released more and more to do social service, to bring to school authorities knowledge of the child's home, to help the child make adjustments, and to interpret school problems to parents. The value of her service was revealed in a survey made recently to determine the worth of home visits. The physicians' orders had been carried out in 89% of cases while the school nurse visited whereas only 24% were carried out in cases where no follow-up work had been done. In no phase of public health nursing is the interrelation of health and social problems so apparent as in the field of school nursing.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9853. MARTIN, FRANKLIN. Gorgas Memorial Laboratory of Tropical Medicine. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 63(6) Jun. 1929: 554-567.

9854. NÈGRE, LÉOPOLD. L'état actuel de la lutte contre la tuberculose en France. [The present state of the fight against tuberculosis in France.] *Poi et Vie.* (10) May 16, 1929: 538-551.

9855. NELSON, MARY K. Rural hospitals as health centers. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(2) Feb. 1930: 86-87.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9856. NOLF, PIERRE. Les progrès de l'hygiène coloniale. [The progress of hygiene in the colonies.] *Flambeau.* 12(6) Jun. 1, 1929: 149-158.

9857. PATTEN, MYRTLE. Among Negroes in Southern Maryland. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(2) Feb. 1930: 74-77.—In 1927 the National Health Circle for Colored People appointed a colored public health nurse to help the 7,500 Negroes residing in Calvert County, Maryland. The special problems encountered were typhoid fever due to improper disposal of waste, and diphtheria developing from opposition to the toxin-antitoxin campaign.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9858. SACHS, H. Neue Wege der Fürsorge für Herzkranken. [New methods of caring for cardiacs.] *Z. f. Schulgesundheitspflege u. Soz. Hygiene.* 42(6) 1929: 145-155.

9859. TATTERSHALL, LOUISE M. Nurses in commerce and industry. *Pub. Health Nurse.* 22(3) Mar. 1930: 147-148.—In December, 1928, a questionnaire was sent to 2,200 establishments said to be employing nurses. A total of 2,022 nurses are employed by the 1,006 establishments reporting, 189 being men, and 1,833 women; 91% of the women and 26% of the men are registered nurses. All of the nurses, except 17 of the men and 60 of the women, are employed full-time. The average number of employees per nurse is 963. The average number of employees per nurse in establishments classified by type of industry varies from 596 to 1,463 and in establishments classified by size of establishment varies from 194 to 1,325.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

9860. UNSIGNED. Las actividades del Commonwealth Fund para el bienestar y la salud de los niños. [The activities of the Commonwealth Fund for the welfare and health of children.] *Bol. d. Museo Soc. Argentino.* 17(89) Nov. 1929: 569-575.—*L. L. Bernard.*

9861. UNSIGNED. Special session of the Permanent Committee of the International Office of Public Hygiene, May, 1929. *Pub. Health Reports.* 45(1) Jan. 3, 1930: 10-25.—Among the subjects under discussion at this conference were: difficulties arising from the enforcement of regulations for the periodic ridding of ships from rats; questions arising out of payment for consular visas of bills of health; the use of the radio in quarantine operations; proposed improvements in the status of ships' surgeons; possible future recommendations as to rat guards on the moorings of ships; the sanitary control of air navigation; and the sanitary control of the Mussulman pilgrimage to Hedjaz. The committee approved the first International Sanitary Maritime Annual, and the annual report of the Health Organization of the League of Nations for 1928. The committee discussed at some length the problems arising from the persistence of a mild type of smallpox in Great Britain and the United States and the possibility of making a distinction between this disease and the classic smallpox which prevails in the Far East and Northern Africa. Epidemics of the plague were reported from Mongolia and Morocco. Further reports were received from the extensive anti-tuberculosis vaccination experiment in Rumania, and from the studies on infant mortality from tuberculosis which are being made by the International Office of Public Hygiene. Other topics of discussion related to the progress of measures for the treatment and control of leprosy, dengue, undulant fever and syphilis.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

9862. UNSIGNED. State Education Department makes study of continuation school student. *Monitor.* 15(9) Feb. 1929: 180-181.

9863. VEZINA, L. R. County health units in the Province of Quebec. *Pub. Health J. (Toronto).* 21(1) Jan. 1930: 21-22.—The author has abstracted the establishment, accomplishments, and programs of the county health units in Quebec, the first province in Canada to adopt this service. In 1925 the first county health unit was established in Beauce county with the assistance and cooperation of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. The inauguration of additional units was rapidly justified by the excellent results obtained, until at present a population of 372,000 is served by 10 units in 13 counties. The unit is essentially a health department in miniature, consisting of two or more nurses, sanitary inspector, and secretary working under the immediate direction of a medical officer, who is responsible to the central authority vested in the Director of the Provincial Bureau of Health. The annual budget varies between \$10,000 and \$15,000, one-half contributed by the Province and the other half borne by the county and independent municipalities (with aid from the Rockefeller Foundation). Each county unit has in its program all the activities of a complete health service, but at the present time particular stress is laid upon education of the public in the matter of hygiene, reduction of infant mortality (in Beauce the rate dropped from 121.5 in 1926 to 105.7 at present), and control of communicable diseases.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 9571-9572)

9864. PEZOLD, V. Das neue Reichsgesetz zur Bekämpfung der Geschlechtskrankheiten im Spiegel der Kongresse. [The new German law for fighting venereal disease, as reflected in congresses.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 55(5) Feb. 1, 1929: 194-195.



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